The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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WESTCHESTER
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1837.

CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.00.

ASSETS.

United States Bonds	$718,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	134,850.00
Cash in Bank	40,173.24
Real Estate, Premiums in course of collection, and other assets	92,191.22
Total Assets	$985,214.46
Total Liabilities	482,651.48
Net Surplus as regards Policy-holders	$502,562.98

M. O. BROWN, Gen. Agt. Western Department.

EDWARD M. TEALL & CO., Agents,
156 & 158 La Salle-st., Chicago.

75 CENTS WILL PURCHASE AT THE **LEADING** Millinery Establishment OF THE NORTHWEST

An Elegant Hat (Felt, Velvet, Satin, and Plush), including the Trimming, consisting of Fancy Feathers or Real Ostrich Tips, etc.,

Goods Worth About $4.00,

FOR ONLY

75 Cents!

REMEMBER!

THAT THE

BEE-HIVE

Sells at the present time Millinery Goods at about One-Quarter their real value.

REMEMBER!

That you have from three to four months during which a Winter Hat may be worn, and that you can well afford to purchase now at

Bee-Hive Prices!

Elegant Assortment of

Stylish Hats & Bonnets

For Evening Wear.

OPERA BONNETS A SPECIALTY.

Silk Flowers, with velvet effect, New Styles, Arriving Daily.

VISIT OUR

Cloak Department

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

In all sizes, at

$1.75 each

(Reduced from $3.50).

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.,
174 & 176 State-st.
(Opposite Palmer House Entrance).

SHIRTS

"Ready Made" and Made "To Order."

Superior in Fit, Finish, and Fabric.

WILSON BROS.,
113 & 115 State-st.

CONSOLIDATION.

The firms of W. B. Clapp, Bro. & Co. and Clapp & Davies, Wholesale Jewelers, have consolidated. The business will be continued under the present name of Clapp & Davies at 67 and 65 Washington-st.

W. B. CLAPP.
CALEB CLAPP.
THOMAS DAVIES.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest, convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes' ride to new Board of Trade Buildings; the highest ground within 15 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Agents for the B. I. Land & Building Co.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at current rates. Funds in hand.

MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

ON ALL

Cash Sales.

SIXTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL

Clearing Sale.

ONE-FIFTH OFF

ON

FINE CLOTHING,

ALL SIZES.

LARGEST STOCK IN CHICAGO AT

84 & 86 State-st.

HARVEY'S

THE LA FARGE

Decorative Art Co.

33 East Seventeenth-st.,

North Side Union Square, New York.

Contracts taken, large or small, for

Memorial Stained Glass Windows,

Stained Glass of Every Description,

Mosaic, Repousee, Wood Carvings, Embroideries and Hangings for Either Ecclesiastical or Domestic Purposes,

And every kind of Interior Decoration for Public or Private Buildings.

Examples of Mr. La Farge's work may be seen at—Trinity Church, Boston. St. Thomas' Church, N. Y. Memorial Hall, Harv'd Col. The Brick Church, N. Y. Garfield Memorial at Williams College.

And the following private residences:
W. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, N. Y.
Cyrus W. Field, S. J. Tilden, N. Y.
F. L. Ames, Boston.

Assessment Notice.

WHEREAS, The Assessors appointed by the Circuit Court of Cook County by an order or decree entered of record in said Court on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1883, upon whom was devolved the power and duty to ascertain and assess the cost of a boulevard, as established by an ordinance passed by the West Chicago Park Commissioners on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1881, running from the south end of Douglas Park to the Illinois and Michigan Canal, upon the property by them deemed benefited by reason of said improvement, as near as may be in proportion to the benefits resulting thereto, including in such cost the expenses of proceedings heretofore taken to ascertain the damages and recompense due to the owners respectively of the property which has been designated and set apart to be appropriated for such boulevard, with interest, and also the expenses and costs of the assessment so to be made, and to perform such other and further duties under their appointment as might devolve upon them by law, have completed said assessment and performed such other duties under their said appointment as have devolved upon them under and by virtue of said order and decree and the law authorizing said appointment, and have returned said assessment together with a report of their doings under said appointment to the West Chicago Park Commissioners; and whereas, such assessment has been in all things ratified and confirmed by the undersigned West Chicago Park Commissioners:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that a copy of the said assessment roll, the report of said Assessors, and the certificate of confirmation thereof, together with the objections interposed thereto, have this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Circuit Court, and that the undersigned will apply to the said Circuit Court on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1884, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon for confirmation of such assessment by said court.

Chicago, January 9, 1884.

JOHN BRENOCK,
P. MCGRATH,
WILLARD WOODARD,
HARVEY L. THOMPSON,
GEORGE RAHLFS,
DAVID W. CLARK,
CHRISTIAN C. KOHLSAAT,
West Chicago Park Commissioners.

Proposals for Sewer.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., will receive up to 6 o'clock p. m. of Saturday, January 12, 1884, sealed proposals for furnishing the material and doing the necessary work for the construction of a brick sewer along Ninety-second-st. from Calumet River to South Chicago-av. Also for filling of said street from Harbor-av. to South Chicago-av.; approximate quantity of filling required, 10,000 cubic yards, all in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the Village Hall. Bidders will please bid separately for each improvement.

All bids must be accompanied with a certified check for $200.

The Village reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. W. HENRICKS, Village Clerk.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

EUROPEAN PLAN,

Broadway and Twenty-seventh-st., New York.

The undersigned is pleased to announce to his former patrons and others desiring first-class accommodation that he has returned to, and secured a long lease and purchased the furniture of, the above popular hotel, which, having been altered and greatly improved, is now one of the most convenient and attractive hotels in the city. The name is no longer Leland Hotel, but COLEMAN HOUSE, as formerly.

JAMES H. RODGERS, Prop.

WRITERS The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine.

JNO. M. FAIRFIELD,
Northwestern Agent.

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED

IN

OVERCOATS,

And in order to insure their speedy sale we have reduced them in many cases to

FULLY ONE-THIRD THEIR FORMER PRICE.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

We Continue to Give a Discount of 10 Per Cent.

GOLDEN EAGLE,

136 & 138 Madison-st., and 144 to 148 Clark-st.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Props.

HENRY L. HATCH, Manager.

20 Per Cent

Discount on all HEAVY OVERCOATS ordered of us during January. Also 10 per cent on all other garments ordered during the same period.

ELY & CO.,
TAILORS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $80 and $100; Second Cabin, $60. Steerage at lowest rates. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Western Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. Mail Steamships
Sail from New York every Saturday for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.

Devonia, Jan. 19, 10 a. m. | Anchoria, Feb. 2, 9 a. m.
Circassia, Jan. 26, 5 a. m. | Furnessia, Feb. 9, 5 p. m.

Cabin passage, $50 to $80. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, Outward, $28. Prepaid, $28.

Anchor Line Drafts issued at lowest rates, are also free of charge in England, Scotland, and Ireland. For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 69 South Clark-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.

CANADA, Francuel.....Wednesday, Jan. 16, 8 a m
FRANCE, Perier d'Hauterive.....Wed., Jan. 23, 2 p m
LABRADOR, Cuillier.....Wednesday, Jan. 30, 7 a m

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS.

"Aurania" sails 30th April, 4th June, 9th July.
"Servia" sails 16th May, 18th June, 23d July.
"Gallia" sails 23d April, 28th May, 2d July.
"Bothnia" sails 7th May, 11th June, 16th July.
"Scythia" sails 16th April, 21st May, 25th June.

Also sailings from Boston every Saturday.

This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat.

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't,
131 Randolph-st., corner Clark.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

DOMINION LINE.

Steamers sail regularly between Liverpool and Portland during the winter months.

Passage Tickets, either way, $50.00.

Drafts on the best banks of Great Britain and Ireland for sale at lowest rates.

O. SVENSON,
General Western Agent,
68 La Salle-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York, every Thursday. First Cabin winter rates reduced to $50 to $60, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, $20.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
33 Broadway, N. Y., and 105 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

TEETH $6 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe.
DRS. McCHESNEY,
Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

HATS.—Winter Styles Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff, and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices, at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

TARRANT'S
Seltzer Aperient,
TAKEN IN HOT WATER
CURES
DYSPEPSIA.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND
UNDERWEAR,
All Desirable Styles at Reasonable Prices.
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

Sole Agents for "Preville Town-Made" Kid Gloves. Best in the World. Every pair warranted.

Fine Residences.

For sale, the 3-story Basement and Attic Residences, Nos. 382, 384, and 386 Ontario-st., just completed. These houses have been well built, finished in hard wood, with all modern conveniences, and no expense has been spared to make them very desirable. Price, $16,000 each. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st., Room 3.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Nine Lots on Van Buren-st., between Lincoln-st. and Winchester-av., north and south fronts, for $85 and $90 a front foot. Also, seven lots on the east side of Winchester-av., between Van Buren and Jackson-sts., for $65 a front foot if sold by the 22d inst.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st., Room 3.

CARD.

J. E. BLOCK, for many years in the employ of our South Side Store, will from this date assume the management of our WEST SIDE HOUSE.

Chicago, Jan. 12th, 1884.

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

FOR RENT,
272 East Madison-st.,
Four-Story and Basement Building, 22x90 Feet.
D. E. McCONKEY, 95 Fifth-av.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company for the election of nine Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held, at the office of the company, 76 and 78 Dearborn-st., Chicago, on Monday, Jan. 14, 1884, at 11 o'clock p. m.

JAS. R. BUTLER, Sec.

POLITICS.

Senator Edmunds a Firm Believer in Republican Progress and Success—The Presidency.

Iowa Democrats Planning to Defeat Allison for Re-election—The Kentucky Contest.

A Man from Dakota Has Many Things to Say About the Territorial Governor.

SENATOR EDMUNDS.

HE CAN BE HAPPY WITHOUT THE PRESIDENCY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—An occasional correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* has had an interview with Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, said to be unauthorized, but which is known to reflect some of Edmunds' opinions. Some political people think the publication has been secured by Edmunds' friends for an ulterior purpose. The more significant parts are these: Speaking of the Presidential nomination, he said: "If my real friends desire to do me a service they will not talk about me in that connection. I am now a happy man, and why should I wish to be burdened with the cares of an office the duties of which are enough to keep ten men busy? The twenty-four hours are not long enough for the work of the President. I have tried to serve my country in the Senate and have done the same thing for the people of the good State of Vermont. I believe I have their confidence and respect, and I believe I can always rely on that; then why should I allow myself to be drawn into the perplexities and trials of National politics? I have, I believe, the courage of my convictions, and I sometimes think that that is not an element of strength in modern politics."

"That may be true," was replied, "but the attempt has been made to place politics upon a higher plane, and it is the duty of any citizen to respond to the call of service to the State when that call comes unsolicited."

"That may all be very fine as an abstract proposition," said the learned Senator from Vermont. "It sounds well enough, and I have no doubt that recent experiences in the Republican party have been productive of substantial good. I believe that the Republican party is stronger today than it has been at any time within the last decade. I am confident that the Republican candidate will be elected if the selection be made with reference to party rejuvenation through the reverses of 1882. These were but the warnings of the people. They did not mean that change of principles was wanted or that there was any loss of confidence in the ability of the Republican party to govern the country wisely, honestly, economically, and well, but simply that there existed a disagreement as to the methods and personal control of the internal party management. The people—the great majority of the people—are at heart with us. I can judge this well from my own sources of information, for this same opinion with respect to myself as a prospective candidate, and of which I wish, as a friend, you would dispossess your mind, has brought me a mass of letters. I might say appalling in numbers and beyond the measure of my strength to answer, and all uniting in expressions of the confidence of the people everywhere in Republican principles. But they show at the same time the importance of the selection of both candidates on the ticket in deference to the sentiments of the great mass of the people. A large number of these letters have come from persons with whom I have a personal acquaintance, but many more, both from near and far—some from away out on the Pacific coast and down in the Southern States—about the merits of the writers of which I can only judge by excellent writing, purity of grammar, and judiciousness of expression, and all I find agree upon the prospects of Republican success. I have not been able to answer these letters. I should certainly like to do so, as they deserve."

"All this being so, you do injustice to yourself and to your friends not to encourage them in their party zeal."

"That I am willing to do as far as I can," said the Senator, "but they so very kindly associate my own name with what they have to say that it would first require an argument to convince them, and perhaps they might not be satisfied even then that I am not a candidate; that I would have little time left for their proposition, that the safety of Republican institutions and the insurement of just Government, judicious expenditures, peace and prosperity, business security and financial stability lies in the continued success of the Republican party. I have no doubt the Republican Convention will be composed of a body of men who will go to Chicago in the interests of success. I have no doubt that it will be a sagacious body, but the best evidence of this will be the results of its labors. There are three or four gentlemen who would make excellent candidates, and any one of them an excellent President. The Presidential office is no sinecure if the duties are conscientiously performed. I know this, as I have had many opportunities of forming a judgment."

GEN. ARTHUR.

"There is some talk, largely among persons in office, about President Arthur having a desire to succeed himself."

"So I learn," said the Senator, "from the newspapers. President Arthur has some points of a skillful politician, a thoroughness in the details of party management, which is always a strong point in the preliminaries of organizing for active operations in a convention. The fact of having successfully handled a convention, however, is not always necessarily the antecedent of a successful campaign. The duty of the Chicago Convention will be the selection of candidates to fit the party and not an effort to make the party fit the candidates. Then there will be no difficulty about the rest of the work, for every member of the party will throw all his zeal into the contest, and we will have an old-time victory."

KENTUCKY.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A late special from Frankfort says: The schemers have been scheming and the wirepullers have been pulling their multitudinous strings for the last twenty-four hours in a way that would utterly paralyze those who have not been initiated. There have been several schemes to defeat Williams, and the shrewdest observers think they will succeed. One of these is for Blackburn to throw his strength to Sweeney if he becomes convinced that he himself cannot win. If this occurs and Capt. Blackburn succeeds in transferring the greater part of his strength, of course Mr. Sweeney will be the nominee of the caucus. The only question is whether Blackburn can manage all his present supporters after he is withdrawn. Sweeney is still gaining votes in Southern Kentucky, and will probably have as many as Blackburn when the vote is taken. This being the case, and there being a disposition to favor a Western Kentucky man, it does seem that he is an adversary not to be despised. It is generally conceded that the majority of Sweeney's backers are for Williams for second choice. If no ballot is taken Monday night at the caucus a contingency may arise in the House next day that will enable the Republican members to nime the Senator. In consequence of this there is a disposition among all the candidates to conciliate the Republican element.

A prominent gentleman who returned from Frankfort this morning said to a reporter: "There is a feeling of uncertainty as to the result, but the members are willing to bolt from Williams, Blackburn, and the rest and vote for Carlisle. Everybody favors Carlisle, and he'll go in the race with an irresistible impetus if he allows his name to be used." The voting will be viva voce, and no new names can be presented after the first ballot, save by the consent of a majority of the caucus.

OHIO.

A NEWSPAPER ON THE MARKET AS ONE RESULT OF PENDLETON'S DEFEAT.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The result of the Senatorial caucus at Columbus has caused rumors to be started regarding the fate of the Cincinnati *News-Journal*, the organ of Senator Pendleton, Gov.-elect Hoadly, and other Democratic leaders of the better class. Simultaneously with the defeat of Pendleton Judge Hoadly caused it to be published that he had severed all official connection with the *News-Journal*. It is therefore now the mouthpiece of no one in particular. One story is that the concern will be reorganized and run in the interest of a pure Democracy, as was the intention when it was projected. Another report consigns the paper to a syndicate composed of M. E. Ingalls, Briggs Cunningham, and others who have large railroad and business interests here and are ambitious to add a newspaper to their list of enterprises. Fred D. Mussey, an experienced journalist and son-in-law of Gov. Foster, is also credited with a desire to get hold of the paper, in which case there will be a radical change in its politics. Still another who is casting longing eyes upon the concern is ex-Auditor Capellar, who would also make it Republican. The paper has the Associated Press franchise and occupies the home of the old *Gazette*. In transferring to it the *Gazette* franchise the *Commercial-Gazette* Company stipulated that it should remain a Democratic organ, and that company will oppose its sale to parties who expect to change its politics.

DAKOTA.

THE HON. MR. PETTIGREW IS EVIDENTLY NOT IN LOVE WITH GOV. ORDWAY.

The Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, of Sioux Falls, D. T., formerly a Delegate in Congress from that Territory, is at the Grand Pacific, and in response to inquiries by a reporter for THE TRIBUNE touching Gov. Nehemiah Y. Ordway he said: "We are sick of Nehemiah in Dakota. There is a general belief among our people that he is by no means the immaculate reformer that he pretends to be. His term expires in April, and a long-enduring public hope to be rid of him then forever. As the time is not far off, all influence will be used to prevent his reappointment instead of trying to procure his removal."

"What do you know of a specific character against him?"

"In the days of the Forty-fourth Congress, when the Democrats were investigating all departments of the Government, Congressman Glover, of Missouri, was Chairman of a committee which went through the Treasury Department and examined into all disbursements. The official conduct of Ordway while Sergeant-at-Arms of the House came within the province of this committee, but its report was never published. I knew this fact, and when we first began to have trouble with Ordway I wrote to Glover, whom I had known for years, and asked him for a statement of the facts. He wrote me that from all the evidence taken before the committee he was convinced that Ordway was as bad a man as had ever disgraced the public service of the country. Since he has figured in Dakota there has been more or less trouble growing out of the organization of counties. These counties are formed by Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and they have the locating of the county-seat and the appointment of temporary county officers. There is a general understanding that in many cases the county locations have been auctioned off to the highest bidders. In the case of Faulk County it was proved that a large sum changed hands, and in another case Ordway's son's partner was charged with receiving a large sum of money.

"In the matter of the removal of the Capital, people don't care whether it is Yankton or Bismarck, but they do not like the methods employed to push the law through. The Governor had his finger in the job. The most unblushing piece of legislation he has accomplished is the law which exempts the land in the Territory owned by the railroads from taxation. This passed and it received his signature. A railroad man recently told me he remonstrated with Ordway at the time it came up and urged him to veto it, telling him it would not benefit the railroads in the long run, but he was deaf to all reasoning. His record speaks for itself, and the people of Dakota know him and value him at his real worth. The Territories always have been asylums for played-out and discountenanced political hacks."

"LITTLE RHODY."

PRESIDENTIAL GOSSIP—WHY THE WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS ARE BEGINNING TO INCLINE TOWARDS FREE TRADE—BEN BUTLER.

The Hon. B. F. Thurston, of Providence, R. I., was asked yesterday at the Leland what form the preferences of New England Republicans was taking in regard to the Presidential nomination.

"I do not think Blaine has the following he had in 1880," said he. "In fact, I know he does not possess it in Rhode Island. People in the East are not taking much interest in politics, but I think Arthur has more strength than any other one man, probably because he is more prominently before the public eye."

"How will the prospective tariff reform, which the House of Representatives is meditating, be received in New England?"

"Well, our people have changed somewhat as to that question. Of course there is still a strong sentiment in the Eastern States in favor of protection—so many people are employed in various mechanical industries. Yet there is also a growing feeling in favor of free trade, and it is becoming more formidable every year. It exists principally among the woolen manufacturers. They want free wool, so that they can buy the Australian and Spanish staples free of duty. Under such circumstances, they could undersell foreign products and control the home market."

"Do you regard Butler as laid on the shelf?"

"That depends. As far as local politics in Massachusetts is concerned I should say yes. But with regard to National politics I answer no. He is apt to be a disturbing element to the Democracy this year. He has a greater personal following outside of party than any other public man in the country, and he can come into the National Democratic Convention and make this point without chance of contradiction. Suppose he should allow himself to be put forward by the Greenbackers and labor organizations of the country this spring, how can the Democracy afford to ignore him? It means enough votes in every doubtful State to throw it to the Republicans, with Butler as a third candidate. Whether Gen. Butler will go into such a programme is another question, but we won't have long to wait to know it. There is nothing that can be advanced against his private character. He is an open-hearted, generous man, with warm impulses, and attracts to him all who come in contact with him."

IOWA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 11.—Nearly half the members of the Senate and House, which convene in biennial session Monday, are already here, and candidates are innumerable. There will be informal meetings of both parties tomorrow to talk over the position to be taken regarding general legislation. A Senatorial caucus of Republicans, in the opinion of many of the leaders, is not thought at all necessary, as there is no opposition to the reelection of William B. Allison.

ILLINOIS.

HOW HANCOCK COUNTY WILL GO.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Jan. 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—There appears to be considerable curiosity and some anxiety manifested by Republican politicians in different parts of the State concerning the probable future effects of the split in the Republican party in this (Hancock) county during the Congressional contest of 1882, resulting, as it did, in the election of a Democrat to Congress in a district having over 2,000 Republican majority. With a view to satisfying that curiosity and anxiety your correspondent for some time has carefully felt the pulse of the different factions of the once broken party with a view to getting at the exact status of affairs at this time, and as a result of such investigations feels safe in saying that no fears need be entertained regarding the Republican party in this county for 1884—it will do its duty, and do it well. The Carthage *Gazette*, the leading Republican paper of the county, and which was the organ of the anti-Marsh Republicans during the contest, after the election refused to say one word pro or con on the subject, but advocated the harmonizing of the party at once for future work, deploring that circumstances had compelled the break and brought about the election of a Democrat (Neece) to Congress. The *Gazette* was the leader of a large majority of the party in the county, including three out of five of the Central Committee—its Chairman, Secretary, and one member. One contest was made in the county after the Congressional convention which resulted in the anti-Marsh men selecting delegates in all the townships save three or four. The Warsaw *Bulletin*, the organ of the Marsh faction, is still somewhat sore and insists on the present Central Committee resigning. The *Gazette* advocates peace without conditions from any one or any faction—simply to forget the past and join hands for the future. This means will be adopted, as nine out of ten of the Marsh Republicans have expressed themselves in favor of the same, and only the *Bulletin*, with three or four of its followers, advocate peace upon conditions—something that is impossible and impracticable—and should it still insist it will be silently passed by and ignored during the fall of 1884. The party will be almost a unit in the next convention and will show its usual vote next fall.

M. P. B.

BOOMING FOR BILLY SPRINGER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 10.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the latter part of December a correspondent writes THE TRIBUNE from Jacksonville, Ill., over the initials of "H. A." in which he endeavors to make it appear, although, as he says, Mr. Springer "has long been almost an idol in this district, and especially in this (Morgan) county," he has lost favor in that locality because he manfully resented the Carlisle-Morrison attempt to degrade him in the formation of the committees of the House of Representatives. The "wish" is no doubt "father of the thought" with the correspondent, who probably has some friend who is anxious to secure Mr. Springer's place in Congress that he may receive the snubs of the would-be bosses in the future.

The writer hereof has taken some pains to ascertain how the people, and especially Democrats of this district, regard Mr. Springer's treatment in the organization of the present House, and it is universally condemned and deprecated, not only by Democrats, but by fair-minded persons of all parties.

Mr. Springer has made one of the most intelligent, industrious, and accommodating members of Congress who has ever represented a district from Illinois. The people of the State know this fact full well, and he cannot be snubbed or sneered under by self-constituted leaders. It makes no difference who demands his attention for a favor, of which so many are always wanting from Washington, whether the applicant be the influential or humble citizen, Democrat or Republican, their demands are willingly and promptly responded to with that intelligence which always brings satisfaction and gratitude.

This gentleman, the Democracy of the populous and wealthy Capital district of the great State of Illinois, have for four times in succession elected to represent not only them but the whole people of the district in Congress, and believe they understand what they have been doing during and last ten years in this regard. Hence they do not propose to pocket the snubs to their member by a Speaker of the House of Congress or a Presidential aspirant without a manly protest.

Not desiring to further trespass upon your space, I will conclude with repeating what is known to all who are acquainted with the gentleman—that Mr. Springer has made a most acceptable member of Congress to the people of this district, second to none in the State, and of whom the Democracy are proud. The Democracy of Illinois have always been gratifyingly free from bossism or factions, and it will not do for any self-constituted leader to assume such leadership at this stage of the party's history in this Commonwealth. Logan may boss Republicans in Illinois and Kelly may essay similar control of Democrats in New York City, but no to the Democrat or coterie of Democrats who undertake this rôle in Illinois. In this State the Democracy have long been in a helpless minority, and they will forever remain in this minority rather than submit to be herded by a boss, whoever that boss may be.

Mr. Springer in point of ability and intelligence is the peer of any Representative of Illinois or of the Northwest, and the Democracy of this State will not permit his downfall or the destruction of any equally good or useful Democrat to gratify the personal spleen of any ambitious Democratic gentleman. The dozen or so protection Democrats of this district, taking advantage of what has transpired at Washington, are already in the field endeavoring to induce certain gentlemen to run against Mr. Springer, and offering to liberally furnish all the money needed to compass his defeat. These gentlemen will find up-hill work before they succeed in getting their Democratic (?) candidate into Congress from this district.

A TEXAS TERROR.

Thirty Prominent Cattle-Men Driven from a Banquet by a Notorious Desperado.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this morning, while thirty prominent cattle-men were having a banquet in a saloon restaurant here, a notorious character named Ben Thompson entered the establishment, and, having first littered the floor with lemons and delicacies provided for the feast, he then drove the entire gathering into the street at the point of two loaded revolvers. The name of Thompson is a terror in Texas. He was formerly City Marshal here. He has been tried several times for murder, but so far has escaped the hangman. All day the outrage has been the leading topic in the city, but as the boldest in our midst fear to encounter him he is still at large, and neither police officers nor private citizens have thus far dared to prefer a charge against him.

A SLATE BROKEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A joint convention of the two bodies of the local Legislature was held tonight to elect boards which practically control the administration of municipal affairs. Three of the Republican Councilmen complained of their treatment in the caucus, and by accepting the support of the Democratic members were enabled to elect themselves to the pick of the positions constituting themselves the Fire Board in charge of the fire department. One of them, George W. Spohr, was chosen President of the joint sessions over Mayor McMasters. The Democrats asked no reward for their services except the election of John T. Downey, an ex-Republican, as Vice-President of the Council, which was done.

DRY PLATES FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The manufacturers of dry plates for photograph purposes for the last three days have been holding a National session at the Kennard House. The convention organized a permanent association, with the following officers: President, John Carbutt, Philadelphia; First Vice-President, G. Cramer, St. Louis; Second Vice-President, C. E. Chase, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, G. Eastman, Rochester. The association, at its adjournment, determined to hold the next annual session in Cleveland. Aside from the formation of a permanent organization, one of the objects of the convention was to endeavor to harmonize the interests of manufacturers, dealers, and consumers. Of the twenty-eight manufactories in the United States only ten are members of the association, and there is considerable cutting on prices.

A LIFE-INSURANCE CASE.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Ætna Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, lost its case in the United States Circuit today. William L. Davey had been insured for $10,000, and after paying three annual premiums died rather suddenly in the summer of 1881. Just before his final illness he had been on a spree, but Judge McKennan charged that one single excessive indulgence in intoxicants did not constitute intemperance, and would not violate a condition to which the insured had agreed. At 11:45 o'clock, after being out twenty-five hours, the jury walked into court and announced a verdict for the widow for the full amount of the policy, $10,000, with interest. The interest, which the jury were sent out to compute, brings the total amount of the verdict to $11,293.16.

STRETCHING WIRES UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Postal Telegraph & Cable Company, under the control of Mackey and James Gordon Bennett, have been endeavoring to stretch their wires through the northern part of Hunterdon County, this State. They put up the poles some time ago. The farmers refused to allow the wires to be put up without compensation. Last night the company quietly brought two gangs of men up the Central Road. One gang went to Chester and the other to High Bridge. The first gang worked from Chester down to German Valley, and the other worked from High Bridge to German Valley. This morning wires are stretched in every direction through the farms and along the roads. The farmers threaten to cut the wires and take the consequences

FOREIGN.

How French Commerce Would Be Damaged by American Retaliatory Legislation.

The Marquis Tseng Still Able to Talk Boastfully, Despite Recent Reverses.

A Royalist Demonstration at Paris—The Celtic Again Spoken at Sea—Irish Affairs.

THE PORK QUESTION.

LOSSES FRANCE WOULD SUSTAIN IF SUBJECTED TO AMERICAN REPRISALS.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—[Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Regarding the retaliation proposed in Washington against the prohibited importation by France and Germany of American pork, *La France* publishes a most sensible and forcible leader, written by the distinguished economist, M. Simonin, protesting against the present policy of prohibition, and clearly demonstrating that France will be the greatest sufferer: M. Simonin writes: "The bill of M. Bert is a most absurd and most dangerous measure. The official returns show that the value of the imports of pork fell in the last year from 50,000,000 of francs to 150,000 francs, subjecting the ports of Havre, Bordeaux, and Marseilles to a loss of at least that amount of trade, and depriving the poorer classes of cheap and nourishing food. The Chambers of Commerce throughout France, the Academy of Medicine, and the Council of Public Health have protested in vain against the action of the Government.

"This war against American pork was begun and continued in the interest of a ring of protectionist pork-packers and raisers at Nantes, who want to monopolize the home market themselves. Now it is high time that the French people should open their eyes to the danger which is now menaced by American reprisals. The reports of the American Consuls to their Government have directed attention to the alleged adulteration of French wines. The analysis of the municipal laboratories of Paris lend color to this charge, and perhaps give cause for the action of the American Congress. If the United States restricts or prohibits the importation of French wines another enormous loss will be inflicted on French commerce, and this at the very moment when our economic disturbance and diminishing exports are greatest. In the event of such prohibition 97,500,000 francs will be lost, thus making a total of nearly 100,000,000 francs, and thus paying dearly for the protection of a few pork-packers of Nantes."

BERT'S LETTER ON DETMERS.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—[London *Daily News*.]—M. Paul Bert, following up his trichiniasis victory in the Chamber, signs an article in the *Voltaire* arguing that the fear of that disease from American pork is by no means chimerical. He quotes Dr. Detmers, an American Inspector, certifying that every day diseased and dying hogs passed under his windows for Chicago. They were habitually sold at the ridiculous low price of two cents per pound, and when badly salted or steeped in creosote shipped to Bordeaux and Havre. Italy, Germany, Spain, and Austria-Hungary prohibit this dangerous food, and why should France run the risk? He disclaims the charge that he is a protectionist and professes to be a free-trader. To the argument that American pork will come in all the same through Belgium, he says if that were so Americans would not cry out so loud. Even if thorough cookery will destroy trichiniasis, there is no security that the cooking is thorough. I do not understand M. Bert to prove, or even aver, that there have been many or even any cases of trichiniasis in human beings in France, but he uses what seems to me a far-fetched argument—that rats may eat the refuse of diseased pork, that trichiniasis flourishes in rats, that French pigs may eat the rats, and so trichiniasis become an established disease in France. His conclusion is that France should run no risk, and not be reduced, as Germany is, to have 18,000 inspectors scrutinizing with the microscope every piece of pork brought to market.

THE REAL SITUATION.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—In the Council today it was resolved that, out of deference to the vote of the Chamber, the decree admitting American pork should be rescinded until a general law on the subject is voted, but that out of consideration for existing contracts it should continue to be received at Havre, Nantes, and Bordeaux (the only ports, by the way, where any large quantities arrive), subject to inspection, the expense of which is to be defrayed by the Chambers of Commerce. American exporters and their consignees are not, therefore, much damaged by M. Paul Bert's resolution.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MARQUIS TSENG.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Marquis Tseng is living quietly at Folkestone, and is almost "a King in exile." In his expressions about the Franco-Chinese imbroglio he is sarcastic and rather bitter, but it is apparent that if left to himself his utterances would be still more incisive. Your correspondent had an interview with him today at Folkestone and asked the Marquis for his opinion of the progress of the French campaign in Tonquin. He replied: "The accounts which you have received from Tonquin have come through French sources and have probably been inspired by the French commanders. They are absurdly overdrawn."

"But the French have Sontay, and are apparently masters of the situation thus far?"

"Yes, let them think so. Then let them attempt the capture of Hung Hoa. I will tell you that that place has been the rendezvous for the troops that have been drawn from the northern provinces, and France, if she attacks China at Hung Hoa, will find a force of Chinese troops that will be sufficient to give her a proper reception."

"Why have diplomatic negotiations been suspended?"

"The parleying has stopped simply because there is nothing now to parley about. France will ask for peace before China does."

A LETTER IN THE SAME VEIN.

BRESLAU, Jan. 11.—The *Gazette* publishes a letter by Fleischer, editor of the *Deutsche Revue*, dated Dresden, to Von Hatzfeldt, of the German Foreign Office, giving him the contents of a letter which the former received from the Marquis Tseng, dated Jan. 8. In the letter Tseng declared that the capture of Sontay by the French had strengthened the war party in China, and it was questionable whether China would now accept mediation for the settlement of the Tonquin difficulty. He also said that China would perhaps double the tax on foreign goods to cover the war expenses.

A CABINET RUMPUS.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—President Grévy, at a meeting of the French Cabinet, expressed to his Ministers the grief which he felt at the serious losses inflicted on the French arms before Sontay. Mr. Ferry, the Prime Minister, took offense at what he considered M. Grévy's sentimentality, and angrily retorted that it was necessary to accustom the present generation to make sacrifices. The political sages of the boulevards profess to believe that this incident indicates that a coldness exists between President Grévy and his Ministry.

MILITARY ACTIVITY.

HONG KONG, Jan. 11.—The work of blockading the Canton River is progressing. A review of the gun-firing was held at the Bogue forts. Chinese troops are embarking for Hainan.

ANOTHER IRONCLAD.

KIEL, Jan. 11.—Another ironclad for the Chinese navy has been launched.

THE CELTIC.

NEWS FROM THE DISABLED STEAMER.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The steamer Argosy, Capt. Marsh, from New York for this port, has arrived off Lizard, the most southern point of England. The Captain reports that he spoke the steamer Celtic and took off several of her passengers and transferred them to a tug bound for Falmouth.

Four passengers of the Celtic who left the Argosy on the tug have been landed at Falmouth. The Argosy left the Celtic the 5th inst., 1,250 miles from Lizard. The names of the passengers landed at Falmouth are John G. Pearson, A. F. Firth, C. H. Mehaus, and R. B. McClea. The rest of the passengers remained on the Celtic. All are well.

The Argosy spoke the Celtic in latitude 45°, 58' north, longitude 37°, 12' west. The four passengers landed at Falmouth express much satisfaction at getting ashore, the voyage having been monotonous. They state that the Celtic sails slowly, but behaves well under canvas.

The Celtic, prior to speaking the Argosy, experienced variable but on the whole good weather. She was perfectly seaworthy and amply supplied with provisions. The Captain hoped to be picked up by the steamer Britannic. More of the Celtic's passengers would have gone aboard the Argosy if the latter could have accommodated them.

[The White Star steamship Celtic left New York Dec. 15. Her machinery soon became disabled, and she has since been making slow progress under sail. She was sighted by the Gellert Dec. 22, and by the Bothnia Dec. 29.]

The four passengers who landed at Falmouth state that at one time the gale was so heavy the Celtic's sails were blown out of the ropes. The steamer Bothnia was sighted Dec. 29, but the two steamers only exchanged numbers. The Celtic's passengers considered the Captain somewhat dilatory in signaling. The fresh provisions gave out, but there were enough salt stores for a year. Jan. 4 the steamer Independencia was sighted. The Celtic asked to be reported "all well" at New York, but declined assistance. The steamer Argosy offered to tow the Celtic, but the offer was declined. When it was learned the Argosy could take only four passengers there was great excitement among the business-men on the Celtic whose time was valuable. Lots were drawn for the coveted berths on the Argosy. Two of the fortunate four went aboard the Argosy and the other two sold their places to the highest bidders.

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

A DEMONSTRATION.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Nothwithstanding the expressed wish of the Comte de Paris to preserve his incognito in journeying to Madrid, a large crowd of Royalists assembled at the railway depot upon his departure. They handed the Comte an address in the name of the Royalist League, and a few cries of "Vive le Comte de Paris!" and "Vive le Roi!" were raised. There were four arrests. The Comte de Paris goes direct to Madrid upon the invitation of King Alfonso.

A compromising document was found on one of the men arrested for participating in the demonstration on the departure of the Comte de Paris for Spain. Two others declared they were paid to shout "Vive le Roi!"

IRISH AFFAIRS.

MICHAEL DAVITT WILL NOT ACCOMPANY HENRY GEORGE.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Michael Davitt in an interview today said that he had decided not to accompany Henry George to Scotland. His Irish friends in Glasgow had suggested that his presence would probably be misunderstood by a Scotch audience. "My personality," said Mr. Davitt, "would handicap Mr. George, and perhaps jeopardize his success." When asked if it was the suggestion of his friends alone which had induced him to abandon his connection with Mr. George's tour, he replied in the affirmative. His sympathies and friendship remained unchanged. "I am," continued Mr. Davitt, "delighted at the results of Wednesday's meeting in St. James' Hall, and I think that the manner in which Mr. George was received is a most significant sign of the times. It is evident that a great radical land movement has fairly begun in England, which is destined to overthrow landlordism in its very stronghold. Reformers of all classes must wish success to Mr. George's mission, because the extent to which he is indorsed in England, and the degree of popular reception which his views may receive, will indicate the proportion of the people of England and Scotland who are prepared to justify Ireland's fight against land monopoly."

Mr. Davitt's health has been poor lately, and he has been ordered by his physician to rest as much as possible before starting on his coming lecturing tour.

TREVELYAN WILL NOT RESIGN.

The rumors which have for a day or two prevailed that Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, would soon resign were started by the Dublin newspapers. The rumors were not generally believed, but were the subject of a good deal of comment in official circles. Today, however, Mr. Trevelyan's private secretary assured your correspondent that any statement that his chief was about to resign was untrue and perfectly absurd.

GUARDING WINDSOR CASTLE.

It is reported that owing to Fenian threats the garrison at Windsor Castle has been ordered ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

AN ORANGEMAN'S FUNERAL.

DROMORE, County Down, Jan. 11.—The funeral of young Griffin, who died from a bayonet wound inflicted by a soldier during the conflict New-Year's Day between the Nationalists and Orangemen, took place today, and was attended by hundreds of Orangemen.

MRS. CAREY.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Carey declines to go abroad, and asks for safe employment in Great Britain. To this her family is an obstacle.

EGYPT.

BEDOUINS SUBDUED.

CAIRO, Jan. 11.—The troubles in the Provinces of Beniseuf and Fayoom, sixty-two miles southwest of Cairo, which were caused by raids of the Bedouins, have been quelled.

SANITARY REFORM.

Nubar Pasha, the Prime Minister, has approved Clifford Lloyd's proposed reforms for the City of Alexandria, whereby the sanitary affairs will be remodeled in accordance with British ideas.

THE SOUDAN.

The Ministry of War has drafted a statement regarding the proposed evacuation of the Soudan, showing that there are 21,000 men and eighty-four guns in the Soudan. The removal to Khartoum of the ammunition stored at Kassala would require 4,000 camels, or 6,000 if the material on the Abyssinian frontier is also removed. It will be necessary to make the journey by river, which will take three months and require 1,300 boats.

Several Bedouin tribes along the Nile between Khartoum and Berber have declared for El Mahdi.

Orders have been sent to Khartoum for the civil population to quit the town immediately.

Emissaries of El Mahdi have arrived at Assouan. They were fired upon by the Bedouins. The European inhabitants evacuated Berber the 8th inst.

MARCHING ON KHARTOUM.

It is reported that the natives have destroyed the telegraph poles between Khartoum and Sennaar. Eighty-four thousand men have left El Obeid for Khartoum.

COMPLETE FAILURE OF BRITISH RULE.

CAIRO, Dec. 28.—[Special to London *Times*.]—A year ago today I telegraphed as follows: "We come, then, to this deadlock," etc.

A year has elapsed, and it is difficult to say that we are nearer now than then. As regards reforms accomplished, the Board of Health has been suppressed, but it required 30,000 lives to obtain it. It is possible that the abandonment of the Soudan may be purchased with another 20,000. New tribunals are about to replace the old ones, and, because they cannot be worse, an improvement is hoped for rather than evident. But the most important concession obtained is mainly due to the initiative of a non-official. While the country is burdened with unnecessary expense, the Belgian Judges are waiting employment. The Legislative Assembly has been elected, but the largest number of votes were given to a consistent opponent of all representation, who declined to serve. The majority of the elected command neither respect nor influence, and the sole reference ever made to their existence is occasioned by the complaints of unavoidable delay in obtaining their purely formal opinions upon proposed legislation, which are powerless to assist or upset, but can delay. The gendarmerie, after innumerable changes, was declared to be a purely civil force, and the next day was dispatched to the Soudan as an army on foreign service, while Sir E. Wood's army, having achieved considerable success owing to the personal supervision of the chief, is scattered for gendarme duty in the provinces.

Unjust punishment of the innocent by officials in the interior is possibly more rare, but just punishment of the guilty is equally so, and if some individuals are better off the general community suffers. The murrain continues, and not the smallest effort is made to check it. The fellah is eminently practical, and any possible patriotic objection to the foreigner was consoled by the certainty that English interference meant an accession of capital and credit. He finds, on the contrary, both scarcer than ever. Europeans read with interest decrees concerning reforms, but observe that the debt has increased by two millions, decline to rebuild, and sell stocks. The confidence is shown by the fact that not 1 per cent of Alexandria has been rebuilt, and that the funds have fallen eight points in the year, implying an extra cost of £80,000 for every million required to borrow.

From the highest to the lowest English, foreign, or native official or private individual, I can find no one who does not consider the year's experiment to have failed. What is the cause? In the Ministry? No; for with all its faults I doubt whether the country possesses another aggregating more honesty and capacity. In the English officials? No; for while it is impossible to imagine any one better fitted than Sir E. Baring, it is difficult to suggest better men in their several departments than Sir E. Wood, Gen. Baker, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Mr. Vincent, and Col. Moncrieff. In the Khedive? No; for nothing is more absurd than to lament Tewfik's absence of influence. No Khedive would enjoy real influence one day unless he used it against every possible reform we advocate. The error lies in the system. We say to the Egyptian officials, "Carry out these reforms, intensely unpopular among powerful classes of your countrymen, and we will then leave you alone to fight it out with them." We say to the English officials, "Carry out these reforms, and when you are thoroughly embroiled between Ministers and people, we will leave you to do the best you can." To both we promise our moral support, while declining to lift a finger to remove difficulties caused either by the law of liquidation or the capitulations which bind both parties hand and foot. The result is that the Ministry complain that the reformers are going too fast, and that disturbance is to be apprehended. The reformers reply that it must be done now or never, as the moment the English troops leave, it will become impossible. Therefore, at huge expense, with continual changes, and encountering growing opposition at every step, we hurry on every reform, excellent but bound to prove impracticable because worked through hands, not only naturally ignorant of English ideas, but hampered by artificial restraints imposed in different circumstances.

The sole remedy is either the abandonment of interference or the acceptance of sole responsibility. I have reason to believe that this conviction has been already forced on the English Government. If so, it is only necessary to avoid the further error of hesitating to employ literal terms and of limiting responsibility to too short a period. Ten years is the minimum to produce confidence.

TRADE AND LABOR.

GERMAN WORKMEN'S COLONIES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The movement in Germany for the establishment of workmen's colonies is making rapid headway despite the adverse criticism of many of the leading journals. Colonies for emigration are being formed in the Black Forest, and the Odenwald committees, sitting at Karlsruhe, Freiberg, and Heidelberg, are directing the operations of the Colonial Verein. They came together recently at Frankfort and resolved to push the matter of sending more German workmen to Paraguay, where a colony had already been established.

THE IRONMASTERS.

The ironmasters of Cleveland, Yorkshire, owing to the depression of the pig-iron market, are making arrangements to extinguish the fires in twenty iron furnaces in the belief that they will thus accomplish an advance in prices.

CHARGE AGAINST GRAIN-BROKERS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—John Herd Jr. and N. J. Mullins, corn-dealers, were before the Police Court today on the charge of defrauding the Northwestern Bank of £16,000 by hypothecating grain bills twice over. The court-room was crowded with brokers and merchants. The prisoners were remanded until Friday next.

RUSSIA.

THE NIHILISTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 11.—The police have seized documents showing that a revolutionary league exists among the students of Moscow. All the officials at Gatschina Palace are under strict control. The police are unable to obtain a clew to the whereabouts of the Nihilist Jablousky, the principal murderer of Col. Sudeikin.

The story is circulating that Jablonsky and the sister of the man hanged for complicity in the murder of Alexander II. planned the recent attempt on the Czar. It is rumored that the woman has already been secretly hanged.

ANTI-JEWISH LAWS TO BE ABOLISHED.

The Senate has decided to endeavor to obtain the immediate abrogation of the anti-Jewish laws passed May, 1882.

PAYING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Russian Treasury yesterday paid 50,000,000 roubles of the public debt.

TRANSFERRED TO ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Count Herbert von Bismarck, Councillor to the German Embassy in England, has been transferred to the German Embassy at St. Petersburg. The Count leaves London in a week.

THE VIENNESE TRAGEDIES.

EISERT'S ASSAILANTS.

VIENNA, Jan. 11.—The three men who attacked Eisert, the money-changer, and mortally wounded him and his children, stole 3,000 florins. Eisert was able to give a description of his assailants. One of his sons is dead. The elder of the two children had his eyes destroyed. The mother returned home shortly after the murderers left.

THE WOMAN-KILLER'S CONFESSION.

Schencke, who was arrested on the charge of murdering four girls after promising them marriage, and robbing them, has confessed. An accomplice, named Schlossarch, has been arrested. Schencke confessed that he murdered an aunt and her niece. It is stated that a band of sixteen persons planned the murders.

SPANISH AMERICA.

FATALLY STABBED.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 11.—The latest accounts of the Montevideo affair state that Aide-de-Camp Belon prevented Flamaud from entering the house of President Santos. Flamaud thereupon attacked Belon, who defended himself with a knife, wounding Flamaud in four places and death resulting.

A TRUCE.

LIMA, Jan. 11.—A truce between Chili and Bolivia is agreed upon. The conditions do not interfere with the settlement of the Peruvian question. The sum for the maintenance of the Chilian army of occupation is limited to the proceeds from the Mollendo Custom-House.

THE MEXICAN DEBT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 11.—The *Two Republics* says: The Government has determined to postpone further negotiations with the British bondholders for the present. Consequently the steps of Mathewson & Co. through the London Bank of Mexico, and those of Robert Symon, representing several English houses, will prove ineffectual.

"PERFIDIOUS ALBION."

FRENCH CRITICISM OF THE ENGLISH.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—[Special to London *Times*.]—I should like to know what would be said in France of an English writer who, after receiving there the hospitality M. Jules Vallès enjoyed in England, wrote on that country a book containing a tenth part of the outrageous caricatures and insinuations contained in a volume styled "La Rue à Londres," published in a quarto volume, with a large number of illustrations, by Messrs. Charpentier. The book teems with misrepresentations, and is permeated with a spirit of calumny verging on hatred. M. Vallès blames everything. Neither men nor women find favor in his eyes. He abuses society because it allows misery to subsist, and misery because it is ugly. In France, to judge by M. Vallès, everything, even the ugly, is beautiful; in England, everything, even the beautiful, is ugly. In his chapter on drunkenness, M. Vallès, of course, reaches the climax of his insults, for here he touches the sore point. Comparing English with French, "Our drunkenness," he says, "is rose-colored; theirs is black." The English, whether at home or abroad, are insolent and arrogant, affecting a stiffness not natural to them. From beginning to end of the volume, the dominant object seems to be to irritate the French against the English. Their greatness he attributes solely to their egotistical patriotism, and he denies them all the virtues of other nations. The only thing that pleases him is the children's amusements at Christmas and the freedom they enjoy. As to the literary merits of the book they are relative. The work is unequal. It is graceful at the beginning, but soon becomes confused and unpleasant. It is the book of a man who always hates those he speaks of. But English readers may console themselves with this, that he treats the French still worse.

FRENCH NEWS BY MAIL.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE CHAMBER.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—[London *Daily News*.]—The Ministry, and more particularly M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Minister of the Interior, have been badly beaten today on a bill for 50,000,000 francs to expropriate Arab proprietors in Algeria and establish colonizing villages. One of the most prominent speakers against the bill was M. Guichard, the father of the House, who every year at the opening of the session takes the chair by seniority, and though now dissident, generally votes with the Gambettists. His conscience could not now prevent him from protesting against a gigantic land-grab. He showed that speculation of the most unwholesome character was at the bottom of the scheme, and alleged that an army of 60,000 would be necessary to make the natives endure it. The pretended colonization was entirely of an artificial character. The Arabs were to be turned out of house and home, with illusory compensation, and from being settled, which was the great desideratum, reduced to become nomads, and therefore driven to rapine and pillage. The attempted Government colonization of the Alsatians after the Prussian war had been a palpable failure. Expropriation was only another word for spoliation and jobbery. Despite an energetic speech of M. Waldeck-Rousseau in favor of the bill, it was rejected by 249 to 211.

I don't hear any rumors of resignations, but a more decided Parliamentary defeat on a great question has been seldom seen.

The *Paris* gives as latest news that an arrangement entirely satisfactory to the Suez Canal Company has been concluded with the English shipowners.

SPIRIT OF THE COMMUNE.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—In today's sitting of the Council-General of the Seine M. Jobbeduval presented tne following motion: "Whereas the National Assembly of Bordeaux in 1871, by establishing the seat of the public powers at Versailles, showed that the Government could have its seat elsewhere than in Paris without impairing the national unity; whereas Paris lived its own separate life from 1871 until 1880, and the Municipal Council was able and competent to repair by its labor the ruins of civil war and proved that Paris ought to enjoy the rights accorded to all other communes of the Republic: whereas the Council-General of the Seine and the Municipal Council have never expressed any wish for the return of the Public Powers to Paris; whereas the presence of the Public Powers in Paris is a reason adduced for placing, outside the common law a population of 2,500,000 souls; whereas this state of things is productive of disturbance, which is dangerous and fatal to the good conduct of affairs, as well as to the strengthening of republican government—the Council-General expresses the wish that the Public Powers should leave Paris."

The motion was referred to the Committee on General Public Business, which amounts to a decision to take the matter into consideration.

The conviction and death sentence at Lyons of Cyvoct, extradited from Belgium on a charge of having thrown bombs into a café which caused death, has given rise to an international question of great importance. Cyvoct was given up for murder and attempted murder. On both of these counts he was acquitted. He was condemned for provocation to assassination in a newspaper article. That, it is contended, was not the offense for which he was extradited, and therefore he should be sent back to Belgium.

GAMBETTA'S FATHER.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—[London *Daily News*.] Some days since M. Chincholle, a roving correspondent of the *Figaro*, found himself in Auvergne, and wrote to his journal that hearing that Gambetta's father had lately been to Cahors, and wondering what could have brought him from Nice to the locality of his old bazaar, he decided to go across the mountains and find out the reason. He says that old Gambetta is about to marry his servant, a woman of 45, named Marie Bras—pronounced, the satirical correspondent says, Brass—who was dismissed by the late Mme. Gambetta, but returned to her husband's service after her death. She has relations and a small property near Cahors. Hence the visit. No evening paper mentions this news, either to confirm or deny it.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The *Figaro* publishes an anonymous letter, signed "A Friend of the Gambetta Family," denying that the old man is going to marry his servant, although the rumor is not now heard of for the first time. Probably the reporter Chincholle will return to the subject. Another journal, however, publishes a dispatch from Nice in these terms:

Deny the news positively, for nothing could be more false. GAMBETTA PERE.

CABLE NOTES.

A fire in Ostend yesterday destroyed a large granary and a portion of the great Belgian Railway Station. One man was killed and three were injured.

It is reported that important communications are passing between Emperor William and Prince Bismarck. The Emperor's usual winter hunting-trip is put off on account of pressing affairs of State.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that a project is under consideration for constructing a railway between Turkestan and Khiva, passing through Bokhara, to promote the development of Russian trade in Central Asia.

It is stated that the German Liberals are indignant at the officials of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet for ruling that no motion expressing regret at the death of Lasker could be made, as he ceased to belong to that House before leaving Germany. The friends of the deceased contrast this action with the conduct of the House of Representatives at Washington.

The London *Times* says: The military authorities having refused permission to Gen. (Chinese) Gordon to proceed to the Congo River, he has been compelled, at great pecuniary sacrifice, to resign his commission in the British army to fulfill his engagement with the King of the Belgians. He goes to the Congo in a fortnight, principally to suppress the slave trade in the district where the Soudanese slavers mainly procure their slaves.

A RUSSIAN OUTRAGE.

An American Citizen Returns to Poland to Secure an Inheritance and Is Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—[Special]—Richard Wagner, the naturalized American citizen who returned to his native town in Poland and was there arrested on suspicion of being a Nihilist, three months ago, returned to his home in this city today. He is about 30 years of age, and his bitter enmity for the Russian Government has caused his trouble. He went to Poland to secure an inheritance, but was arrested the second day after his arrival, and was locked up in prison at Loose, seventy-five miles from Warsaw. He held a passport as an American citizen, but this wss taken from him. He was first accused of having deserted from the Russian army ten years before, and again with being the associate of revolutionists. Through the President of Lodz, Penkowski, Wagner obtained a temporary release, but he found that all his baggage, property, and money had been seized. Mr. Wagner next went to the American Consul at Warsaw, but found only his secretary, Joseph Rawitz. That official said to him: "For God's sake don't go to St. Petersburg to see Mr. Hunt, for if you do they will put you in jail as a Nihilist and send you to Siberia." Wagner returned to Lodz and paid the Under Prison Inspector, Michalski, 400 rubles to secure the small handbag containing his valuables and passport. After that an order was issued for his rearrest, but with the assistance of the Inspector he remained three weeks in hiding, finally leaving Lodz on the very train with one of the Russian detectives who were looking for him. The little property that Wagner went to Poland to secure is confiscated, he believes, by the Russian officials. Wagner is well-known here.

JAMES NUTT.

His Trial for the Killing of Dukes Will Commence at Pittsburg Monday.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—The trial of James Nutt for the killing of Dukes will certainly omme nce next Monday. All arrangements are completed, and young Nutt will be brought to this city tomorrow morning and placed in jail here. Mrs. Nutt and daughter will come to the city at the same time, and during the trial will stop with relatives living in Allegheny. She had earnest invitations from numerous wealthy families and one hotel to stop with them during her stay here, but preferred the home of relatives. Nutt will be treated in the jail the same as other prisoners and live on prison fare. This is the prison rule, and it will not be deviated from.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—John Shea, 50 years of age, a weaver by occupation, moved his family consisting of his wife, Mary, and her ten children, to Georgiaville Wednesday. They all got drunk this morning, but Shea went to work. In the afternoon he left the mill and went home. Some of the children on entering the house a little later found that Shea had killed his wife and then committed suicide. The weapon used was a razor. Shea had literally severed his wife's head from her body. In his endeavors to kill himself he had made four terrible gashes in his throat, the last one being a sweep from the right ear around the throat and to the back of the neck. He died ten minutes after he was discovered.

WASHINGTON.

A Vigorous Speech by Senator Cullom on the Mormon Question—What Utah Needs.

The Bourbons Talking Tariff Revision Simply for the Purpose of Making a "Record."

A Thrifty Pennsylvania United States Marshal—Proposed National-Bank Legislation.

THE MORMON EVIL.

A SPEECH ON THE SUBJECT BY SENATOR CULLOM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, made his first speech today as Senator. He was followed with the closest attention. His subject is one upon which he is an authority. It was the Cullom bill, introduced years ago when he was a member of the House, that commenced the legislative agitation against polygamy. Senator Garland, who is the ablest Democratic constitutional lawyer in the Senate, says that this measure, with the Edmunds law, will solve the Utah problem. Mr. Cullom gave a rapid review of the history of Mormonism to show the dangers that threaten by reason of the lawless spirit and treasonable designs of that organization. He maintained that their religious philosophy is at war with good society, and that if legislation cannot conquer polygamy war will. Mr. Cullom maintained that the Mormons are today building up a Government which is hostile to the United States and to our civilization; which, instead of being republican in form and spirit, is essentially at war with republican principles. Nothing that has yet been done, said Mr. Cullom, has crippled them. On the contrary, they have from the date of their settlement in Utah steadily increased in numbers, material resources, and influence at a rate that promises to threaten seriously the peace of this country before many years elapse. By means of their system of immigration and by their practice of polygamy their numbers have in the last thirty years increased forty fold.

POLYGAMOUS TEACHINGS.

Speaking of the Edmunds law, Mr. Cullom said:

The recent act of Congress creating a commission, while it has, I trust, done some good, yet is believed to be inadequate to remedy the existing condition of affairs. Instead of discouraging polygamy, as was intended by the act, I am told that the practice has considerably increased, and that every Mormon in full fellowship in the church, whether he has one wife or more, is secretly encouraging the practice in the face of the laws of the Government. The masses of the people are fanatical. They believe in polygamy, and the women are taught to believe that outside of Mormon civilization in this country there is no virtue; that the men are libertines and the women harlots.

A PLAN OF CONTROL.

Mr. Cullom considers that the only remedy is to take away from the people of Utah Territory all political power, place the control of the Territory in the hands of a Legislative Council appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and give the council the same powers heretofore granted to the Assembly of the Territory.

It is worse than folly for the Government to tinker with this question from year to year, and at the same time leave the whole legal power of the Territory in the hands of the men who are defiantly violating National law. The local legislators are men high in the church. The Judges of the local courts are Bishops or other high officers of the church. The local Government of the Territory is an ecclesiastical despotism such as should not be allowed to exist in this country. If placing the entire government of these people in the hands of men loyal to the Constitution, the laws, and the institutions of the country, men subject to removal by the President, and whose laws shall be subject to the approval of Congress, will not result in producing a better condition of affairs in Utah, I know of no peaceable solution of the question. If the bill which I have had the honor of presenting should become a law there need be very little difficulty in bringing about the change which would be necessary in the Territory. Such a Council would take the place of the local Legislature. The Executive Department and the Federal judiciary would remain as they are, the local Government could be reorganized, and it seems to me that with the right kind of officers—executive, judicial, and legislative—we would soon be able to see the end of the ecclesiastical despotism now and for thirty years prevailing in that Territory, and the beginning of obedience to the laws of the Government. The sole purpose of the bill which I have presented, and which may need amendment, is to take all political power and control from those people, because they hold a higher allegiance to their church than to the Republic, and to substitute a Legislative Council in the stead of the Territorial Legislature now provided by law. Every county officer is a Mormon, the schools are taught by Mormons, the municipal corporations are under the control of the Mormon Government, and for the purpose of control the settled portions of the Territory are laid off into districts and organized into municipal governments with Mormons as the officers, such municipal corporations taking in large tracts of land so that it cannot be entered or preëmpted by persons not Mormons. The entire machinery for the local government of the Territory is in the hands of Mormons, and they are dictated to by the church.

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

Mr. Cullom maintained that the power of Congress to enact such a law could not be successfully questioned, and he devoted considerable time to an exposition of the Constitution and to the citation of eminent legal authorities to support his view of the constitutionality of his bill.

Senator Brown, of Georgia, who now opposes everything that is Republican, maintained that Mr. Cullom's bill violated every fundamental principle of the Constitution and of the Bill of Rights. But Mr. Cullom can well content himself with the judicial opinion of Senator Garland in his favor against the sneers of Brown, of Georgia, who does not rank as a constitutional lawyer.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL BE CONTENT WITH MAKING A "RECORD."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Democrats of the House are considering whether they dare carry out the policy with which they started. The latest rumor is that Mr. Hewitt is ready to support any tariff bill which Mr. Morrison may present; that he has become convinced that the Morrison policy is right, and that the Democratic future depends upon the success of it. Mr. Morrison's followers are of the opinion that the Democracy may reasonably hope to secure the Electoral vote of some Western States which have hitherto been regarded as surely Republican. The fact that the majority of the Representatives from Michigan are Democrats, elected in great measure on the tariff issue, is pointed to by the Morrison faction as indicating that his policy is the wise one. On the, other hand a friend of Mr. Randall, who has come here from Philadelphia to ascertain the sentiment with respect to Randall, and whether there is any serious disposition to drive him out of the party, says: "It is all over. We can make our own terms with them. There is no talk of driving Randall out. The men who started that cry have been rebuked for it. Randall has been so advised by Carlisle. The question has been asked: 'Do you expect or intend to try to pass any bill through the two Houses or to anything except to merely try to make a record?' And the answer has been definitly made: 'We only wish to make a record; legislation is impossible.' And we are quite willing that they shall make a record."

This is a sample of the talk of the leaders of the two factions of the Democracy.

IS HE A DEFAULTER?

UGLY RUMORS REGARDING A PENNSYLVANIA UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Brewster Cameron, Special Agent of the Department of Justice, in the report which he has recently submitted to the department made this statement:

An examination was made of the emolument returns rendered by the late United States Marshal from Jan. 9, 1873, to June 1, 1882, with the following result: His fees earned during this period in civil cases as appears from the dockets of the United States Circuit and District Courts, amount to $186,961. In the emolument returns as rendered he reports his earnings as $33,203, leaving a balance of $153,757 to be accounted for. Probably he will be able to produce vouchers for disbursements which will entitle him to large credit (possibly $50,000) to offset this balance, but it was his duty, under the law, to report in his emolument returns all fees earned; and the fact that he reported less than one-fifth of the earnings of his office during an incumbency of nine years shows the value to the Government of a regular and thorough inspection of court officers' accounts.

Mr. Cameron chose to make this statement anonymously. It is believed by Pennsylvania members that he refers to John Hall, of Washington, Pa., who was for nine years United States Marshal, and whose accounts have not yet been settled, although he has been six months out of office. The statement has been made that Representative Bayne, of Pennsylvania, was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and had endeavored to have the Department of Justice take action against Hall. Mr. Bayne said tonight that the statement was incorrect. All that he knew with respect to the case was this: A gentleman, unknown to him, came from Pittsburg bringing a letter from a responsible and reputable citizen asking that he (Bayne) would introduce the gentleman to the Department of Justice, and on the strength of the letter which he brought vouch for him. Mr. Bayne did so. The gentleman meanwhile stated that he had reason to think that there were some irregularities in the accounts of the Marshal, and that he desired to assist the Department of Justice in explaining them. A request was made to see the books.

After some delay, various clerks having been brought in, Mr. Bayne remarked that there did not seem to be such a disposition to inquire into the matter as he had supposed there would be, in view of the representations which this gentleman had made. The proposition which the Department of Justice made to this gentlemen was so insignificant that he did not venture any further information. Mr. Bayne knows nothing more about the case, except what is current political gossip. It is learned from other sources that Mr. Quay and probably other Pennsylvania politicians have interested themselves to have the matter settled, but it is still open. The accounts are not adjusted, and the department, when an adjustment shall be made, proposes to held the bondsmen responsible if there is a deficiency.

Nothing is known here of the habits of Hall, except that he was rather extravagant, and that he is now living on an extensive farm at Washington, Pa. Undoubtedly the anonymous suggestion in the report of Brewster Cameron will cause Mr. Springer's Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to make a thorough investigation. There appears on the fee-book of the Marshal a very large sum of money due to the United States. How much the ex-Marshal can account for by vouchers which he has not presented remains to be seen. Whether or not this ex-Marshal will prove to be a defaulter the authorities say cannot be determined until the accounts are settled.

WHAT THE ACCUSED SAYS.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—United States Marshal John Hall has been interviewed upon his reported defalcation. The Government, instead of losing anything at his hands, is in his debt. Gen. Hall is one of our most respected citizens, and it would be difficult to make any one here believe him guilty of such a charge.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

MR. POTTER'S PROPOSED BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Representative O. B. Potter, of New York, is busy in the preparation of a bill to provide for the maintenance of the National-bank circulation. He is a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and expects to introduce his bill early next week and have it referred to that committee. In conversation today he said that his plan had received the approval of eminent financiers. He is hopeful that it will be found acceptable, and that it may pass both Houses. The details of the measure will not be perfected until an expert, who is engaged in verifying some of the computations upon which it is to be based, shall make his report.

The main features are an issue of 2 per cent bonds for banking purposes, these bonds to be redeemable after a stated period, probably about twenty years. Circulation issued upon the deposit of the new bonds is not to be subject to internal taxation. Mr. Potter's idea is that a bill of this sort will be acceptable to the banks, and will at the same time relieve the Government of a considerable burden on account of interest on the public debt. He holds that, so long as the Government, the States, counties, cities, towns, and individuals are paying interest on indebtedness at rates varying from 5 to 10 and even 12 per cent, the people as well as the Government will be a gainer by a plan which will continue the present National-bank currency and at the same time relieve the Government of 1 per cent on account of interest on the basis of circulation. He holds that the convenience and safety of the National-banking system are a good deal more than 1 per cent upon their circulation. The report of the Government Actuary for last month shows that 4 per cent bonds netted to investors an average interest of 2.682 per cent and 4½ per cent bonds only 2.477 per cent. These figures, he thinks, make it plain that banks whose circulation is affected by the frequent calls of 3 per cent bonds have no temptation to invest in 4s and 4½s in order to retain a circulation upon which they are compelled to pay a tax of 1 per cent. On the contrary, the high premium on both classes of securities is a strong temptation to the banks to sell out their holdings and to reduce their circulation whenever they find a good opportunity to make a different investment.

SOCIETY.

NOTABLE EVENTS YESTERDAY AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Mrs. Rickets' Friday "drums" from 4 to 7 are a favorit feature of the winter, and she always gathers about her a bevy of the prettiest girls in town to assist in receiving. Her guests include Americans, foreigners, army and navy people, visitors and residents, and each caller "cuts and comes again." Today scattered through the three rooms were Miss Porter, Miss Sherrill, Miss Rockwell, Miss Billings, Miss Crozier, and Miss Paul, all exquisitly costumed in colors that ran by gradations from the silver gauze and Spanish lace of Miss Paul to the scarlet satin brocaded in red brown velvet worn by Miss Sherrill. Mrs. Rickets wore black jetted lace, with diamond ornaments.

The quietest evening of the week followed this pretty party, the only two entertainments being a small gathering at the Washington Barracks (the old arsenal) and the usual Friday evening "at home" of the Russian Minister and Mme. de Struve. The diplomatic corps, as a rule, have no day at all, but each Legation is at home in the evening; for instance, the German Minister Tuesdays, the Russian Fridays, the Portuguese Thursdays. At this last home there is generally music, for the young daughter of the Viscount Nogueiras sings and gathers musicians about her. At Mme. de Struve's the two most striking faces were Mme. de Fava and Mme. Dupuy de Lôme, and the young Count von Leyden, M. Bustamante, and M. Lefaivre were declared the favorit cavaliers. It is a noticeable fact that this year the personnel of the whole corps is much improved. The prettiest woman is Miss West, the handsomest Mme. de Fava, the most winning Mme. von Eisendecker, the most popular the Countess Lewenhaupt, and Mme. de Bille has the most extensive visiting list.

SENATE RULES.

THE CHANGES MADE.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The new rules of the Senate were passed today with little discussion. The clause sending District appropriation bills to the Committee on the District of Columbia was finally stricken out by a vote of 29 to 19. A motion to increase the membership of the Appropriations Committee to eleven was rejected. The changes made in the committees were: To retain the Committee on Manufactures; to make the Committee on Agriculture embrace forestry, and increase the membership to nine; to constitute a new Committee on Revolutionary Claims, consisting of five Senators; to increase the membership of the Committee on Territories to nine; and to create a new committee of seven on Fish and Fisheries. The joint rules have not yet been disposed of.

THE CATTLE-MEN.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—A meeting of members of the House Committee on Agriculture and the members of the committee of cattle-men appointed recently at Chicago, was held at the Capitol. A general discussion on contagious diseases among cattle was indulged in. The committee of cattle-men, in answer to the inquiries of representatives, said disease existed in Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut, New York, and possibly in other places. In New York a few counties are reported infected.

Mr. Hunt, of New Jersey, said if Congress would appropriate an adequate amount payable to the order of the authorities of the different States and protect New Jersey for six months from the importation of diseased cattle, the State in that time would stamp out pleuro-pneumonia in its territory.

Dr. Law, of the Cattle Commission of the Treasury Department, said the disease was undoubtedly the result of importation. He said that with plenty of money and a Federal law it could be eradicated in twelve months. New York City had at one time stamped it out in three months. He advocated the burning of buildings where the disease occurred.

Judge Carey, of Wyoming, gave the history of the disease, saying it was like Asiatic cholera spreading through Europe and reaching New York forty years ago. It existed on the Continent of Europe, in Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and this country. He said $100,000,000 was invested in the cattle business of the United States.

Representative Hatch said that Mr. Singleton, of Illinois, had offered $1,000 reward for an animal afflicted with pleuro-pneumonia, but no one had accepted.

Several members of the Cattle Committee at once offered to show the disease to any one doubting its existence.

Representative Weller gave notice that he would offer a bill appropriating $10,000,000 by the Government for suppressing contagious diseases among cattle, to be distributed among the States and Territories in the ratio of representation in Congress, provided that each State appropriated a sum equal to the amount given by the Government.

The legislation proposed is to make the shipment of cattle known to be diseased a penal offense; to establish a cattle bureau in the Department of Agriculture; increase the power of the Commissioner of Agriculture; provide funds for an elaborate investigation of the diseases of cattle; and provide an appropriation to purchase diseased cattle so they can be destroyed. An appropriation will be asked the first year of $500,000.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The friends of the Mississippi River improvement had little trouble in securing an appropriation of $1,000,000 for immediate use in the Senate today, but an amendment was added providing that the appropriation should not be made to build levees for the purpose of reclaiming alluvial lands for the benefit of private parties. Even less trouble is expected in the House.

PENSIONS.

The sub-committee of the Appropriation Committee, consisting of Messrs. Holman and Follett, today prepared a Pension Appropriation bill, which will be reported to the full committee Monday, and will probably reach the House the same day. The bill agreed upon provides for the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, amounting to $39,000,000; the balance of the appropriation for the present fiscal year unexpended at the close of the present year, estimated at $26,000,000, and a fresh appropriation of $15,000,000, making $80,000,000. The bill also provides for an appropriation of $300,000 for the expenses of special agents of the Pension Bureau, and another appropriation for the fees of boards of examining surgeons, the expenses of pension agencies, and the salaries of agents, the whole falling within $1,000,000.

LAND-GRANT FORFEITURES.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Public Lands will consider the land-grant forfeiture bills in the following order: Texas Pacific, Oregon Central, Ontonagon & State Line, California & Oregon, Oregon & California, Northern Pacific, Atlantic & Pacific, Southern Pacific, California, New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indian, Pensacola & Georgia, Florida & Atlantic, Gulf Central, Mobile & Girard, Selma, Rome & Dalton, Vicksburg, Shreveport & Texas, Sioux City & St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha, and Wisconsin Central.

The Texas Pacific grant, which will be considered first, was originally made to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and it is now claimed by the Southern Pacific. The land amounts to 14,000,000 acres, estimated to be worth $40,000,000.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Railways and Canals, Mr. Murphy, at the request of members, gave a history of the Hennepin Canal.

SENATOR ANTHONY.

The committee representing the Senate Republican caucus held a brief consultation with Senator Anthony in relation to the Presidency pro tem. of the Senate. The Senator said he was compelled to decline the proposed honor, believing it inexpedient in the present state of his health to undertake the duties of the office.

BOND CALL.

The Secretary of the Treasury will call in $10,000,000 of 3 per cents tomorrow.

POST ROUTES.

At a meeting of the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads Mr. Money was authorized to report to the House for favorable action the bill making public roads and highways post routes, and giving the Postmaster-General power to establish postal service whenever in his judgment the public welfare required it.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—Mr. Van Wyck, from the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River, submitted a joint resolution appropriating $1,000,000 to continue the improvements begun by the Mississippi River Improvement Commission. After debate it was amended so as to give it the form of a bill, which passed.

Mr. Call introduced a bill providing for the establishment of a university of medicine at the Capital of the United States for the advancement of science and the discovery of improved methods for the treatment and cure of disease. It appropriates $1,000,000 as a perpetual endowment, the interest to be paid for the salaries of Professors and the cost of experiments. One hundred thousand dollars additional to be appropriated for the purchase of grounds and the erection of suitable buildings. Allopathic, homeopathic, and eclectic methods are to be represented in the professorships.

Bills introduced:

By Mr. Edmunds—Providing for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition and crew and the heirs of the deceased members. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Melville and Danenhower $1,000 each, Raymond L. Newcomb, the naturalist, John Cole, the acting boatswain, W. T. C. Nindermann and James H. Bartlett, seamen, $600 each, and the remaining survivors $300 each. It also authorizes the payment of a sum equal to one year's salary of each of the deceased members of the Jeannette expedition and crew to their respective heirs.

By Mr. Call—Providing for the establishment of postal savings banks. It requires the Postmaster-General to establish postal savings banks at all post-offices where the receipts equal $1,000 annually. Deposits shall be received of all sums under $100, payment of which on demand is guaranteed by the Government.

Mr. Anthony's resolution of Jan. 9 was taken up, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire as to the expediency of legislation to enable the Executive to protect American interests against those Governments that have prohibited or restrained the importation of healthful meats from the United States. Mr. Van Wyck moved to amend by adding: "Except Governments whose manufactured goods or products have been previously restrained or prohibited from free access to our ports." Mr. Van Wyck was proceeding to explain the purport of the amendment when the morning hour expired, and the matter went over.

Mr. Cullom then addressed the Senate in regard to his bill to reorganize the legislative power of Utah. It provides that the Government of Utah consist of a Governor and Council of nine to be appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and be citizens and qualified voters of the Territory. Mr. Cullom said that every phase of Mormon history was marred by some foul deed. The system was founded on fraud and the most notorious deception. It was at war with good government and society and cannot be permitted to proceed as for the last thirty years. It was building up a system hostile to the United States, and instead of having a republican government, either in form or spirit, is essentially opposed to every principle of republicanism. It is a government of arrogant priests, who teach that the Gentiles are the foes of the Mormon people, and consider proper every device for their overthrow. They are bringing to this country every year thousands of paupers whom they teach to hate the United States Government. The Mormons have the balance of political power in Arizona, Idaho, and perhaps Wyoming in addition to their strength in Utah. If not checked soon they will control five or six States and Territories west of the Mississippi. They have trampled under foot all laws of the United States. In the present condition of things the United States Government has utterly failed to use its powers to punish the crime of polygamy. The act of Congress creating a commission had done some good, but it was inadequate. It would be a mercy to those misguided people to adopt measures necessary to release them from the domination of the priesthood. We do not desire war; but if the Mormon question is not settled soon it will end in war. His bill, he said, was only a temporary measure, as all bills for the remedy of such a grievance necessarily must be. The people of the Territory should, when the evil was eradicated, control their own affairs. Meanwhile, let the United States Government take the management of Utah into its own hands, discharge the incompetent and treasonable Mormons who are the officers of the Territory, and purge out of its civil code every vestige of ecclesiastical polity.

Mr. Brown opposed the bill. He declared that all recent legislation of Congress in connection with Utah affairs was unconstitutional and indefensible. Without excusing polygamy, Mr. Brown, in conclusion, animadverted severely upon the laxity of morals prevailing in portions of the country outside of Utah, and believed that much of the thought and effort expended in Utah might well be directed to social evils nearer home.

Mr. Garland always thought the Edmunds bill for the Utah trouble much like prescribing a cornplaster for consumption, but hoped the right remedy might be found. The Supreme Court had laid down the doctrine that people could not shelter themselves from the consequences of crime by pleading the requirements of religion.

The Senate took up the new rules, and after debate adopted them. After an executive session adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

The House was not in session today.

NEW YORK.

Disagreement of the Jury in the Case of Brady Against Huntington.

Jay Gould After the West Shore Road—The Tables Turned on Bunko-Men.

Delmonico Still Missing—Cardinal McCloskey's Golden Jubilee—Business Improving.

BRADY VS. HUNTINGTON.

THE JURY DISAGREES—HISTORY OF THE CASE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The suit against C. P. Huntington and Thomas W. Pierce, brought by William Brady to recover $50,000, was brought to a close today in Brooklyn, and the jury, after being charged by Judge Pratt, were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict. After being out all night they returned to the court-room this morning, and the foreman stated that they were unable to agree. Judge Pratt therefore discharged them. William Brady, who is a stock-broker, claims that C. P. Huntington and Thomas W. Pierce were anxious to secure a controlling interest in the property owned by the Morgan, Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamboat Company. He, while acting as their broker, succeeded in securing enough stock to satisfy his principals. Mr. Huntington, he asserts, was so anxious to control this company that he agreed to pay Brady 1 per cent of the capital stock at par to secure it. Brady says he got 50,000 shares of the stock, whose par value was $100, for $7,500,000. This was done the 13th of February, 1882, but when he asked for the remuneration agreed upon the money was refused him. The negotiation was in fact the purchase of the Houston & Pacific Railroad, which formed a part of the Morgan line property. When the case came on for trial before Judge Pratt in Brooklyn Monday Mr. Brady's lawyer said in court that the motive for the purchase on the part of Huntington and Pierce was to get the better of the Jay Gould combination, formed to control the transportation facilities of the continent. Mr. Brady testified to various conversations with the defendants, in which he said they ratified and confirmed their contract with him. The defendants, in testifying, denied that they had made any contract with Mr. Brady, and also that they purchased the property. In closing the case yesterday Gen. Tracy, for the defendants, moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that no contract to pay this brokerage had been shown. Mr. Brady's attorney said it was no light matter to meet in a court of law one of the most gigantic monopolies that the world has ever produced. The vast operations of Huntington and such as he in stock-jobbing in Wall street had done more to demoralize the country and to destroy confidence between man and man than any other influence ever potent since this country was first settled.

WEST SHORE.

THE FUTURE OF THE ROAD IN DOUBT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Interest among railroad-men is increasing as to the future of the West Shore Railroad. All sorts of rumors concerning this property have been in circulation within the last few days, and, with the exception of denying the statements as to the financial embarrassments of the company, the managers are reticent. President Horace Porter does not believe in denying street rumors or in talking about what is going to happen. There seems to be good ground for the belief, however, that the persons jointly interested in the West Shore and North River Construction Companies are negotiating for a loan, and it was stated today that the financial plan under consideration provided for an income bond which shall be a second mortgage on the West Shore Road. The amount of the alleged desired loan is variously estimated at from $6,000,000 to $15,000,000. A denial having been elicited that the Vanderbilt interest was trying to obtain control of the West Shore, Dame Rumor yesterday credited Jay Gould with trying to get possession of the road as an Eastern outlet of his Southwestern system. Notice was given yesterday that the certificates of stock of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo Railway due subscribers to the bonds of that company under the agreement of June, 1881, could be procured upon the surrender of the letters given to represent the stock.

CHARLES DELMONICO.

NO TIDINGS OF THE MISSING MAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A week has passed since Charles Delmonico disappeared, and those who have been searching for him are apparently as far from finding him as they were the first day of the hunt. Every clew that has been suggested has been faithfully followed up. A number of supposititious Delmonicos have been reported to the detectives as having been seen in Newark, Mont Clair, and Orange, but all these have been proved to be other men when it has been possible to trace them up. The police of this city and Newark, Pinkerton's detectives, and the employés of the Adams Express Company have all been engaged in the search for the missing man, and the efforts of all have proved fruitless. The friends of Mr. Delmonico in the Fourteenth street house have about given up all hope of ever again seeing him alive, and their hope now is that his body may be recovered and given a decent burial. A rumor was circulated in this city today that the body of Mr. Delmonico had been found in the Hackensack River, but it proved to be without foundation. There are still numbers of people who believe that Mr. Delmonico is concealed somewhere in New York, the general theory being that he is in the hands of people who are holding him for the offer of a large reward. John Hoey returned this morning from an unsuccessful search for the missing man in Philadelphia, the report of Delmonico having entered an asylum at Holmesburg, a suburb of Philadelphia, proving groundless.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF HIS GOLDEN JUBILEE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The pontifical service at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth avenue, will be a memorable one, and many Bishops, hundreds of priests, and thousands of people will gather within its walls to assist at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary or golden jubilee of Cardinal McCloskey. The mass will be celebrated by the Most-Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, Coadjutor, assisted by the ministers the ritual requires. The address from the clergy will be read by Mgr. Preston, and that of the laity by John E. Devlin. There is good reason to believe that the Cardinal will deliver his reply in person, and they may be his last words in public. He was born in 1810 in Brooklyn. In 1834 he was ordained a priest, and became a Bishop in partibus and Coadjutor to Archbishop Hughes in 1844, and was created Cardinal priest in 1875.

STATE OF TRADE.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN SOME LINES—THE WEEK'S FAILURES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—*Bradstreet's* says that in some staple lines of trade there has been an increased movement during the week. This is noted mainly by comparison with the dullness observed during the late holiday season. Wholesale dealers at the larger Western cities are not trying to press their goods upon the country merchants. Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* cover these points, and likewise note that in the Ohio Valley and at various river cities in Tennessee and Indiana general trade has been seriously interrupted through the ice impeding river navigation. Snow has interfered with railway transportation, and thus added to the difficulties under which the distribution of merchandise has struggled. In industrial lines the outlook is no worse, and in some respects better. The steel-rail mills have five or six months' work engaged. Prices are firmer, although it is industriously denied that they have advanced.

There were 345 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week—sixty-three more than the preceding week, three more than the corresponding week of 1883, and 142 more than the same week of 1882. About 69 per cent were those of small traders whose capital was under $5,000 each. The total exceeds the record of any one week in the last five years. Canada had twenty-nine failures—an increase of twelve.

THE OYSTER BAY TRAGEDY.

WITNESSES PRESENT—FORMATION OF A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Several persons from Brookville, who were witnesses in the Maybee inquest, are at Oyster Bay, L. I. One of them, Edward Tappan, who claims the overalls and hammer found near the house of Townsend, underwent a private examination. Every effort is being made to fix the Maybee murderers on Simon Rappalee, who is held for the present outrage.

A vigilance committee has been formed, the members of which are sworn to make short work of the perpetrators of the present or other outrages when discovered.

MRS. TOWNSEND'S DEPOSITION.

The Coroner took the deposition of Mrs. Townsend at her residence this evening. She said that Monday evening after dark there was a knock at the kitchen door. She raised a window and asked who was there. The person said: "I have come with clothes." She opened the door and saw Simon Rappalee. He came in. There was no light in the kitchen, but Simon secured a lamp, went up-stairs, and took $60 out of her drawer. Her husband was sitting in a chair at the stove. Witness continued:

I know perfectly well it was Simon. I recognized his voice. He knocked us both down. His wife Bertha had washed for me six months. He asked me for money; and I was about to get it, but he did not give me time. I saw him go up-stairs through the door. I heard my husband fall.

Mrs. Townsend said she did not know where she was when struck. She recovered and helped her husband onto a lounge. She then laid on the sofa till Israel Potter came in the morning.

Mr. Townsend is not yet able to give his deposition.

WANTS HIS MONEY.

SUIT AGAINST A CENTRAL AMERICAN RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The suit of William C. Fitzsimmons, of Tecumseh, Mich., against G. Nanne, of Costa Rica, was before Judge Wallace in the United States Court today on a motion by plaintiff's counsel to enjoin the defendant from disposing of 1,500 shares of the Central American Pacific Railroad & Transportation Company, purporting to be worth $150,000. The plaintiff alleges that Mr. Nanne obtained concessions from Guatemala for building a railroad, and subsequently negotiated with a syndicate of New York capitalists. Mr. Fitzsimmons asserts that he, on behalf of this syndicate, made an agreement with Mr. Nanne whereby he was to receive from Nanne a certain amount of stock of the proposed railroad for enlisting Gen. Grant, W. K. Vanderbilt, and others in the scheme. Subsequently, through Gen. Dan Butterfield, Nanne sold his concessions from Guatemala to C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific Railroad, receiving 3,000 shares of the stock of the proposed railroad. Fitzsimmons alleges that he was entitled to 1,500 shares by his agreement with Nanne. Judge Wallace dismissed the writ of ne exeat against Nanne, but gave the plaintiff leave to present further affidavits to show why the restraining order to prevent Nanne from disposing of his stock should be made permanent.

THE TABLES TURNED.

BUNKO MEN NEATLY BEATEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—It appeared today in the Tombs Police Court that the tables were neatly turned, after all, on the bunko men, Charles Garcie, alias "Spanish Dick," and Robert Martin, alias "Keister Bob," who obtained checks to the amount of $2,950 from S. D. Tilden, of Hartford, a publisher of topographical surveys. Mr. Tilden went into the house in East Fourth street with $15 in his pocket, and, after his little daughter had drawn a prize entitling her to "$500 in money or works of art," Tilden was willing to try to draw a prize for which $20 was needed, if he had $5 more. Martin lent him $5, and Tilden played the $20 and lost it. After leaving the checks for $2,950 Tilden said he must have $20 to go home, which was kindly given to him. The bunko men were brought up for examination today in the Tombs Police Court before Justice Smith, and Col. Spencer, for the bunko men, wanted to know of Mr. Tilden whether he would pay back the $5 he borrowed of one of his clients. Mr. Tilden replied that he would pay him "at his father's bank in Hartford." The Colonel then asked Tilden about his account with George P. Bissell & Co., of Hartford, on whom the checks were drawn. Mr. Tilden acknowledged that he had probably less than $100 deposited with them. Justice Smith then said to Tilden:

"Then these checks you gave these men were of no value?"

Mr. Tilden assented.

"Well," said the Justice, "where there is no money there is no offense," and immediately discharged the prisoners.

Col. Spencer said good humoredly afterward that he would be magnanimous and not prosecute Mr. Tilden for passing worthless checks on his poor, unsuspecting clients, nor sue him for the $5 by which he had come out ahead on the bunko game.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

William H. Chapman, of the firm of Groht & McLaren, members of the Produce Exchange, died yesterday.

Emil Voegtlin, son of the scenic artist, for being a boarding-house thief, was yesterday sent to State Prison for six years. The Judge positively refused to suspend the sentence.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that the Hon. Thomas Kinsella was dying. Another report credited him with being hopelessly insane. Mr. Kinsella has been ill for some time with the jaundice, but is slowly improving.

The will of Felix Astoir gives about $15,000 to various charitable institutions in the city. To the Mayor of the Commune of France, in the Village of Ludes, near Rheims, is bequeathed 5,000 francs for the benefit of the poor of Ludes. The rest of the estate is left to relatives and friends in France and New York.

The Erie Railway Company has closed an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Dominion Government whereby transatlantic steamship companies landing passengers in New York shall be able to book emigrants from Europe to the Canadian Northwest as cheaply at all times as by the lines via Montreal.

William A. Engeman, proprietor of the Brighton Beach race-track and of the Ocean House at Coney Island, died of Bright's disease at his residence, No. 44 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, at the age of 45 years. He started in life as a newsboy. Later he was a scout in the West, being at one time a companion of "Buffalo Bill." Mr. Engeman's fortune is estimated at $1,000,000.

Speaking of the Rev. R. Heber Newton and his pulpit utterances, which have caused so much talk the last year among church people, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix said: "I have heard rumors in regard to the condition of Mr. Newton's mind. I think that the most charitable thing that can be said in this matter is that he is laboring under strong mental excitement. No weight can be attached to Mr. Newton's teachings aside from the fact that he is a clergyman."

Two suits have been brought in the Supreme Court by Frank T. Butler and Robert J. D. Mackie, respectively, against Richard P. Lounsberry, Ben Ali Haggin, James B. Haggin, and Wells, Fargo & Co. to recover upwards of $104,000. The plaintiffs, who are stockholders in the Excelsior Mining Company of California, claim that the defendants conspired to increase the capital stock from $4,000,000 to $10,000,000, and, getting it listed on the exchange in New York, were enabled to sell some 90,000 shares of stock which was worthless. Plaintiffs purchased some stock and are Assignees of other purchasers.

In the Feuardent-Cesnola art libel case yesterday a sensation was caused by the reading of an offer from the defendant (Cesnola) allowing the plaintiff to saw suspected statues into pieces, to put them into potash baths, or to do anything with them which might demonstrate to the jury that they (the statues) were patchworks of unrelated parts. This sweeping offer the counsel for Bangs declined, saying: "We will allow the other side to make all these experiments." Monday afternoon a visit will be made to the Central Park Museum by Judge Shipman, the jury, and the counsel.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—A number of prominent pork-packers and provision-dealers held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a resolution earnestly requesting all Representatives in Congress from Missouri to take measures to protect this interest from the injurious discrimination recently adopted by the Governments of Germany and France in prohibiting the importation of American hog products into those countries.

OFFICERS AFTER A BRIDEGROOM.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Detectives passed through this city this morning for Fayetteville, Tenn., with a requisition for William P. Baird, who married Miss Iriska Haverfield while the latter was attending boarding-school in Cincinnati. Baird is charged with marrying a girl under legal age, and also with perjury for stating that she was over 18.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

Rumored Assassination of the Eminent Bruiser by a Montana Desperado—Excitement in Chicago.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 11.—The rumor that John L. Sullivan, the prize-fighter, had been shot today by a Montana desperado is without foundation. Sullivan and combination have exhibited four nights in Montana to packed houses, and have been enthusiastically received everywhere. There has been no disturbance of any kind, and all members are in the best of health. They return in the morning to Butte and thence go to the Pacific Coast.

AN ADVERTISING SNAP.

A dispatch, which beyond doubt had no other object than to advertise the pugilist, was received from Ogden, Utah, last night to the effect that John L. Sullivan had been shot there. The knowledge of the message circulated rapidly, and within a few moments after its arrival the headquarters of sporting circles were besieged with persons of all classes eager for information. Sporting-men were excited, and all manifested the deepest interest in the reports. These formed themselves in groups and discussed the rumor, and friends meeting on the street greeted one another with the inquiry, "Have you heard the news? Sullivan has been shot." The topic became general. A TRIBUNE reporter circulated among these parties to ascertain the tenor of their remarks. Generally the report was disbelieved. It was said that Sullivan had been conducting himself creditably since leaving Denver, and that he would have given no occasion for such an attack. Others said he was no more than an overgrown boy, and that they had long expected such results. Then there were the knowing ones with their ready "I told you so." Parson Davies, when he heard it, immediately telegraphed to Ogden and received a reply denying the truth of the former dispatch. This when it became known produced more demonstration than the contrary report. Friends of the champion clasped hands and joined in a friendly "bowl." The "knowing ones" were nowhere to be seen about this time, and shortly after midnight, other than one or two persons casually discussing the topic of the early evening in a desultory manner, no indications of the recent agitation were visible.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region local rains or snow followed by warmer, clearing weather, winds shifting to northwesterly, rising preceded in the eastern portion by falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, generally clearing, warmer weather, westerly winds, rising barometer, preceded in the southern portions by falling.

For the Missouri Valley, generally warmer, fair weather, westerly winds backing to southwesterly, rising followed in the northern portions by falling barometer.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rain	Weather.
Albany	34	27	N.W.	Light	*	Clear.
Alpena	15	7	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	36	29	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	23	16	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	22	23	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Chattanooga	33	..	......	......	......	......
Cheyenne	37	32	W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Chicago	15	15	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	26	20	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	24	18	S.W.	Light	0	Fair.
Davenport	11	20	S.W.	Brisk	*	L.snw.
Deadwood	38	35	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak.	38	27	N.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Denver	50	45	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Des Moines	14	32	W.	Fresh	.06	Cl'dy.
Detroit	24	19	S.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	59	30	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	10	..	......	......	......	......
Duluth	7	6	E.	Light	.05	Cl'dy.
Erie	24	21	......	......	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	8	9	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
El Paso	38	30	......	......	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	37	39	S.W.	High	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	34	21	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	42	40	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Garry	2	—7	N.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Galveston	43	43	N.E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Grand Haven	20	17	S.	Light	.01	L.snw.
Helena	..	..	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	20	17	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	15	21	S.W.	Fresh	.02	Th'n'g
Kingston, Can.	21	5	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	10	15	S.	Brisk	.04	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	20	32	W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Louisville	21	24	S.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	50	21	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	11	8	S.	Fresh	*	L.snw.
Memphis	30	30	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	15	12	S.W.	Brisk	*	L.snw.
Moorhead	11	4	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	28	15	N.W.	Light	0	Fair.
North Platte	40	29	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	25	37	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Oswego	26	19	N.	Brisk	*	Clear.
Parry Sound	9	—1	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	32	27	W.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	47	41	N.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Port Huron	20	10	S.W.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	24	18	W.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	24	21	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Saugeen, Can.	14	15	S.W.	Fresh	.10	Cl'dy.
Shreveport, La.	40	35	N.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	13	18	S.	Fresh	*	L.snw.
St. Louis	19	30	S.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	4	15	......	......	.08	Cl'dy.
St. Vincent	7	..	......	......	......	......
Toledo	26	20	S.W.	Fresh	.01	Cl'dy.
Toronto	19	13	N.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	39	31	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Yankton	39	35	N.W.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Minnedosa	11	—4	N.W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Smith	30	26	......	......	0	Clear.
Little Rock	38	32	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Mackinaw	12	13	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Stockton	30	21	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Salt Lake	33	27	......	......	0	Fair.
Elliott	46	24	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Sill	38	..	......	......	......	......

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.180	18.0	67	W.	8	......	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	30.295	12.0	75	W.	8	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.217	15.0	67	S.W.	8	......	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	30.196	14.2	69	S.W.	8	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	30.056	15.0	57	S.	12	......	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 20.0.
Minimum temperature, 11.0.
Mean daily barometer, 30.151.
Mean daily thermometer, 16.0.
Mean daily humidity, 64.

In Chicago.

A white flag with black centre was hoisted by the signal-service yesterday, which was a warning that a cold wave was approaching and the time for straw hats and linen dusters was still in the dim future. The sight of that insignificant little rag sent a shiver all over the anatomy of those who had longed for an equatorial climate, but the plumber and coal man shook hands and smiled. Manasse's thermometer once more became a place of local attraction, but an expression of disgust came over the faces of those who watched the wine-colored mercury when they saw it was a dozen or more degrees above zero. It continued to fall, however, as did also the guileless citizen who left his rubbers at home. Last night the weather was growing colder and the mercury slipped several notches down the tube, but rallied and was 12° above at midnight. It is not probable that Gen. Hazen will inflict such cold weather as prevailed a week ago.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Suicide of a Wealthy Pennsylvanian.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—James J. Keenan shot and killed himself at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, early this forenoon. The family to which he belonged is one of the most prominent in Western Pennsylvania, being distinguished for wealth and culture. James and his brothers Edward and Frank were proprietors of the Fisher House, the fashionable hotel at Greensburg. A few days ago James was informed of the contemplated marriage of his brother Edward and a wealthy widow named Jack, residing in the vicinity. This angered him, and he set to work to break off the match. Last night Edward was quietly married in the parlor of the hotel. James did not go to bed, and this morning he was in a state verging upon insanity. About 9 o'clock he went up-stairs and told his mother what he intended to do. She started for the door, turned, and saw him with a revolver in his hand. She rushed to the stairs to summon help. James placed the weapon against his head and fired twice. He expired in a few minutes.

Capt. W. S. Vanmeter, a Wealthy Kentuckian.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Christmas-Day Capt. W. S. Vanmeter, the proprietor of Grayson Spings, the best-known of Kentucky watering-places, was found lying unconscious in his room with a pistol bullet in his abdomen. A revolver lying near him on the floor indicated the nature of the tragedy. He had shot himself with suicidal intent. Today he died from the effects of the wound. Capt. Vanmeter was one of the wealthiest men in Southern Kentucky. For many years he was a steamboat Captain. His age was 65 years.

RAILROADS.

Pools May Come and Pools May Go, and the Latest Arrival Is the Utah.

The Warring Roads Bury the Hatchet and Solemnly Swear Off Till Next Time.

The Western Passenger-Rate War—Transcontinental Troubles—The Tripartite—Fink's New Rates "Don't Go."

The Roads Interested in the Utah Business Bury the Hatchet.

The war of extermination which has been waged between the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande ever since the completion of the latter company's line to Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, has been brought to a conclusion without anybody having been exterminated. The fight has been a most bitter one, and during the last five or six months the rates from the Missouri River to Utah points were 25 cents per 100 pounds on all classes of freights. All the Utah business was therefore carried virtually at a dead loss, and had it not been for the fact that the Utah business proper does not amount to very much, the losses to the roads engaged would have been enormous. Even as it was the roads were severely punished, and they were only too glad to embrace the first opportunity "to shake hands across the bloody chasm" and make an arrangement by which paying rates can be secured on the Utah business hereafter.

All the roads west of the Missouri River interested in the Utah business were represented at the meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. There were present J. C. Stubbs, Central Pacific; P. P. Shelby, Union Pacific; A. L. Hughes, Denver & Rio Grande; Thomas Miller, Burlington & Missouri River; and J. F. Goddard, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.

There was no difference of opinion regarding the conflict. All were agreed that it was a suicidal one, and if persisted in any longer would demoralize the rates on all other business west of the Missouri River. After some discussion it was decided to stop the war and to form a gross pool on Utah business. So anxious were all to bring the fight to a close that percentages were much more readily agreed upon than is usually the case when new pools are formed. It was decided to christen the new-born child the "Utah Tariff Association." All business to and from Utah points between the Pacific coast and the Missouri River, both east and west bound, excepting grain and farm products, is included in the new pool. The agreement is to date from Jan. 15, 1884, and is to remain in force until July 1, after which time any road dissatisfied with the arrangement may give ninety days' notice of withdrawal, at the expiration of which time the pool is then to be terminated. The new pool is therefore certain to be in existence for nearly ten months at least. By that time the other complications between the roads west of the Missouri River will have taken such shape that there will be no great difficulty in deciding what should be done with the Utah business. The rates will be advanced next Monday, and after that date no shipments will be taken at less than the old tariff rates in effect between the Missouri River and Utah points before the war between the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande was inaugurated. The new rates are all the way from $3 per 100 pounds on first class to 75 cents on special class.

Mr. George H. Daniels was elected Commissioner of the new association in addition to his duties as Commissioner of the Colorado Pool Association, which position he has occupied for some time past. His headquarters will be at Denver, Colo.

The agreement was made subject to the approval of the General Managers of the various roads, but there can be but little doubt that it will be promptly ratified, as the representatives of the various roads acted under instructions from their General Managers.

The Western Passenger-Rate War—Rock Island and Alton Plans.

There were no new moves yesterday in the Kansas City passenger war precipitated by the Burlington's refusal to sign the commission agreement proposed at Thursday's meeting, but some startling developments are promised by Monday. As the notice of withdrawal from the Kansas City agreement does not expire until then. No serious cutting of rates can be expected until that time. It was rumored that the action to be taken by the Alton and Rock Island will depend in a great measure upon the outcome of negotiations now going on between Commissioner Fink and the managers of those roads. Should these negotiations not result in restoring the sale of tickets over the Rock Island and Alton by the trunk lines by Monday a desperate conflict is sure to ensue.

The reason given by the Burlington for refusing to sign the commission agreement—namely: that it could not enter into arrangements with the roads in the tripartite combination until the issue between it and that combination has been determined—is quite likely to result in a change of position by the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Northwestern, and Wabash. These roads have thus far been agreeable to the trunk-lines; but, as they are also tripartite roads, they cannot well take a stand with the Burlington and against the Rock Island. The indications are that these roads will now join the Rock Island and Alton and take issue with them against the Burlington and the trunk-lines.

It is also understood that the Rock Island and Alton will establish regular ticket offices Monday on Broadway, New York, and sell tickets through to Western points on their lines at largely reduced rates exclusively by the West Shore Road. In case the Wabash and Missouri Pacific continue to act with the trunk lines, and thus aid in the demoralization of rates between Chicago and Kansas City, the Alton intends to make the same rates between Kansas City and St. Louis as is made between Chicago and St. Louis.

The Burlington people make the following explanation regarding the situation and the insinuation that their position at Thursday's meeting was inconsistent with the position they assumed on the San Francisco street-commission question:

They say it is the same old cry, and that the Rock Island and the Alton very well know that the present San Francisco agreement was the best truce that could be affected at that time, but it was no index of the policy of the roads on this question; consequently, the charge of inconsistency was very weak. Besides, only a few weeks ago the Rock Island was anxious to take issue in Denver with the Alton on this street-commission question, and was one of the strongest promoters of a scheme calculated to make the Alton desist from this very practice of paying street commissions. Furthermore, when Mr. Pierson returned East, it was with the promise from the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Rock Island, and Alton that they would get together with the other Missouri River lines and endeavor to come to an understanding with them as to the conduct of business in the East, and Thursday's meeting was one of a series of adjourned meetings held for that purpose. But it quickly transpired that the real object of the meeting was to get the lines tied up on an issue with the Eastern lines, which would effectually handicap the Burlington or any other line that undertook to carry out its promise to the Eastern lines, and which issue would only have perpetuated a state of affairs antagonistic to the Eastern lines. This being the real object of the meeting, the Burlington refused to discuss the matter any further, or sign any agreement that did not cover all the points, or that would prevent it from carrying out its intention to remove any cause for further complaint on the part of the Eastern lines as to the conduct of business in the East.

The Transcontinental Troubles.

No new developments in the Transcontinental Association imbroglio transpired yesterday, and the indications are that matters will now remain in statu quo until Feb. 6, when the Union Pacific will claim to be no longer a member of the association. The question will then come up whether the Union Pacific's notice of withdrawal given at the Topeka meeting, Nov. 8, is valid. The opponents of the Union Pacific still insist that it cannot withdraw until it first gives a ninety-days' notice of withdrawal in writing. An attempt is to be made to compel the Union Pacific to fulfill its obligations under its agreement until after the expiration of such new notice. The opinion is that the Union Pacific cannot be forced to remain in the association if it really desires to withdraw, as the performance of agreements by railroads cannot be enforced.

Hopes are still expressed, however, that the association will not be dissolved, and the General Freight and Passenger Agents of the various roads, together with Commissioner Ristine, are still engaged in the task of adopting rules and regulations. The General Passenger Agents were in session all day yesterday dividing rules for the transaction of the passenger business. The principal work done consisted in drawing up a circular regulating the sale of tourists', theatrical, half-fare, and other special tickets. The arrangement differs but little from that heretofore in effect. The only important change is that parties of seventy-five or more, in whose fare hotel and other expenses are included, may return over another route than the one over which they started west without extra cost.

The General Freight Agents did not meet yesterday, but will this morning to further consider rules and regulations for the transaction of the freight business.

The impression prevails that the Transcontinental Association is a pool. This is an error. It is a traffic combination similar to the Northwestern Traffic Association. Each road gets all the business it carries, but uniform rates must be maintained, and the Commissioner is to keep a correct account of all the business done by each line and to investigate all charges of a violation of rates. In case a road is found guilty of having violated the rates, it is to be fined for each offense three times the amount of earnings which would have accrued from the business had it been taken at the regularly established rate, but not less in any case than $500. Each company has to deposit with some solvent bank, to the order of the Commissioner, the sum of $5,000. From that sum all fines are to be collected by the Commissioner. The fines are to be distributed among the non-offending roads in proportion to their earnings from the business subject to this agreement. It was the understanding when the agreement was made that after the first year of its existence a pool was to be formed, and the percentages fixed on the basis of the business done. For this reason some of the roads have used all possible means thus far to make as large a showing as possible during the year, and in this scramble for business the Union Pacific has been worsted, which accounts for its desire to either get out of the combination or have a new arrangement made that will give it a better show.

The Tripartite Meeting Likely to Be Postponed.

The opinion prevails that the meeting between the Western Trunk-Line Association and the Burlington, to be held in this city Jan. 17 for the purpose of considering the proposition to pool the Nebraska business between the association and the Burlington will probably not come off that day. General-Manager Potter, of the Burlington, has gone West, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to return in time to attend. President Perkins is in the East, and the indications are that he will also be unable to be here in time. It is understood that a postponement until Jan. 24 will be asked for, and, as without the presence of the Burlington no action can be taken, the request will have to be granted.

The proposition to pool the business with the Western Trunk-Line Association is not likely to be accepted by the Burlington. From what can be learned the latter is willing to pool provided it gets all its own business via Plattsmouth and a fair share of the Council Bluffs and Omaha business, including a share of the Union Pacific business at those points. The combination roads say they will not entertain such a proposition. They are willing that the Burlington should take all the business going via Plattsmouth, but they are not willing to give it a share of the Union Pacific business at Omaha and Council Bluffs. As both parties are determined to maintain this position it is hard to see how a rupture can be avoided. It is quite probable, however, that an open fight will be staved off for some time by bringing up all sorts of propositions for an amicable agreement that will require time for consideration.

The Passenger Business Between Chicago and New York.

A statement submitted by Commissioner Fink makes the following exhibit of the number of passengers carried between Chicago and New York during September and October, and also shows the percentage to which the various roads are entitled and the percentage they actually carried:

From New York to Chicago—3,388 first-class and 508 second-class passengers in September, and 2,626 first-class and 377 second-class in October.

From Chicago to New York—2,450 first-class and 1,023 second-class in September, and 2,349 first-class and 996 second-class in October.

The allotted percentages on west-bound business are as follows: New York Central, 32 per cent; Erie, 27; Pennsylvania, 31; Baltimore & Ohio, 10. The percentages actually carried were as follows:

	September.	October.
New York Central	33.21	34.78
Erie	20.70	19.97
Pennsylvania	38.56	41.71
Baltimore & Ohio	7.53	3.54

The allotted percentages on east-bound business are as follows: Lake Shore, 22; Michigan Central, 24; Fort Wayne, 38; Grand Trunk, 7½; Baltimore & Ohio, 8.50. The actual percentages carried were as follows:

	September.	October.
Lake Shore	17.75	17.96
Michigan Central	21.57	17.98
Fort Wayne	39.22	45.46
Grand Trunk	10.4	7.36
Baltimore & Ohio	5.94	5.26
Chicago & Atlantic	3.67	4.62
Nickel-Plate	1.81	1.36

East-Bound Freight Rates.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading east from this city held a meeting yesterday at Commissioner Moore's office to make arrangements for putting in effect Monday the advanced east-bound freight rates. The new rates have already been published in THE TRIBUNE. It was also agreed to inform shippers that they will be allowed a reasonable time on freight in transit when the new rates go into effect.

There are but few who are of the opinion that the advanced rates can be maintained. None of the causes which led to the late reduction have been removed. In addition thereto the troubles arising from the reduction—it being claimed that time contracts were made by some of the roads during the week—will have to be contended against. The order also to cut off the Lackawanna from its Western connections Monday is likely to lead to additional complications.

The Lackawanna Formally Read Out of the Trunk-Line Pool.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Joint Executive Committee continued its session today, and after the transaction of routine business adjourned subject to the call of Commissioner Fink. The relations of the Lackawanna to the other roads formed a part of the discussion, and it was resolved to maintain strictly the position taken to exclude the road from participation in through business unless it recedes from the stand it has apparently taken. It was declared for the interest of all that pools should be formed and maintained wherever practicable, but nothing looking to their formation at any particular points was done. In the letter of Commissioner Fink to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, informing it of the discontinuance of through freight business by its Western connections, the Commissioner says:

Ever since your road was opened to Buffalo you have refused to be guided by the established all-rail rates charged by the other first-class all-rail lines. You have made such rates as you deemed proper to secure such an amount of business as you wanted, and your competitors have, except in a few instances, abstained from meeting your rates in order to avoid a general war of rates. You have thus availed yourself of their conservative disposition to secure traffic at reduced rates.

After reciting the proposal to give the Lackawanna a percentage which would give it two or three times the amount of revenue it could earn under open competition, and which the road declined, as it also did to submit the matter to disinterested arbitration, the Commissioner continues:

While negotiations were being carried on, and when you had promised that you would do nothing to imperil the present arrangements, your company entered into a large number of contracts to carry freight at a reduction of 20 per cent from tariff rates. This policy of making contracts at a certain reduction from tariffs established by your competitors is not only unwise on business principles, but it was also in direct violation of good faith after you had agreed to maintain tariffs and become a party to the New York division. The right of your company to make as low rates as you deem proper is not denied. But this right you cannot exercise for your connecting roads west of Buffalo.

Of the measures to be taken to remedy this, to go into operation Monday next, Jan. 14, the Commissioner says:

All freight which may be consigned to your Western connections coming over your road and delivered to them at their respective depots will be billed as originating at the point at which it is delivered, and at the full proportion of the established and published tariffs or at local rates, according to the destination of the freight. These regulations will remain in force until you conform to the established and published through tariffs and act in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the traffic arrangements of these companies with each other and with their other connections.

Mr. Sloan has not made any reply to Mr. Fink's letter, but his published declarations have been to the effect that he intended to fight out the issue. Prominent shippers have already been notified that they may deliver their freight as usual, and that it will be transported to all Western points the same as before. This will necessitate the breaking of bulk at Buffalo and the transportation on the Western roads at local rates, which are equal to the through rates from New York to Chicago. Unless some one of the Western roads, tempted by the Lackawanna's business, breaks its pooling agreement, this is what Mr. Sloan will have to do. A prominent railroad man said this evening that if the Western roads hold to their agreement ten days the Lackawanna would have no through freight to carry.

Indiscriminate Cutting of Passenger Rates from St. Paul Eastward.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The east-bound passenger business here is at present in a very demoralized condition, as both the railroad agents and scalpers are selling at less than tariff rates. Since the dissolution of the agreement made in September last between the railroads and scalpers there has been nothing to maintain rates excepting the managers' agreement. The only thing that prevents an open war is that there is not sufficient travel. There is hardly a traveler going East who pays the regular fare. If he does not secure a cut-rate ticket at one place he does at another. The railroads allow the scalpers a $2 commission on each first-class ticket sold, and it is by throwing off this commission that the $10.50 rate is made. The scalpers make further reductions by selling tickets to points beyond Chicago, and allowing the buyer a rebate at that point. They protect themselves against loss by also throwing off the commission they are entitled to beyond Chicago. When the present difficulty among the Iowa pool lines has been disposed of the Passenger Agents of the several local roads will perfect an agreement which will be iron-clad in every respect.

The St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk's Annual Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk Railway was continued at the Plankinton House today. A considerable part of the day was taken up in the election of the following Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year: Thad C. Pound, L. C. Stanley, George C. Ginty, Chippewa Falls; George Berger, William Young, O. A. Ellis, Oconto; N. C. Linsley, New York; William Wilson, Menomonee; C. M. Upham, M. Westcott, Shawano; George L. Shoupe, Idaho; D. C. Lamb, Fond du Lac; Mr. Whiteman, Danville, N. Y. At a subsequent meeting the new Directors reëlected the old board of officers. A thorough-going and energetic policy was decided upon in regard to future operations of the company.

Arguments as to the Constitutionality of the Tennessee Railroad Law.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11.—In the Circuit Court, Judge John Baxter and District Judges D. McKey and E. S. Hammond, of Tennessee, commenced the hearing of the motion made by the Louisville & Nashville and East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroads to make perpetual the injunction against the State Railroad Commission restraining them from revising their tariff freight charges. Many prominent railroad officials and solicitors were present. The Hon. E. H. East made a general argument in behalf of the Louisville & Nashville Company. Mr. Dickinson followed, arguing the question whether the passage of the bill was constitutional according to the State laws. The case will probably occupy two or three days.

The Illinois Midland in Bad Condition.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Justice Harlan today telegraphed all parties interested in the Illinois Midland case that he had indefinitly postponed his decision as to the time of foreclosure and sale of the road. This is something of a disappointment to parties interested. This road has been in the hands of the court since Sept. 11, 1875, and is worth less money than when the first Receiver was appointed. Should the property continue to deteriorate for two years to come as rapidly as it has in the last two years the road will not sell for enough to pay the Receiver's certificates, some $700,000.

Important Project of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Representatives of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western are here negotiating for the purchase or lease of the line of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia between Buffalo and Brocton, a distance of fifty miles, with the purpose of immediately extending it to the Wabash system, and eventually to Chicago. This would parallel the Lake Shore and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. R. S. Martin has been appointed General Agent of the Central Iowa Railroad at Peoria.

The Northwestern Traffic and Central Iowa Associations will meet at Commissioner Carman's office in this city Jan. 16.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the first week in January were $147,959, against $150,683 for the corresponding week last year; decrease, $2,723.

Taking effect today, the minimum on small shipments forwarded to and received from points on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway will be the charge for actual weight at the rate to which the class belongs, with a minimum of 50 cents.

Commissioner Midgley telegraphs from Louisville that the meeting between the Missouri River and Southern roads in that city yesterday decided to restore the freight rates between New Orleans and Southern points and Missouri River points.

The Southwestern Railway Association held a meeting at Louisville yesterday and adopted the rate on Southern freight which went into effect Nov. 15 last. Rates to all points South are fixed on the same basis. All roads in the association were represented, and the meeting was harmonious.

The City Council of Savanna, Carroll County, Ill., has adopted an ordinance granting the Chicago & North Wisconsin Railway Company the privilege to lay out, build, and operate its railroad within and through the city limits, provided the same be constructed by Jan. 1, 1885. The new railroad will cross the Mississippi at that point.

It is generally believed that no dividend on Reading stock will be declared Monday. It is thought the management prefer to wait until the collateral trust loan is negotiated. The securities on which the loan will be obtained include 50,000 shares of Jersey Central, which will be hypothecated, and a large amount of stocks and bonds owned by the Reading. The proceeds will enable it to pay off the floating debt and some other obligations, so the new management will start clear of all incumbrances. The loan will bear interest of 5 per cent, and it is expected to be floated at par.

HEAVY DAMAGE SUIT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—O. H. Perry, of this city, has instituted suit for $20,000 damages against the Maryland House of Refuge, a reformatory institution, charging that his son Howard Perry, while in the refuge, was violently beaten and ill-treated by the officers in charge, which resulted in his becoming hopelessly insane. The boy is now in an asylum, and the father declares that before the lad entered the refuge he was well and hearty. The case was some time since investigated by the Board of Managers, who declared that the child's illness was from other causes and exonerated the officers from blame.

SUITS AGAINST EX-CITY TREASURERS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—Argument in the suit has been commenced before Judges Simonton and McPherson in cases of the Commonwealth against Joseph J. Martin, late Treasurer of Philadelphia, for the recovery of the State tax on loans for 1880 and 1881 amounting to $263,806, and the Commonwealth against Delo P. Southworth, also ex-Treasurer of Philadelphia, for the State tax on loans for 1877-'78-'79, amounting to $238,000.

A DESPERADO KILLED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—A special from Fayetteville says: In a quarrel between Jeff Gilliland and John Malone on their way home in the country from this city last night, Gilliland fired at Malone without effect. Malone then shot and killed Gilliland. The latter was a noted desperado and was known as "the Jesse James of Arkansas."

THE FAR WEST.

Over Two Hundred Discharged Railway Employes Capture a Train in Oregon.

Two Companies of Soldiers Reach the Scene and Are Overpowered by the Rioters.

The Mob Re-enforced by Three Hundred Roughs—A Murderer Executed—More About Huntington.

RIOTING RAILROADERS.

BLOODSHED IMMINENT.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Over 200 recently-discharged railroaders boarded a west-bound passenger and mail train at Pendleton, Ore., today and demanded to be taken to Portland free. The railroad officials declined and ordered the crowd to leave the train. The latter insolently refused to pay fare or get off.

The State authorities were called on, but the Sheriff, with a large posse, was unable to assist, as the train was on the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the State authorities were without jurisdiction. The crowd then took possession of the train and defied the officials.

Gen. Miles was telegraphed for aid. He immediately ordered two companies from Fort Walla Walla to the scene. The troops reached the place this evening. The rioters still refused to yield.

About 300 roughs from Pendleton came to the assistance of the rioters, overpowering the soldiers.

The crowd now numbers over 500. Very serious trouble is feared. There has been no bloodshed yet, but the result is difficult to foretell.

GUBERNATORIAL RECEPTION.

GOV. MURRAY, OF UTAH, ASSURED OF SUPPORT.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 11.—The largest reception ever given to a Governor of Utah occurred at the Walker Opera-House this afternoon, by the Governor's Gentile friends, previous to the sitting of the Legislature. It was gotten up for the purpose of assuring Gov. Murray that the Americans, the law-abiding portion of the community, were heartily with him in his endeavors to enforce the laws of Utah. The Governor in responding to a toast said that the most conservative people he had met the last few weeks were the Gentiles, who were accused by the dominant church of desiring to rob the Mormons of their property. He found people in the East far more radical. But one sentiment prevailed—that the laws must be enforced in Utah as they were in other States and Territories. He pledged himself that they should be. The reception was attended by Republicans and Democrats, who assured the Governor of cordial support. The Legislature meets Tuesday, and will be the most eventful in the history of the Territory.

C. P. HUNTINGTON.

AN ATTEMPTED EXPLANATION OF MYSTERIOUS EXPENDITURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 11.—The *Examiner* will publish tomorrow some startling statements respecting the immense amount of $409,000 which Huntington, in his deposition, acknowledged having paid out, and for which he held no vouchers and which he could not account for under oath, except that it was paid to agents and attorneys. The paper gives tabulated statements purporting to show that in 1876 he expended $190,000, presumably in fighting Scott's Texas Pacific; that in 1878 he expended $118,000 in efforts to defeat the Thurman bill. Of the lump sum of $100,000 paid March, 1879, no explanation is attempted.

NOTES.

A MURDERER HANGED.

AUBURN, Cal., Jan. 11.—Stephen Richards was hanged today for the murder of Thomas Nicholls. He mounted the scaffold smoking a cigar.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE MORTGAGE.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 11.—President Lovejoy, of the Denver & Rio Grande Road, says the $50,000,000 mortgage given to the Union Trust Company yesterday covers all the mortgages heretofore given by the company. Only $2,500,000 cash was obtained from the Trust Company, which the President says is sufficient to meet all present needs.

INDUSTRIAL.

Depression in the Stove Trade at Troy, New York.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The stove-manufacturers have sent to the Molders' Union, in the hope of avoiding a strike, a proposition asking for a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent in wages. A manufacturer said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight: "The general condition of the stove market is quiet, and the outlook is far from encouraging. The furnace-men of the West are today placing stoves on the market at an expense of from 25 to 30 per cent below the cost of manufacture in Troy, and then the cost of transportation is against us. In the price of material, coal is cheaper here, while iron is cheaper at the West. At the present prices we cannot successfully compete with Western manufacturers, to say nothing of the cost of transportation. The furnace-men who have looked into the condition of affairs are satisfied that, unless reductions be brought about, the stove interests in Troy will be seriously crippled and ultimately driven from the city.

The Nailmakers of Wareham, Mass., Will Strike Today.

WAREHAM, Mass., Jan. 11.—All arrangements have been made among the workmen in the nail establishments in Wareham to strike tomorrow. The strike will include the nail-works, the Wareham Company's works, and the Parker Mills Nail Company's works. The nailers say they will not continue at work at the present reduction of 10 per cent. The proprietors claim they pay higher wages than Western manufacturers, and do not object to shut down, as the storehouses are full.

Pennsylvania Labor Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Labor Convention has drawn up a call for a National convention in the summer, which will be submitted to the convention for ratification. About twenty delegates have arrived, and many more are expected in the morning.

VESSEL NEWS.

Several Important Transfers at Buffalo—Other Matters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Record has been made at the custom-house of the following important vessel transfers:

Capt. A. B. Wolvin, as administrator of the estate of the late Capt. Benjamin S. Wolvin, to W. G. Winslow, twelfth interest in the steamer City of Rome for $8,000; same to H. J. Winslow, who died a few days ago, a similar interest in the same vessel for same consideration; same to W. G. Winslow, sixth interest in the steamer Raleigh for $7,500; same to same, sixth interest in the schooner Luzerne for $3,500.

This closes out all of the Wolvin interests in the Winslow vessels. Another batch of interesting transfers is as follows:

Capt. Andrew M. Graves to Smith & Davis, his tenth interest in the steam-barge H. D. Coffinberry for $4,500; same to same, tenth of schooner Guido Pfister for $2,500; same to same, tenth of the schooner H. R. Newcomb for $2,000.

Andrew has bought from his brother, Capt. Robert R. Graves, the latter's sixteenth interest in the steamer Hecla for $4,687.50. Robert has an interest in the new steamer being built here by the Union Dry-Dock Company for James Ash and others, and will command her next season. Andrew, who was in the Coffinberry, will sail the Hecla, vice Robert. Capt. John Martin, last year in the Guido Pfister, will take the Coffinberry, and the Pfister will be given to her first mate of last season. It is understood that Capt. George McLeod, the well-known inspector and wrecker, and Capt. Martin, have together taken a half-interest in Smith & Davis' purchases from Capt. Graves. Capt. John Prindiville, of Chicago, was here today.

A MAGNIFICENT OFFER REJECTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—The Board of Directors of the Zoölogical Society decided not to accept the gift of $5,000 offered by Joseph E. Temple on condition that the garden be opened free to the public one day each week.

The Tribune.

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MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Room 2 New Follansbee Block, opposit Academy of Music. M. A. ALDRICH, Manager.
GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Manager.
PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—1312 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House "Her Atonement" Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, near Dearborn. Henry Irving. Afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice." Evening, "The Captain of the Watch" and "The Bells."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison Square Theatre Co. in "Young Mrs. Winthrop." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Mlle. Rhea. Afternoon, "Frou-Frou." Evening, "An Unequal Match."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. "Nobody's Claim." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Charlotte Thompson in "New Jane Eyre." Afternoon and evening.

Grenier's New Lyceum.
Madison and Desplaines streets. Variety entertainment.

Standard Theatre.
Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. W. J. Ferguson in "A Friendly Tip." Afternoon and evening.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums.
Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre.
One block north of Clark-street bridge. Open every day from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8.

Apollo Hall.
Southeast corner Randolph and State streets. Lecture by Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal on "Modern Languages and How to Speak and Understand Them."

First Regiment Armory.
Jackson street, near Michigan avenue. Promenade Concert.

Brand's Hall.
Corner of Erie and Clark-sts. Theatrical performance and ball for the benefit of the poor.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1884.

FOUR murderers were hanged yesterday.

SNOW, with warmer weather and possibly rain.

THE new rules of the Senate were adopted yesterday.

RUSSIA yesterday paid 50,000,000 rubles of her public debt.

THERE was no session of the House of Representatives yesterday.

THERE is a reaction in France favoring the admission of American meats.

ANOTHER meeting of the cattle-men now in Washington was held yesterday.

THE Senate yesterday appropriated $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Mississipp River.

SECRETARY FOLGER will today call in $10,000,000 more of the 3 per cent Government bonds.

A BIOGRAPHY of Henry Villard, from the standpoint of an enthusiastic friend, appears on another page.

JAMES CAREY'S wife refuses to go abroad, and asks for safe employment. Her seven children are with her.

AN Emma Bond meeting, held in the noted school-house in Christian County, Illinois, has declared that justice was outraged in the recent trial at Hillsboro, Ill.

AT Austin Thursday night, in the midst of a banquet attended by members of the Texas Fence-Cutting Convention, a "terror" walked in and kicked over the table.

THE Dakota case, involving an attempt to bribe Gov. Ordway, has been dismissed, the prosecution being unable to produce their witnesses. The costs were assessed against Gilchrist.

MAHLAN C. MORSE was arrested yesterday by the United States authorities for advertising a fraudulent business through the mails. The scheme was known as the Chicago Arms Company. Morse is in jail.

ENGLISH rule is now complete in Cairo. Clifford Lloyd, an ex-oppressor of the Irish highly esteemed in London, is now Caliph of Alexandria. The cholera failed to seriously interfere with his usefulness.

THE attention of the State's-Attorney is for *the third time* directed to the fact that lottery tickets are being openly sold by several persons in Chicago, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has evidence of the fact in its possession which it will furnish when called upon to do so. Does Mr. Luther Laflin Mills mean to do his duty in these cases?

CORRESPONDENTS in river towns are beginning to warm up for the flood campaign. It is understood there will be little change in the usual January-thaw patterns, reliance being still placed in "tremendous ice-gorges," "unprecedented rises," and "imminent dangers." Those old staples have never yet failed to conquer the most obdurate metropolitan editor. He has invariably begun by declaring he will limit the whole thing to "a stickful, sure," and ended by printing a page of it, and looking through his effete exchanges the next morning to see that his flag was still there.

THE Farmers' Bank of Wapakoneta, O., an old institution, failed yesterday. The owner, it is alleged, had been "shaken out" in the Chicago grain market. This statement has caused great bitterness among the depositors.

AN advertising canard, to the effect that an indignant cowboy in Montana had killed Sullivan, the slugger, made many a heart ache yesterday. The awakening to the reality that the great Bostonian still lives was equally painful.

YESTERDAY the Comte de Paris left Paris to visit King Alfonso. A crowd of royalists gathered at the depot and yelled "Vive le Roi!" For this four arrests were made. It is said the pretender deprecated the demonstration of "his people."

LAST week, according to Dun, the business failures in the United States and Canada numbered 333. The week before 348 houses went down. These figures are the largest which have been recorded since the time the late National Bankruptcy law went out of existence.

CHARLES DUDLEY, who beat and nearly killed his little daughter because she was ill, was fined and remanded to jail by a Justice yesterday to await trial in a higher court. The circumstances of the case would call out a lynching party in a less law-abiding place than Chicago.

THE disabled Celtic is still working her passage across the Atlantic under sail. Jan. 5 a tug visited her and took off five of her passengers. The steamship had advanced from a place a third of the way across Dec. 29 to one half way over Jan. 5, when the tug left her. The passengers are reported as wearied beyond measure by the monotony of the voyage.

SENATOR CULLOM made his first speech in the United States Senate yesterday. His subject was the aggression of polygamy. He was followed with the closest attention, being recognized as an eminent authority on the Utah question. The plan by which the Senator proposes to assert the authority of the United States among the Saints is discussed in our dispatches.

A PASSENGER-TRAIN near Pendleton, Ore., was taken possession of yesterday by a mob of 200 men recently discharged by the railroad. They demanded a free passage to Portland. The train being on the Umatilla Indian Reservation, the State authorities had no jurisdiction. Gen. Miles sent two companies of regulars from Fort Walla Walla, but a crowd of roughs joined the rioters and overpowered the soldiers. Serious trouble is feared.

LIVERPOOL is fast taking on all the airs of a great grain market, and with this state of prosperity come some inevitable things which shock the slow-going of the inhabitants. Two grain-dealers were yesterday arraigned in the police court for twice hypothecating the same grain-bills. The extent of the fraud was $80,000. The evidence against the prisoners was deemed sufficient to keep them in jail for further examination.

YESTERDAY on the Board of Trade the bears forced what they called a "big break in wheat," the fall being at one time some two and a quarter cents. The market afterward regained nearly a cent of this decline. Corn fell seven-eighths of a cent. There was considerable excitement, although nearly every one in the pits was offering to sell, and at the close of the day all seemed satisfied with the day's work. It is said the great operators are short, which leads outsiders to believe that they have the market entirely in their control and will advance prices when they believe the time to be ripe for it.

PAYNE ON THE TARIFF.

The speech made a year ago in Cleveland by Henry B. Payne, reprinted yesterday in this paper, gives his views on the tariff. We reproduce a passage in which he uttered a string of words pretending to give his views on the tariff:

> A judicious tariff is not one for protection only, nor for revenue only, nor again for revenue with the shadowed outlines of an incidental tail appended to it, but it is a tariff of both revenue and protection, one so inseparably adjusted and perfected as to do justice to the great interests of the country and injustice to none.

These are the utterances of the gentleman who now appears likely to be the highest bidder for the Democratic Presidential nomination this year. Opinions he has none, convictions none; all that he offers is a cunning juggle of words of the kind which the New York *Sun*, once the strongest denouncer of the iniquities of a protectionist tariff, is now using to confuse and intimidate those Democrats who are attempting to live up to their consciences in the matter of taxation.

The kind of tariff that Payne is in favor of is a "judicious" one. And what is a judicious tariff? Why, it is a tariff "for both revenue and protection." This is a judicious tariff from the point of view of the man who cares nothing for the promotion of a principle and is intent simply on getting into office at the least cost. It will give him the support, he calculates, of both the voters who want a revenue tariff and those who want a protective tariff. A revenue tariff is one to raise revenue; a protective tariff is one to prevent revenue. The horses are going in opposit directions, but this nimble septuagenarian thinks his gold will buy a saddle that will enable him to ride them both without coming to the ground.

Mr. Payne coins a definition of his own of free trade, and then declares that free trade has never been accepted by the Government of any civilized nation. The thing he describes as free trade certainly has never been accepted by any civilized nation. But that is because he does not know what free trade—to use that term for his accommodation—is. Free trade is, in brief, nothing but anti-monopoly in revenue legislation. It is the principle that taxes which are levied by all the people should be levied only for all the people, and that it should not be framed to please any special, or class, or syndicate interest. As Mr. Payne is one of the Boss Monopolists in the United States, it is not at all strange that he should fail to understand what freedom of trade is, and should declare it to be "impracticable and impossible." Monopoly in tariff and railroad rates and the petroleum oil business and in the ownership of State Legislatures is the only thing that seems practicable and possible to men of his kind.

In this speech Mr. Payne says that the protectionists last year made unexpectedly liberal and generous concessions in the Tariff Commission's bill. He urges that their "advances" be met in a spirit of fairness by those inclined to free trade, in which case he says "a compromise is practicable which will give satisfaction to all classes and withdraw this distracting question from the domain of politics." The question is distracting because it involves a principle, and there is nothing which monopolists and dealers in human virtue hate so deeply as a principle, for with a spark of that alive there is no telling at what moment some fanatic like Luther, or William Lloyd Garrison, or Abraham Lincoln may come along and fire the public mind with abolition. What this friend of monopoly in revenue legislation wants is a compromise, just as the friends of slavery before the War were forever trying to patch up some compromise that should give "satisfaction to all classes and withdraw this distracting question from the domain of politics."

But here is what Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Statistics Bureau, reports to the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the extent of the unexpectedly liberal and generous concessions to the consumers made in the Revised Tariff bill of the last session:

> In regard to the operation of the Tariff act of March 3, 1883, as far as it can be shown from available data up to the present time it appears that the reduction of the average ad-valorem rate of duty on dutiable goods for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1883, compared with the corresponding quarter in 1882, was only 2.12 per cent, making due allowance for changes in the law with respect to the valuations of casings and coverings. The reduction of the average ad-valorem rate of duty on sugar is only 2.7 per cent for the quarter ended Sept. 30, and somewhat less for the months of October and November. Mr. Nimmo says these reductions are very much less than was expected either by the friends or opponents of the new law.

A reduction of 2⅛ per cent on a 50 per cent war tariff is a generous concession truly. The opponents of the reduction were not ignorant of the tricks they were playing to retain the old monopoly rates of duty.

We have no fears but the question of monopoly in the tariff will sooner or later be settled, together with several other monopoly questions, but we have not the least idea that the solution will be agreeable to Mr. Payne and his associates in monopoly.

YELLOWSTONE PARK VANDALISM.

The statements which have been made by the Secretary of the Interior in his report to the Senate as to the acts of vandalism in the Yellowstone Park should engage the prompt attention of Congress. They are explicit enough to show that the Superintendent has either been grossly negligent of his duties or else he is incompetent, and that the hotel company has allowed its employés to kill the game and destroy or deface the natural beauties of the park at their will. It is reported that there are now thirty tons of elk which have been killed in the park awaiting shipment. At this rate of slaughter it will not be long before all the game in the park will be killed. If, as is stated, there is nothing in the existing law which authorizes any officer to punish violations of the park regulations, then Congress should at once confer that authority upon some one and pass legislation stringent enough to preserve that magnificent region from the vandals and to severely punish any person who is guilty of defacing it in any way. If the hotel company persists in violating its lease it should be canceled. If the Superintendent cannot protect the park then he should be removed for incompetency. If there is no other way of choking off the vandals, then let the Government place sufficient cavalry in it to hunt down every person engaged in violating the regulations, and when he is caught let it make a summary example of him. It is little less than absurd that the Government should hold a park in its possession without sufficient jurisdiction over it to preserve it from defacement. If it could shut up a few of the vandals in its penitentiary, or even hang one or two, it would not be considered a hardship. It might be a heroic remedy for the cure of that insane class of people who can never see a beautiful thing without wishing to deface it. It adds to the enormity of the offense when these vandals commit the outrages for money.

So far as game is concerned it is already rapidly disappearing from causes which cannot be controlled. The rapid settling up of the Western country and the demand for consumption are fast sweeping it away. It will not be long before it is all gone. Under such circumstances, which cannot be helped, it is intolerable that it should be slaughtered by wholesale upon this great Government reservation contrary to law to satisfy the greed and rapacity of those who are on the ground by permission of the Government. If Congress can stop long enough from its wholesale grabbing at the Public Treasury to pass the legislation necessary to protect this park and punish the vandals it ought to do so. It is neither logical nor consistent that the Government should lay out a park and be powerless to take care of it.

THE SLUGGER IN THE PARLOR.

Were Oliver Goldsmith's Chinaman alive and in this country at the present time observing American customs and habits he would undoubtedly write home to his countrymen, with all the Celestial amazement of which he was capable, that some Americans, not content with pummeling each other when they are provoked or insulted, open their parlors and drawing-rooms for the accommodation of brutes who have no grievances to settle, and only smash each other's noses, and knock each other's teeth out, and break each other's ribs for so much per capita and the enjoyment of the spectators, who witness the disgusting "sport" at their ease instead of being exposed to the out-door inclemencies of the prize-ring. And our Chinaman would not have been out of the way, for such occurrences as these are coming to be almost weekly events.

A wave of cruelty seems to be sweeping over the country, assuming various shapes. Among the good society of Eastern Capitals it takes the form of fox-hunting, the victim being a half-tamed animal which is sent by express and let loose to run through farmers' yards and grounds and be chased by scores of dogs, horses, women, and men until he falls exhausted and is torn to pieces. As the fox is nearly always more or less tame he proves an easy victim for the brutes who are following him, and his hide is divided up among the tender-hearted women who have been "in at the death." The latest achievement of one of these coteries of fashionable brutes was the pursuit of a tame rabbit which had been furnished by the keeper of a Long Island tavern, and which was let loose a mile away from his home to give him a fair margin, being slow. After a two-hours' chase nothing was seen of him, and the hunters returned to find him sitting on the piazza of the tavern awaiting them, with a stare of silent wonderment. Bunny, in this instance, however, was an exception to the rule, for these fashionable hunters are very bold, and would not hesitate to kill a chipmunk should it get in their way.

Following the example which was set by Sullivan, the rougher set have adopted slugging as a fashion, and by various processes of fistic evolution have at last established it in parlors and surrounded it with all the emblems of luxury. Instead of the old out-door prize-ring, the rough ground, and oftentimes bare and bleak surroundings of the locality, purposely remote to escape from the clutches of the law, the fight is now domiciled amid luxurious environments, and to such an extent is the mania increasing that soon no gentleman's house may be considered complete without its slugging-room, its cock-pit, and dog-pit, fitted up with all the modern conveniences for sponging, drinking, swabbing, and surgical attention. At first it was the thing to have sparring receptions with soft gloves. This in time grew tame. The sparrers could not injure each other. Then followed sparring with hard gloves, the purpose being to see who would be knocked out in a given number of rounds. With hard gloves it was possible to do considerable damage to an opponent's countenance, but not sufficient to result in that degree of disfigurement which renders him an interesting spectacle to those attending the reception. It is probably within the capacity of a muscular slugger with hard gloves to blacken his opponent's eyes, knock his nose askew, break a few teeth, distend his mouth from ear to ear, and enlarge his head to the size of a bushel, but even this did not meet the fastidious tastes of guests, so the bare hands are now employed, which makes it possible to reduce a man to a jelly or pulp and to leave him on the carpet a bleeding, smashed-up, disgusting mass of humanity as ever the sun looked upon. The more they are mashed and battered the more récherché and high-toned is the affair. It matters little who the contestants are. At first it was only the élite of the pugilistic profession, the Sullivans and Maoris, who were invited to display their skill. Now puddlers and dock-laborers, of the ordinary saloon-bruisers, are welcome to make parlor exhibitions of their brutality.

It is possible, it is at least to be hoped so, that the wave of brutality may soon pass over, and that it is only a fugitive episode of American life, like the rages for Japanese crockery, old teakettles, pullbacks, sunflowers, brass tinkering, dude collars, umbrellas, hand-painted beanpots, and other absurd manias which seize upon us with brief but powerful gripes. As a people we are peculiarly subject to these manias, the compensation being that they are usually short in duration and that most of them are harmless. The slugging mania, however, is infamous, disgusting, brutal, and repulsive. At present it is lucrative. The high lights in the profession have made thousands of dollars, and all the roughs and bruisers of the country, following their example, are ready to pound each other to pieces in any "gentleman's" parlor or public hall for money. The authorities have done nothing to stop the brutal business—in many cases have encouraged it by attendance. So the work will go on, we presume, until sporting gentlemen get tired of it or some of their hired brutes kill each other, and then they will be relegated to their original slums and holes. As some of the New York parlors are now given up to cock-fights we may expect that dog-fights will be next in order, and when in turn these grow tiresome the parlor may be restored to its original uses and its souvenirs of brutality will be swept out. Evidently there is need of a generous supply of "sweetness and light" in these brutal times.

PLUNDER-GRABBERS.

There seems to be an organized effort, individually and collectively, to get rid of the surplus revenue by the shortest cut without repealing any taxes. Though Congress is not yet fairly organized, and has hardly settled upon rules for its own guidance, and though it has actually been in session but about two weeks, the Treasury is fairly buried under showers of bills which, directly and indirectly, by members, lobbyists, and claim agents, are directed toward its depletion. The ravenous work commenced the very first day, and it has kept up every day since in a regularly increasing ratio which threatens before the session is ended not only to absorb the present surplus revenue but the surpluses for several years to come. Apparently but one motive inspires the action of the present House, and that is the motive of grab.

In fourteen days' time grabs have been piled in which aggregate more than $500,000,000, which would absorb the earnings of 500 millions of days' labor to produce it. Two millions of men at hard labor for a whole year would not earn enough money to pay the sums required by the bills introduced by reckless demagogs into Congress. The purpose appears to be to clean out the contents of the people's pocketbooks and bank accounts.

If such things can happen in the green tree what may not be expected in the dry? If such things can happen in two weeks what will be left in two months? It must be remembered that this is only the light skirmishing. The heavy forces have not yet begun to move on the Treasury. The real work of the grab campaign has not been put in. It is a fair start, however, as will be seen by the details of some of the grabs, notice of which has been served. To construct sixty-eight unnecessary public buildings the sum of $16,000,000 is demanded. This amount is only the first call. Of course after the buildings are commenced and the contract-swindling begins the sum will have to be doubled, and perhaps trebled. A promising foundation for a river and harbor bill of gigantic dimensions, which will include all the fish-ponds and trout-brooks if not the private aquariums, has been already laid by the introduction of fifteen bills, which ask for $6,000,000. For the equalization of bounties not less than $150,000,000 of hard-earned taxes is demanded. The pension grabs, as far as they have gone, are way up in the hundreds of millions. There are more pensions for the War of the Rebellion, and they break out in new forms, such as additional pay for nurses, for messengers, for telegraph operators, for mule-drivers, for more prize-money for sailors. There are pensions for all the Indian wars. There are bills for pensions for the Mexican picnickers who served fourteen days or more, every dollar of which robs a taxpayer of the fruits of a day's work. Then there are peculiar pensions for the surviving militia of the war of 1812, and, finally, historical pensions for the memory of the soldiers of the Revolution, every one of whom is moldering in his grave, but the claim-agents have invented some scheme whereby the pensions are to go marching on forever.

Those who have been chased by the Indians and "spoiled" by imaginary Frenchmen want $20,000,000 of taxes to satisfy the supposed losses. The distillers and tobacconists want $4,000,000 in drawbacks and rebates. Old bogus State claims want $30,000,000 more taxes, and speculative individuals want—no one can tell how much or for what. They have already demanded $25 000,000 for all sorts of grotesque, variegated, imaginary, and mythical reasons. This, as we have said, is only the beginning of the grabs. It is only fourteen days' work, and the opportunities for grabbing were not as good as they will be. The Southern claims have not yet had a fair show. The grabbers were a little modest at first, but they are rapidly recovering their assurance. The Confederacy is in the saddle, and when the grabbing really begins they will not be behind, and ought not to be.

The pretext for the grab is of very little moment, and if the Treasury is going to be divided up they might as well grab for the slaves which were emancipated and the cotton tax which they had to pay, and for the pensions, as well as for the general trouble and expense to which they were put when the North refused to allow them to overturn the Government. It will not materially increase the grab, which has already passed the point where it is intelligible to ordinary calculations. Let the Brigadiers have their share of the plunder. As the grabs of the present session will probably absorb the revenues for some years to come, and the earnings of the entire population of the country also, it is immaterial how many more get their hands into the Treasury. But when they have got through with their grabbing what will be left to run the country with, and what will the people at home say to the grabbers?

TAX ALL LIQUOR-VENDERS.

Whatever may be the motive of the German saloonkeepers their demand that all persons who sell intoxicating liquors in this city shall comply with the License law is reasonable and proper. Whisky and wine are whisky and wine whether they are dispensed over the bar of a saloon or over druggists' or grocers' counters. The venders of these goods should be treated all alike. A large business is done in spirits by a number of grocers in Chicago who now pay no license. Many of these sell more whisky over their counters in a day than many of the German saloons do in a week, and most of them are provided with little curtained bars in dark corners where persons too "respectable" to go into a public saloon, or afraid of being seen going into one by employers, social friends, or ladies, get their tipple. There is no reason why the proprietors of these groceries should be exempt from the payment of license more than the drug-stores and restaurants which sell liquor. Large quantities of intoxicants are sold in these places each day, and it frequently happens that drinking parties make such places their headquarters. Some of the drug-stores where alcoholic liquors are freely dispensed are really the most dangerous class of saloons. In these places nightly congregate numbers of respectable young men—clerks, bookkeepers, salesmen—and there they are led into the drinking habit through the too great facility with which a sly glass of spirits is obtained, and through the seductive influence of compounds called "bitters" which are disguised alcohol. Some young men who would not under any circumstances drink or enter any public saloon, of their neighborhood at least, indulge freely in these places. Scarcely any druggist of Chicago now insists on a medical certificate of necessity before selling brandy, gin, whisky, and other "hard" drinks to customers. The drug-stores are also favorit resorts, it is said, of tippling women of the well-to-do class.

The proprietors of these places, as of restaurants and groceries, should be made to pay the State license tax or cease vending intoxicating liquors. The German saloonkeepers are within their right in insisting on this, and the Council should act on their representation. Attorney-General McCartney has just rendered an opinion which declares that they have ample power in the premises. He says:

> Under the law all cities, towns, and villages have power to license, regulate, and control the selling or giving away of liquors in any quantity, whether at wholesale or retail.

FRAUDS on the custom-house by the undervaluation of goods imported are, according to the recent reports of the special agents of the Treasury, almost universal. The remedy is to be found, the New York Chamber of Commerce believes, in lower duties. This suggestion is sound and statesmanlike, and goes to the root of the evil. Congress breeds these evils by its excessive taxation, and then has to spend its precious time in investigating them. The true remedy is to put down taxation to such a point that the penalties for fraud will be more than the gains to be obtained from it. It was never possible to suppress smuggling except by relaxing the medieval and barbarous trade restrictions that gave rise to it. Undervaluation is smuggling as far as it goes, and it springs from the great prize offered by the enormous duties imposed by our Government on the importation of foreign goods. Fallacious as the reasoning may be, it is beyond a doubt true that the general moral sense of mankind looks with an indulgent eye on practices which it sees to have been provoked by too severe restrictions of commerce. The common sense of the civilized races recognizes the beneficial character of trade so fully that it will not visit its heaviest condemnation on those who seek to carry it on in spite of the unenlightened prohibition of lawmakers, acting in many cases under the sinister suggestion of interested domestic monopolies. This feeling was illustrated by the remarks of a Boston merchant to a reporter of the Boston *Herald* the other day, to whom he was explaining the methods of undervaluation. "We call it cheating our revenue," the importer said, "but across the water they would be very angry if you told them they were cheating our revenue. They don't regard it in that way, but simply as a trick of trade to get around an obnoxious and obstructive Governmental regulation." As a matter of abstract reasoning this will not hold, but as a matter of practical affairs it might as well be recognized first as last that the human and social instinct of trade will overleap any excessive obstacles placed in its path. Undervaluation must be met as smuggling has been.

THE question referred to in our Washington dispatches as to whether the Mexican treaty should be discussed in secret or open session is not one of such consuming interest to the public as that of having it passed with the least possible delay. The new relations with Mexico that will follow the ratification of the reciprocity treaty will be of immense benefit to the West, as well as to the other sections of the country. It may surprise the East to be told that Chicago expects from this new trade a very important stimulation of its manufacturing industries. Mexico will take great quantities of the agricultural implements, the canned goods, and the machinery that we manufacture. Western Senators should push it with all their energies, and we hope to see those of Illinois prominent in its advocacy. And when we have the trade of Mexico opened to our enterprise, we want precisely the same opportunity given us in the North by a reciprocity treaty with Canada.

THE terms of the resolution of inquiry with regard to the issuance of gold and silver certificates offered by Representative Wood and passed by the House would seem to indicate an opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury has not been living up to his duty as a sworn officer of the Government to enforce and obey the laws. The House wants to know what reasons the Secretary has to give for not issuing gold certificates between Dec. 1, 1878, and Dec. 1, 1881; also why the issue was limited in the years 1882 and 1883; also why the issue of silver certificates has been discontinued since 1881, and why gold and silver certificates have not been issued in accordance with the law. The idea that the Treasury Department was bound to execute the laws with regard to the silver dollars and the issue of certificates against them has never seemed to penetrate the heads of the various Secretaries of the Treasury. Washington is very near New York, and the laws enunciated by various bank Presidents and money kings in that delightful metropolis have had more to do with the administration of the Treasury in some respects than the laws of Congress.

MR. PAYNE, of Ohio, in his speech last year deprecating any interference with the monopoly tariff declared that the protectionists had made "unexpectedly liberal and generous concessions" in the revision of the tariff. The recent publication by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Nimmo, of a document showing what these reductions actually were will give an amusing idea of what, from a Standard Oil point of view, a liberal and generous concession may be. It appears, then, from these official figures that the total reduction was but 3.2 per cent on all dutiable goods. There was a reduction of 2.7 per cent on sugar, on clothing of less than 10 per cent, and on combing wool of less than 8 per cent. The Tariff Commission promised the people a cut of not less than—on the average—20 to 25 per cent. An actual reduction of but a trifle more than 3 per cent, or not much more than one-eighth of what they promised, is, he thinks, liberal and generous. If he should scale down the pay for votes in the Ohio Legislature to one dollar in eight of what he had promised, we doubt if he would gain any idea from the comments of the members that such a course was "liberal and generous."

THE "honah" of the F. F. V.'s is now satisfied. They have succeeded in getting a bill through the House of Delegates removing the disabilities of all persons engaged in dueling during the last political campaign. Of course, primarily, this is aimed at the Mahoneites. It is intended to leave the Bourbons free and irresponsible in any affairs of honor they may have with them. There is no disability for killing black voters; there ought to be none for killing Mahone voters on the "honah" system. In general, it restores the code, or will should it pass the Upper House, to the Virginia system of politics, and will give the fire-eaters ample opportunity for their old-time swashbuckling and bulldozing. With the black voters well kept under by the Danville system and the white minority bulldozed by the "honah" system the Bourbons might have everything their own way. It remains now to be seen whether the Senate is so sensitive about its "honah" that no one can get between it and the wind without disturbing it unless he happens to be a Bourbon.

Effect of Taxing Raw Materials.

The countries most frequently referred to at this time as evidences of the profitableness of protective tariffs are France and the German Empire. Yet those protective countries admit free of duty the following raw materials: Hemp, flax, jute, tow, wool, iron-ore, copper-ore, dyestuffs, vegetables, gums, etc., glass, stones, clay, etc., chemicals, and coal. On these articles the United States imposes import duties running from 33 to 65 per cent *ad valorem*. The duty on copper is $56 a ton, on coal 75 cents a ton, and on iron-ore 75 cents a ton. Germany has rich mines, and sheep-raising is largely engaged in; but Germany has too much wisdom to tax ores or wool. Belgium has rich mines, but admits coal and ores free of duty. The Netherlands pursue the same course. The United States alone obstruct profitable manufacturing by taxing raw materials.

The effect of the policy of the different countries is not hard to see. The exports of manufactured goods from the countries named are as follows:

	—Exports— *Total.*	*Pr h'd.*
Germany	$284,000,000	$ 6.31
France	175,600,000	4.71
Netherlands	49,200,000	12.30
United States	44,800,000	86

After all these years of protection, after all the coddling of infant industries, the United States se.ls to foreign countries manufactured goods amounting to less than $1 per head. Germany exports six times as much, France four times, and the Netherlands twelve times. And while this is going on the United States is importing, in manufactured goods, twice as much per head as France and nearly four times as much as Germany. The importance of the duty on raw materials is apparent. In agricultural implements the material amounts to 67 per cent of the entire cost, in cutlery to 51 per cent, in machinery to 60 per cent, in the iron and steel industries to 78 per cent. This is fair proof that it is the cost of the raw material, not the cost of labor, which prevents the United States from holding its own with foreign manufactures.

We have refrained so far from speaking of England, because it is a free-trade country, but it should be noted that England, which imposes no duty on any imports whatever, excepting tobacco, wines, and spirits, tea, cocoa and coffee, gold and silver plate, and a few unimportant articles, exports manufactured goods to the amount of $804,000,000, or $22.94 a head. Germany and France are far behind England in point of commercial freedom, but they do not, like the United States, in taxing raw materials cut off their National nose to spite their face.—*Ex.*

THE Chicago Board of Education wants the Common Council to appropriate $1,521,000 this year for educational purposes. This is $162,000 more than was appropriated last year. The growth of the city and of the educational facilities hardly warrants this increase, and there were very many items of last year's expenditure which the economists of the board, if there are any such, might have reduced without hurting the schools. The item of $610,000 for salaries in this year's estimates might well be analyzed and discussed, and as the Board of Education has failed to do either some of the analytical Aldermen should bring their powerful minds to bear on it. Another item which will bear inspection is that of $500,000 for buildings and sites. Some of the structures now in process of erection under the superintendence of the Board of Education are far too ornamental and expensive to warrant the belief that the board acts with an eye single to the best interests of the public and the taxpayers. A judicious economy would cut down the item of salaries at least $50,000 and the item for buildings and sites to $300,000. There are many other estimates to which the pruning-knife might also be applied. "Repairs," "permanent improvements," and "incidental expenses," are terms which cover appropriations amounting to close on $70,000. Isn't that a little steep?

THE peasant proprietary experiment is about being tried in two districts of Ireland far apart and having different classes of people. The London Salters' Company has concluded negotiations for the transfer of their property in Donegal and Londonderry to 1,000 of their tenants on the following conditions: The tenants agree to pay nineteen and one-half times the valuation, about sixteen times the rental, borrowing for this purpose from the Government on a first mortgage at 3¼ per cent three-fourths of the purchase price, and paying down of their own money the other fourth. In cases where the tenants have not the money the Salters agree to accept a second mortgage for the one-fourth, or any part thereof, with interest at 5 per cent. The Salters also agree to bear all the costs of transfer. The Government loan runs for thirty-five years and may be paid in equal annual installments or faster if the new peasant proprietor can afford it. The company's mortgage runs twenty years, but may be paid off at any time. The second place in which the experiment is to be tried is in Limerick County. Over 1,500 tenants of the Earl of Devon have offered that landlord twenty times the valuation for their holdings, and the conditions of payment will be the same as in the case of the Londonderry tenants. Their offer will be accepted. The valution, it may be mentioned in each case, is the appraisement of the land, exclusive of dwellings and farm-sheds, as made by Sir Richard Griffith more than forty years ago. It is in the case of the two estates referred to about 20 per cent less than the rental. This new way of settling the land difficulty is being watched with much interest by landlords and tenants, and it is fully expected that it will be generally imitated throughout Ireland during the next two years.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* taunts Pendleton for having supported the Jonny McLean ticket last fall, and for going back on the bolting Democratic ticket which with P.'s help would have smashed Jonny's machine ticket, saying:

> WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—The Highland House Convention was packed for the purpose of defeating and humiliating Senator Pendleton. The best Democrats of Cincinnati denounced it. The most graphic pictures of that infamous performance were painted by the *News-Journal*. Yet Mr. Pendleton bowed his neck to the yoke. He supported the ticket because it was "regular," and the *News-Journal* did the same. Had Mr. Pendleton, full of the courage of his convictions, denounced the infamous performance regardless of the effect upon his future political prospects: and had the *News-Journal* supported the Reform movement, the Highland House ticket would have been beaten out of sight, Henry B. Payne could not have been elected United States Senator, and the State of Ohio would have been spared the disgrace which now covers it all over. In that case, as it turned out, the Democrats would still have had the Legislature, Pendleton would probably not have been elected, but there would not have been oil barrels enough in Ohio to have elected Henry B. Payne. Would not Mr. Pendleton have felt better under such circumstances? Would not the Democratic party of Ohio have been in a better condition? Would not the State of Ohio been spared the disgrace of having for the first time in its history a money-bag representation in the United States Senate?

THE Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* of Thursday says anent the purchase of the Senatorship by the Standard Oil monopoly:

> There is a very serious movement on foot to defeat Mr. Payne's Senatorial ambition.
> Eleven of the members of the Legislature who voted for Ward and five who voted for Pendleton propose to bolt the caucus nomination. The proposition is to elect Gen. Ward if the Republicans will join them. The experiment would be worth trying. One could then tell whether any of the Republicans have coal-oil susceptibilities.

Speaking of Payne's election the Cincinnati *Gazette* observes:

> Whether he was cognizant of the methods that were used in his behalf or not, or whether he was directly a party to it or not, the fact remains, and it cannot be blotted out, that "personal hate and overgrown wealth" made him United States Senator, and that for the first time in the history of Ohio money purchased the way to that seat. A seat which has been honorably occupied for over sixty years by some of the foremost men of the State is thus for the first time to be tarnished.
> Of course the result can readily be foreseen. The crime—for it is a crime of great magnitude—will be punished by the people of Ohio. If an election were to be held next week the Republican party would carry Ohio by 50,000 majority. It will carry it in October and November by decisive majorities, and, no matter how the districts may be gerrymandered, the next Congressional delegation will be three-fourths Republican.

PERHAPS the most curious statistical information drawn out by the closing of the year just past is that which the New York *World* offers under the head of "Stealings for 1883." The *World* classifies the year's peculations as follows:

Occupation.	*No.*	*Amount.*
Bankers	19	$ 3,581,000
Bank cashiers and clerks	12	1,070,000
Brokers	6	559,000
State Treasurers	3	363,000
Merchants and agents	28	2,360,000
Clerks, Treasurers, etc.	31	970,000
Charity and trust	9	1,031,000
City employés	20	1,786,000
County employés and revenue agents	16	709,000
Lawyers	4	451,000
Totals	148	$13,380,000

This table would seem to firmly establish the oft-repeated assertion that theft—in common with its companion crime—is almost wholly the result of opportunity. The most surprising fact is that the lawyers are at the bottom of the list. No newspaper-men figure therein—for obvious reasons.

GOV. IRELAND, of Texas, would probably be greatly surprised if he were indicted for inciting to murder. But if an indictment cannot be founded on his language to the Texas stockmen the other day plain English words have a different meaning among the Texans from what they have in other parts of America. He said he disclaimed having advised pasture-men to take shotguns in hand and redress their wrongs, but would say: "If you find a man setting fire to your barns or cutting your fences and you shoot him—well, I make no pledge." Fence-cutting and barn-burning may be capital offenses in Texas, but would it not be more in accordance with Gubernatorial dignity to advise the legal use of the rope rather than the unlawful use of a shotgun to punish offenders?

THE consuming anxiety of the Louisiana sugar-planters for the protection of the free labor of America will strike some people as rather singular. The planters in question were the most violent upholders of slave labor more than twenty years ago. They never had any sympathy with free labor until their pockets were touched, and the sympathy now is of a doubtful kind. The impudence of those planters is on a par with their hypocrisy. In order that they may make money every householder in the United States is forced to pay an enormous tax on a necessary article, and now that the reduction of the tax is proposed they shout that it will injure "free" labor, meaning all the time that it will interfere with their plundering monopolies.

SENATOR EDMUNDS recently pointed out the vast influence which woman-suffrage has in Utah in upholding and strengthening the Mormon hierarchy, and he has emphatically expressed the belief that in order to undermine that polygamous fabric—the established Mormon Church—it will be necessary to suspend such suffrage. It is undoubtedly true that woman-suffrage is the prop of the Utah hierarchy; and it is unfortunate for the champions of that cause in the States that where the experiment has found its absolutely unobstructed field women are completely under the control of a few hierophants whose leading principles are abhorrent to right-thinking Americans.—*Courant.*

IT is not probable that the Mayor will give the Committee of the Board of Education appointed Thursday night much satisfaction in the matter of their complaint about the doggeries in the vicinity of the Jones School. The proprietors of these places are political friends of Harrison. He will be inclined to refuse to revoke their licenses. It is well the property has been sold. The Board of Education should abandon it as soon as possible and provide accommodations for the children in some quieter neighborhood, where Harrison has not so many friends.

THE Department of Agriculture gives the corn crop (estimated) of the States named at the following:

States.	*Acres.*	*Yield, bu.*
Michigan	911,165	21,412,300
Indiana	3,541,482	95,620,000
Illinois	8,151,463	203,786,500
Wisconsin	1,122,826	23,579,300
Minnesota	727,155	15,124,800
Iowa	6,980,621	169,629,000
Kansas	4,708,473	172,800,900
Nebraska	2,813,303	101,278,900

ONE Pennsylvania newspaper is getting its eyes open to the supreme folly of high taxation as a mode of protecting or helping wage-workers. Says the Harrisburg *Patriot:*

> What profits it the American workingman though for six months in the year he get higher wages than his European brother if during the other six months he be in peril of starvation for want of employment? And how does "protection" benefit him when the "pauper labor of Europe" is imported by the shipload to compete with him?

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Baby Belle was dying.

All through the great mansion that stood on one of Boston's best residence streets there was the solemn hush which is always to be noted in connection with the presence of death or its near com-

ing. In front of the house the street had been covered with tan-bark, so that the noise of teams might not disturb the little sufferer within who had lain so patiently through the long, long weeks of a wasting sickness. The servants, every one of whom had long since learned to love the one who was so soon to be called forever away from the sorrows and cares of earth, moved about in sadness and with noiseless tread. In the chamber where the little girl lay dying—Baby Belle's own room—a sorrowful group was assembled. Beside the cot on which the wasted form reposed knelt the child's mother in an agony of grief. No tears came from her eyes, but the tense lines of her face and the unspeakable wo which was apparent in her features told their own sad story. Six years ago she had married John Murdoch, and when, a year after the wedding, a beautiful girl-baby had been born they felt that their cup of happiness was indeed brimming over, and as the child grew up their love for her became almost an idolatry. Every night after Baby Belle had gone to sleep in her little bed John Murdoch would steal softly up-stairs and kiss the rosy cheeks over which perhaps the smiles that came from dreamland were playing; and, no matter how severe the labor of the day had been, no matter what cares and trials and disappointments had come to him, they faded away as if by magic when once he entered the precincts of the child's room, and he knew nothing but calm contentment and placid joy.

And now she was dying. There was no hope. The doctor, a kindly old man who had seen death in all forms, had told them this. For nearly an hour the child had been in tranquil slumber. Suddenly she awoke, and instinctively her little hand, once chubby and dimpled but now wasted almost to a shadow, sought that of her father. Then her eyes closed again, but while those around thought her sleeping she spoke to her father.

"Do you love me, papa?" she asked.

"Very dearly, my darling," replied John Murdoch, kissing the little hand that lay in his.

"And will you give me a promise—one promise before I go away forever."

"Yes, darling," said Mr. Murdoch, his voice choked with sobs.

"Then promise," continued Baby Belle, "that you will never take a drink of whisky again. It will make me happy—oh so happy, to have you do this."

"I promise," replied the father. "Never again shall a drop of whisky touch my lips."

Two little white arms twined about John Murdoch's neck, and a weak, childish voice said to him: "I'm very happy now, papa," and then there was a silence.

Baby Belle was dead.

* * * * * * *

"Have something?"

John Murdoch stopped on his way through a restaurant as these words reached his ear, and recognised in the speaker, one of a party of gentlemen who were sitting at a table, an old acquaintance.

"Thanks," he replied, "but I never drink whisky." Then seeing the incredulous smiles with which this statement was greeted, he stepped to the table. "Two months ago, gentlemen," he said, "I promised my dying child that I would never taste another drop of whisky, and I never will——" and then turning to the waiter he said in low, tremulous tones: "Bring me some rum and molasses."

—*From "A Boston Idyl," by Murat Halstead.*

PERSONALS.

Knight, the original of Dickens' "Brother Tadger," who died recently in London at the age of 81 years, was a great advocate of temperance. He used to tell with great glee how Dickens would be regularly found at the loft in Whitechapel at the annual meetings of the society immortalized in the "Pickwick Papers."

Gen. Rosecrans, Chairman of the House Military Committee, is in favor of arming the militia with the approved breech-loading arms. He regards this as especially important in Washington, where the militia are, in his language, "a military posse comitatus," and guard an immense amount of Government property.

Ex-Senator John Pool, of North Carolina, who labored hard to break up the Ku-Klux Klan in the Southern States while in the Senate in 1869 and 1870, is making a moderate living practicing law in Washington. The Senator did more, perhaps, than any other Republican to build up and lead the Republican party to success in the Old North State after the War.

Oscar Wilde is engaged, and Lord Garmoyle (whom the Londoners call Gumboil) is deeply engaged to a fairy queen from "Iolanthe," and [illegible]thorne Whistler, the trick artist, gave them a Sunday breakfast to close the year. "This," says the Springfield *Republican*, "must have been as choice a collection of candidates for the asylum of the feeble-minded as could well be brought together."

United States Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa, is a Scotchman, and his features represent his nationality. Rough, rosy cheeks, red, coarse beard, and light, honest blue eyes. He looks very much like a farmer, and his soft, white, short, bushy hair stands straight up on his long head. He was born in the same part of Scotland which produced Robert Burns, and came to America when a boy of 16. He settled in Iowa, and began as a farmer, but during the earlier years of Grant's Administration was sent to the Iowa Legislature and became Speaker of the House. In the meantime he had studied law, and in 1873 went to Congress, and remained four years. Then he went back to Iowa to his practice, and soon took rank as the leading lawyer of the State.

A gentleman just returned from Washington tells the following incident of Congressman Finerty: While passing through the rotunda to the House of Representatives, erect and aggressive-looking as usual, a Congressman from South Carolina remarked to a friend by his side in a somewhat flippant tone, "There goes the great tail-twister of the British lion." Finerty turned quickly about and, looking down upon the South Carolinian, said, while his black eye flashed contempt, in a tone of voice that had purpose in it: "I can, just now, twist the nose of a man like you, sir, much more readily than the tail of the British lion," and as he stepped forward to suit the action to his words, the representative of the Palmetto State hastily moved away.

Says the New York *Times*: "Mr. Arnold dreamed of meeting the farmer in some pleasant field, guiding the plow with one hand and holding wide open in his other some such work as the 'Iliad' in the original Greek, the 'Prophecy of Isaiah' in Hebrew, or perhaps 'Culture and Anarchy' in exquisite English. With this man Mr. Arnold would engage in conversation, and, without once checking the progress of the plow, the farmer would speak with decorous enthusiasm of the Hellenic spirit, and would suggest—in a parenthesis—that alkaline soil might be improved by treating it with sulphuric acid, or that zeit-geist is unequaled as a fertiliser. Sweetness and light would exude from every crevice of the farmer's straw hat, and Mr. Arnold would beg the favor of sitting reverently at his feet during 'nooning' and listening to the wisdom which, under the stimulus of snowy bread and golden honey, this king of men would impart." The *Times* adds that farmers like this don't grow in America.

Capt. John F. Finerty pays his personal respects to a critic in the following Tipperary style: "'Fungus' Bailey and 'Porridge' McGowan.—Philadelphia possesses an Orange organ! It is called the *Protestant Standard*, owned and published by one F. G. (Fungus?) Bailey and edited by the Rev. (?) James A., alias 'Porridge,' McGowan. The names of the blessed pair truly indicate their probable paternity. They are, no doubt, average representatives of the 'yellow hounds' who curse unfortunate Ireland under the name of Orangemen. . . The *Protestant Standard* has presumed to lecture Mr. Finerty on 'manners.' Indeed! Where did 'Fungus' Bailey receive his training that he is such a pattern of politeness? Most likely in a soup kitchen, where the proselyting agents of England manufacture the hell broth of sulphuric [illegible] for the love of God! And where, tell us where, did the Rev. 'Jim,' alias 'Porridge,' McGowan acquire the gentle disposition and Christian charity so conspicuously absent from the pages of the *Protestant Standard*? We fancy him as he must have appeared in his early days, a raw, red-shinned, ragged, perhaps very certainly itchy, Scotch urchin coming down from some miserable cabin, built on a rocky hill, to the neighboring highroad, and there rubbing his back against a milestone, praying meanwhile with closed eyes and a nasal twang—acquired mayhap in the manner so ably described by Dean Swift—'God bless the Duke of Argyle!' And thus the Captain takes leave of 'Fungus' Bailey and the Rev. 'Porridge' McGowan."

The European agent of Barnum has given information concerning the showman's property. During 1882, with his two partners, Barnum cleared $[illegible], and the year previous $550,000, by the show. Barnum lives in Bridgeport, Conn. He has a most beautiful home, his grounds covering six or ten acres. These are embellished with miniature lakes. His home is connected by private wire with his office in New York City. He is a telegrapher, and communicates to his subordinates over this private wire. Barnum is a stockholder in sewing-machine companies, owns three newspapers, two of which are in Bridgeport; about 400 [illegible] numerous vacant lots, and a cattle ranch. He has 1,600 vacant lots in Denver. A building owned by him in New York pays him a rental of $[illegible] a year. He has lost three or four fortunes. Barnum is said to be a very social man. He keeps up his friendship with numerous acquaintances by personal correspondence. Twice has he been married. His second wife is still living. By his first marriage he had four daughters, all of whom have married well. Three reside in New York, where their husbands are prominently connected with important business enterprises. The fourth lives in Denver. Her husband is a dentist, and is connected with his father-in-law in running a cattle ranch.

The Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye's* Washington correspondent says: "The new Chief Clerk of the Department of Justice is Cecil Clay, of Pennsylvania. His promotion was creditable as well to the head as to the heart of Mr. Brewster. Clay was a Captain in the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania. The terrible 3d of June, 1864, when the Army of the Potomac made a hopeless and bloody assault at Cold Harbor the regimental colors fell near the enemy's works, and Capt. Clay seized the broken staff and rushed along the line bearing them aloft. As he stood on the very top of the assaulted works a Rebel bullet shattered his arm and caused him to fall with the flag. He was rescued by his comrades and in time the wound healed, but left him an empty sleeve. I am told he is a Democrat. If so he certainly has a right to be. I've known him half a dozen years, but never heard him utter a political sentiment, for he is quiet and unobtrusive. But if he is a Democrat he is welcome to his political opinions and has earned a right to them."

The recent discussion about the weight of Turgeneff's brain has led to the publication of an article on the subject of the weight of brains by a Russian scientist, M. Nikiforoff, in the *Novosti*. According to him the weight of the brain has no influence whatever on the mental faculties. The average weight of a man's brain is, according to Luschka, 1,424 grams, of a woman's 1,272 grams. Krause gives the averages as 1,570 and 1,350 respectively. The maximum weight is said to be 1,600 grams and the minimum 800 grams. The brain of the celebrated mineralogist Haussmann weighed 1,206 grams. It ought to be remembered that the significance of the weight of the brain should depend upon the proportion it bears to the dimensions of the whole body and to the age of the individual. Byron died at the age of 36, the great geometrician Gauss at 78 years of age; the brains of the two should therefore not be compared. It is equally important to know what was the cause of death, for long disease or old age exhaust the brain. To define the real degree of development of the brain it is, therefore, necessary to have a knowledge of the condition of the whole body, and as this is usually lacking the mere record of weights possesses little significance.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The late Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, of Ramhill, England, is the person referred to in yesterday's TRIBUNE cable dispatches, who left $2,500,000 by bequest to the Pope. She died Christmas-Day leaving $5,000,000. She had no children, and it is expected that the portion which does not go to the Pope will go to Roman Catholic charities in England. Peter's pence will be collected next year all the same.

Col. King-Harman has solid reasons for objecting to an extension of the Irish franchise. The County of Dublin, which he now represents in Parliament, has a population of 70,627, and but 4,900 voters. The extension of the suffrage, it is calculated, would increase the number of voters to 10,000, and of the 5,100 new voters about 5,000 would vote against the reëlection of Col. King-Harman. The majority of his party in the present constituency is less than 200.

The total aggregate income of the various London companies and guilds is $3,750,000 per annum from their corporate property. Besides this they derive an income of $1,000,000 from trust funds. Of the latter income $375,000 is given to poor members of the guilds (they are nearly all rich); $375,000 is spent on education; and $250,000 goes to charitable institutions. Of the corporate income $875,000 is spent on entertainments, $350,000 in improving property and decorating halls (of entertainment); $750,000 are said to be given away in charity; $375,000 are spent in plate, furniture, buildings, and for church purposes; while $650,000 go for salaries to members of the guilds and their sons. The property was bestowed on the guilds to aid in cultivating mechanical skill among English workingmen, and to extend English commerce.

When Gen. Thibaudin was dismissed from the French Ministry of War his adherents threatened to make it very interesting for those who brought that event about when the Chambers convened. Since the convention of the Legislature, however, more than six weeks ago, the Thibaudinites have not uttered a word. Not only that, they have contributed so niggardly to the purchase of a sword for the ex-War Minister, which was intended as a testimonial from the Democracy of France, that the subscriptions have only reached 850 francs up to the present, and the matter has come to a standstill, this sum being entirely insufficient for the purpose. Gen. Thibaudin has, however, some energetic friends, and in order to save their hero from humiliation they propose to issue an appeal to the entire people of France for the sum necessary to complete the testimonial.

Pall Mall Gazette: The "plan for the invasion of India," drawn up by Gen. Skobeleff, when English newspapers were boasting of the ease with which an English expedition, using Cabul as its base, could sweep the Russians out of Central Asia, is very suggestive. Skobeleff knew—no one better—that Russia could not invade India. His mature convictions on that point are recorded in Mr. Marvin's "Conversations" and Mme. Novikoff's "Memoir," but the "plan of invasion" is sufficient to show how desperate an enterprise he believed any offensive operation against India would be. "There would be no reproaches made," he concludes, "if our banners remained in the hands of the foe beyond the Hindoo Koosh after every Russian soldier had fallen." Skobeleff based all his calculations of injuring England in India on the support of the Afghan tribesmen. In 1879 these tribes were thrust into the arms of Russia by the Jingo policy of Lord Beaconsfield. The Afghans are always the friends of the second comer.

Sir Lepel Griffin, an Anglo-Indian official, in a recent letter to the London *Times*, referred to the Irish as "a degraded race." The Dublin *Evening Mail*, the organ of the Orangemen and Tories of Ireland, retorts on him in this fervid way: "The degraded Irish race! Has Sir Lepel Griffin, we wonder, ever read Sheil's reply to Lord Lindhurst's invective? Has he ever considered for a moment who are the Irish race that he calls degraded? Has he ever heard that it was Irish valor and Irish talent that in a great part made the great Anglo-Saxon race he talks about what it is? Whose hands and whose brains helped to build up the Indian Empire? The degraded Irish race. Whose sons led England to victory? The degraded Irish race. Whose soldiers does England look to to fight her battle today? The degraded Irish race. Whose talents are used to govern her dominions and rule her colonies? The degraded Irish race. Whose abilities are borrowed to rule India, govern Canada, control Turkey, conquer Egypt, march through India? The degraded Irish race." It also puts some other queries which it does not itself answer: "If, as Sir Lepel Griffin says, we are degraded, who made us so? Was it a natural inclination upon our part to become degraded? or was it not, rather, the blind stupidity of those who ruled us? Who is to blame for the present unhappy condition of this country?"

The *Moniteur de Rome*, the Papal organ, in a recent issue said: "The London correspondent of the *Independance Belge* insists on regarding the demonstration on the occasion of the presentation to Mr. Parnell of the national testimonial as a counter manifesto to the Propaganda circular. This correspondent is better advised (*mieux inspiré*) in setting aside as wide of the mark the bantering of certain English newspapers against the Irish peasant, who, while proclaiming his misery, and calling for reform after reform of the Irish Land laws, is nevertheless rich enough to offer a money tribute to his most popular leader (*son plus populaire tribun*). The success of the Parnell fund is no proof that the condition of the Irish farmers is less unfortunate than they represent it to be; it simply attests their readiness to stop short of no sacrifice to sustain their commissioned representative and the apostle of their claims. Peace and contentment seem now to be growing up again in Ireland under the beneficial influence of the Land act of 1881. If Mr. Parnell turns to account his increased popularity, not to throw back or to embarrass the work of pacification, but to help it on, *no one will regret the manifestation of which he is today the hero.*" This indicates a flop on the part of the Pontiff, who denounced the Parnell fund and almost anathematized Parnell himself and "his gang." The people sometimes can teach a lesson even to Popes. The reprobate of six months ago is called a hero today.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Choral Concert of the Beethoven Society.

The first choral concert of the eleventh season of the Beethoven Society attracted a fair-sized audience last night to Central Music-Hall. The evening witnessed the début of a famous pianist, a young Chicago girl, Miss Fannie Blumenfeld, a former pupil of Mr. Wolfsohn, the conductor of the Beethoven Society, and the first production in America of the latest choral work by Niels Gade, the eminent Scandinavian composer. The honor of beginning the concert was accorded to Miss Blumenfeld. When she came tripping down through the chorus to take her seat at the piano there was a little applause by way of reception, but only a very little of it. But she did not seem to mind the audience at all. She is small in stature, almost insignificant looking, at least from a distance, but those who meet her quickly become interested in her bright, almost childish face, her unreserved but unassuming manner, and her intelligent conversation. But those also who only saw her from a distance last night soon discovered that she was by no means insignificant when at the piano. She was to play the first movement of Henselt's concerto, this well-known test for a pianist's skill and intelligence. She was a trifle nervous while waiting for the orchestra to finish the rather noisy and elaborate introduction, eagerly scanning her music and creating in many a feeling of anxiety lest she might fail in her undertaking. No more nervousness, however, when she had begun to play. She disappointed everybody, for she did far better than anybody had expected. A firm but at the same time delicate touch, a technique which overcomes the greatest difficulties without apparent effort, and an intelligent mastery over the mechanism of her instrument were the characteristics of her playing, which made themselves felt before she had finished a small portion of her task. Every note received its due. Whether in thundering forte passages or in a pianissimo dying away like a far-off song; whether in cascade-like runs or the majestic partamento; whether in single-voiced melody or in the fullest possible harmony, every note was clear and distinct. Henselt's brilliant concerto affords but little opportunity for the display of musical feeling, but Miss Blumenfeld showed deep feeling throughout, and the interest she took herself proved contagious with the audience, who almost breathlessly followed her through the tone labyrinth, as she went her way with unfaltering security. At the finish she developed a power very few had expected, the pianoforte completely overshadowing the brilliant orchestration. Loud applause rewarded her, which she modestly and gracefully acknowledged. When she withdrew the audience demanded more, and she was compelled to resume her seat, playing an etude with consummate skill and true musicianly feeling. It was a great treat, Miss Blumenfeld's playing, and one not soon to be forgotten. While her style of playing recalls Mme. Essipoff, it strikes the hearer as less dreamy and less sentimental—as fresher and more naïve. But of course it will be necessary to hear her in other works before a comparison between her and others can be fairly made.

After Miss Blumenfeld's eminently successful début followed the production of Gade's "Psyche" by the chorus of the Beethoven Society, about 150 voices strong, assisted by Miss Mary Beebe, Miss May Phoenix, Mrs. L. Richardson, and Messrs. Charles A. Knorr and A. E. Stoddard, of New York. To speak plainly, "Psyche" is not Gade's best work. It is a love poem, calling for delicate treatment, but it would seem as if Gade had overdone the sweetness. It is all sugar-coated sentimentality without any strong background, and is, in consequence, rather monotonous and tedious. The chorus is of secondary importance, almost the entire cantata consisting of dialog between an unhappy, love-struck female and her lover, who, although singing baritone, does not get rid, even in anger, of the effeminacy of a love-sick youth. There are undoubtedly some very fine numbers in the work—in fact, there is none which is not melodious and sweet—but the whole combination is an exaggeration of "linked sweetness long drawn out," and is painfully lacking in contrasts. Mr. Wolfsohn might perhaps have been able to somewhat break up the monotony by insisting on more declamation and by shading the tempi more than he did, but that is simply a surmise. The work of the chorus, especially of the female portion, was highly creditable. The attack was firm, and the articulation, while far from perfect, considerably better than that of last season. The opening chorus, by the intelligent work of the society, weakened only to some extent by a lack of strength and fullness in the basses, was made by far the most interesting part of the performance. Miss Mary Beebe had, as Psyche, the lion's share of the evening's work, and acquitted herself very acceptably. Her voice is of pleasing quality, of great compass, and not without warmth. She sang her numbers with some intelligence, and at times with great feeling, but her singing lacked dramatic power, and where declamation was most required it was most wanting. As one notable instance the solo No. 7 may be cited, where, by the neglect of declamation, the dramatic effect of the constantly-recurring repetition of the curse of Venus was entirely obliterated, and the climax, which is clearly indicated in the text and also in the scoring, missed almost completely. In the third part of the cantata Miss Beebe did her best work, singing the pleading of Psyche for a new chance to obtain forgiveness with great feeling and effect. Mr. Stoddard, of New York, had the part of Eros. His voice is a baritone of light quality, and his method shows a good school, but he lacks sympathetic power over the audience. But then it must be considered that the music he had to sing was of very shallow calibre, and that to make it effective would take an exceptionally fine dramatic voice. Miss Phoenix earned great applause in the third part as Proserpina. In the first part she had to sing with Mrs. Richardson and Mr. Knorr several trios, which, weak in themselves, lost all effect through the noisy work of the orchestra. The latter did some very good work, and was a decided improvement over the orchestra that assisted at the Messiah performance, but it had throughout too great a desire to be heard to be entitled to unqualified commendation.

Sale of Season Tickets for the Opera.

The sale of season tickets for the first week of the Metropolitan opera company's season was opened at the office of Haverly's Theatre yesterday morning, and a large number of these tickets were sold. Many orders were received by mail and telegraph, and these were honored in the order in which they were received, as all such orders will be. Mr. Reeves, a Minneapolis banker, has purchased fifteen season tickets for the first week, and his party will come here and put up at one of the hotels for the week. St. Paul parties are making like arrangements through Manager Scott, of the opera-house, and Milwaukee people are writing about excursion rates for the season. Among the Chicagoans who purchased tickets yesterday were the following:

C. M. Henderson, R. N. Isham, C. W. Fullerton, J. M. W. Jones, L. C. Spruance, E. C. Lawton, T. T. Chard, R. W. Hamer, Ernest Hall, Gen. Schaffner, L. J. Gage, Martin Ryerson, G. A. Follansbee, George Everhart, C. M. Stearns, A. E. Roof, Thelton Sturges, and Wirt Dexter.

SPORTING NEWS.

New York State Intercollegiate Base-Ball Association.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Representatives of Union, Hamilton, Rochester, Cornell, and Hobart Colleges met here today to perfect a plan of organization of a New York State Intercollegiate Base-Ball Association. Charles J. Walsh, of Cornell, was made Chairman, and C. D. Brown, of Rochester, Secretary. The plan agreed upon provides that each college shall maintain a home nine. Each nine shall play two games with every other nine for a trophy, the cost of which shall be borne equally. Each nine shall consist wholly of undergraduates of the college it represents; the penalty of evasion of this rule to be forfeiture of chance for the championship.

Dufur and McLaughlin Will Wrestle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—H. M. Dufur and J. H. McLaughlin met in this city today and signed an agreement for a wrestling contest, collar and elbow, best two in three falls, Ed James' rules to govern, for $500 a side. The match will take place at Detroit the 29th inst. Fifty dollars forfeit was deposited, and Edwin Gilman, of Detroit, was selected as final stakeholder.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Arrived, the Rhynland, from Antwerp, and the State of Indiana, from Glasgow.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Presentation by the Bar of Bloomington to the Hon. Lawrence Weldon.

The Dakota Alleged Bribery Case Dismissed by the Prosecution—Mine Escapement Shafts.

Statistics Regarding the Insane of Wisconsin—New Illinois Corporations—Tragedy at Huntington, Ind.

ILLINOIS.

EX-SENATOR DAVID DAVIS AND JUDGE WELDON.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator David Davis and wife and the Hon. Lawrence Weldon, the newly-appointed Judge of the Court of Claims, and his wife depart in the morning for Washington. Senator Davis and wife will remain several months, and Judge Weldon will assume the duties of his new office and will spend the winter at the Capital. Tonight the Bloomington bar presented Judge Weldon with a very valuable gold-headed cane.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State issued incorporation licenses today as follows: The Chicago & Millington Butterine & Cheese Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000: incorporators, David H. Robin, John H. McLean, and Smith C. Storer. The A. F. Brown Label-Printing Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, A. F. Brown, A. F. Hatch, and L. A. Paddock. The Standard Hook Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Francis T. Morton, Robert Williams, and Richard W. Morrison.

ESCAPEMENT SHAFTS IN MINES.

Sec. 3 of the Amendatory act of the last Legislature, taking effect July 1 last, and having reference to the time allowed for the construction of escapement shafts in mines, has received an interpretation from the Attorney-General, who decides that in all cases where mines shall hereafter be put in operation the law requires the escapements to be constructed at the rate of 200 feet annually, counting from July 1, 1883, until the escapements are fully completed. This interpretation is reached by the reading of the original manuscript bill and the reading of the bill as printed by order of the House in which it originated. The bill as engrossed was meaningless owing to an error.

THE COPPAGE CASE.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The jury in the Coppage murder case have been out all day, but up to 9:30 tonight no verdict has been reached.

NOT GUILTY.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Jan. 11.—The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the case of Mrs. Dr. Stuart, which has been on trial in the Mercer County Circuit Court at Aledo. She was indicted by the grand jury last spring for the murder of Dr. William Brown, of North Henderson. The theory of the defense was insanity.

DAKOTA.

THE ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE DISMISSED.

BLUNT, Dak., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The prosecution in the Potter County alleged bribery case dismissed the case this morning, alleging that their witnesses were outside the jurisdiction of the court and had refused to obey the summons, while the rulings shut out the evidence of the defendant's alleged confession. Costs were taxed to Gilchrist. The case is not unlikely to come before the Federal grand jury at its next session.

WISCONSIN.

THE INSANE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—There are now 2,550 insane persons in Wisconsin, of whom 2,050 are under public care and 500 under private or household care or in county jails. There are 615 patients in the Northern Insane Hospital at Oshkosh; 495 in the State Insane Hospital at Madison; 317 in the Milwaukee County Insane Hospital, a semi-State institution; and 498 in the various county chronic insane asylums. Milwaukee County has an insane population of 290, of whom all but five who are in the Northern Hospital, are cared for by the county. The only counties in the State with no insane population are Florence, Price, and Sawyer.

INDIANA.

MURDER AT HUNTINGTON.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Eli Ketchnin and John Lemon, residents of Grant County, quarreled, and Ketchnin shot Lemon and then seized a chair and beat his brains out. Ketchnin, who surrendered himself to the authorities, claims that on returning from a neighbor's he found Lemon and his wife in criminal relationship. The wife claims that the murder grew out of a quarrel over mining matters.

A GREAT MARKET.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—During the year ending Nov. 30 the receipts of eggs were 3,325,380 dozen; shipments, 1,658,380; receipts of butter, 4,296,400 pounds; shipments, 1,759,800 pounds; poultry shipped, 4,105,131 pounds; total value of product handled, $1,591,000.

IOWA.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT BUSINESS-MAN.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Mr. F. M. Mengis, a leading business-man of this city, died today. He had been engaged in business here twenty-five years.

GAVE HIS WIFE TO A FRIEND.

Strange Romance of a New Jersey Enoch Arden—His Child Provided for.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Jan. 9.—[New York *World*.]—A few months ago the *World* published a story of a strange romance, upon which the curtain drops with the publication of the following notice, which appeared in a local paper today:

MARRIED—Lafferty—Matthews—Jan. 7, 1884, Mrs. David Matthews to Philip Lafferty.

Five years ago there lived in Centreville, near this place, a well-to-do carpenter, David Matthews, with his wife and a baby boy. Matthews had been in ill health and left his wife and child, presumably for a voyage on a coaster to the Bermudas and back. For six months the wife heard no word from her husband, when intelligence came from the American Consul that David Matthews had died of yellow fever in the West Indies two months after he left home. Another child was born shortly after Matthews' departure. With no means of support, Mrs. Matthews soon had to earn her living as a seamstress.

About a year ago a young mechanic, Philip Lafferty, of Philadelphia, an old schoolmate of David Matthews, met the widow of his old companion. A warm attachment sprang up between the pair. Mrs. Matthews agreed to marry him. Lafferty then purchased back the old home of Mrs. Matthews, and with the young widow, now his wife, and her two children, had just begun to keep house, when David Matthews, the long absent and supposed dead husband, returned. He said he had made a handsome fortune in the mines of Brazil, in which country he has been for over four years. When Matthews hinted that he would demand his wife and children, the neighbors, who were disgusted with the modern Enoch Arden's desertion of his wife, said that there would be a lot of cold lead, tar, feathers, etc., used up if Lafferty and she whom he believed to be his lawful wife were molested. Finally, Matthews consented to permit his wife to obtain a legal separation, the mother surrendering the eldest child, a boy, to the father, while the younger one, a little girl whom the father never saw, was permitted to remain with the mother. Mrs. Matthews then determined to live apart from Lafferty until she could obtain a legal separation from her first husband.

The marriage notice shows that such legal decree was obtained. Matthews deposited $5,000 in trust for the baby, subject to the use of the mother if ever in abject poverty.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The levees on the Mississippi River at Hard Scrabble, Bondurant, and Kempe, which are being built under the auspices of the Mississippi River Commission by P. J. Kennedy, contractor, are in such a state of backwardness and delay that hope of their being finished by the contractor in any reasonable time has been abandoned. Under these circumstances the contracts have been declared vacated by the officers of the Government representing the River Commission, and the Government will at once take charge of the work, hire a sufficient number of laborers, and rush these works to completion before the spring floods can overtake them. It is believed that the work can be successfully done in spite of the lateness of the season. If not done, a great deal of the labor performed and money spent the last season will go for naught.

A FILTHY CITY.

According to the Officials New Orleans Is Wallowing in Dirt.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—At the monthly meeting of the Board of Health tonight, Dr. Joseph Jones, President of the body, reported that the sanitary condition of the city, as far as the cleaning of the streets is concerned, was very bad. The streets are very filthy, and the garbage is accumulating everywhere and is not removed. The garbage boat at the foot of Barracks street is reported in a bad condition. The President called attention to the defective and worn-out condition of the draining machines and the filthy condition of the canals, which are nearly filled up with mud and débris. The navigation canals threaten overflow and ruin to the people in the back portion of the city. The prospect of a vast increase to the floating population in the people who will visit the Cotton Exposition renders a prompt and decisive remedy for the evils complained of necessary. The Sanitary Association also passed resolutions strongly denouncing the city authorities for their neglect in this matter.

The Governor
Told the truth when he said Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion Remedy had no equal. Druggists, 25c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The most efficacious stimulants to excite the appetite are Angostura Bitters, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article.

Lundborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

Dr. Hunter on the cure of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and Consumption by medicated air. A free phamplet. Apply at 96 State.

A Cough or Sore Throat should not be neglected. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy and give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.,
Offer the best
GLOVES!
For the least cost.
Today's Announcement calls for
4-Button
BLACK
Kid Gloves!
Sizes 5², 5³, 6, 6¹, 6², 6³, 7, 7¹, 7²,
At 87c Per Pair,
Worth $1.50.
ALSO
1,000 Pairs
Ladies' and Children's
Silk Gloves!
Cashmere Gloves!
Fabric Gloves!
Mittens!
Jerseys! Etc.,
For the modest sum of
13c per pair!
Worth 50c to $1.00.
State and Madison-sts.

BAUER PIANO.
The Best Toned Instrument in America.
THIS is the only Piano where the Sound Board has the Acoustic Figuring of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.,
CORNER MONROE-ST.

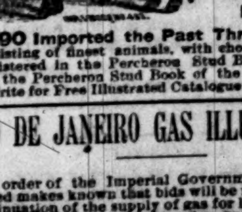
PERRINS'
TRADE MARK
MEN'S PIQUÉ KID
GLOVES,
THE BEST FOR FIT AND WEAR.
PERRIN FRÈRES P.F.
This is the Button.

DR. PEIRO
Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homeopathic treatment of
CATARRH,
Throat and Lung Diseases.
Offices, 83 Madison-st. (opposite McVicker's Theatre, Chicago. Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
PALACE OF TRADE
117 TO 123 STATE ST.
Grand Clearing
Glove Sale!
Extraordinary Bargain
TODAY.
610 Dozen
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
6-Buttons, all sizes,
Seal Brown, Stone, French Gray, Brown, Wine, &c.,
AT
63c.
COST TO IMPORT,
$1.50 a Pair.
LEATHER-LINED
Gloves and Mittens
Half Price.
117 to 123 State-st.

THE
Golden Opportunity!
Unparalleled Bargains
IN
Cloaks & Suits
1,000
FINE WINTER GARMENTS,
Made of the best grades
MOHAIR PLUSH,
SILK MATTELASSE,
BROCADE VELVET,
And the choicest Cloaking Silks, SICILLIENNES, OTTOMANS, RADZIMIRS, ARMURES, and BROCADES, marked down in many cases to one-third original value, and in every instance to less than cost of materials.
FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,
Finest materials, with Black and Natural Beaver Trimmings, Ermine, Mink, Solid Gray and whole Squirrel Linings, marked down to less than the cost of linings alone.
Our "Golden Opportunity"
Clearing Sale
OCCURS BUT ONCE A YEAR,
And this season we intend the clearance to be thorough.
It Pays to Trade on the West Side.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

OAKLAWN FARM,
The Greatest Importing and Breeding Establishment in the World.
PERCHERON HORSES
WORTH $2,500,000.00
Imported from France and Bred since 1872, by
M. W. DUNHAM,
Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,
35 miles West of Chicago on C. & N.-W. R'y.



Prices low for quality of stock, and EVERY STALLION GUARANTEED A BREEDER.
390 Imported the Past Three Months, consisting of finest animals, with choicest pedigrees Registered in the Percheron Stud Book of France and the Percheron Stud Book of the United States. Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue No. 18.

RIO DE JANEIRO GAS ILLUMINATION.
By order of the Imperial Government, the undersigned makes known that bids will be received for the continuation of the supply of gas for lighting the City of Rio de Janeiro, in this Legation, or in the Brazilian Consulate General in New York, until Feb. 28, 1884, at 3 o'clock p. m., in accordance with the printed specifications, which will be furnished on application. Brazilian Legation in the United States, Washington, Dec. 21, 1883. J. G. DO AMARAL VALENTE.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
PALACE OF TRADE
117 TO 123 STATE ST.
GREAT
CLOSING SALE
OF
LADIES'
AND
CHILDREN'S
CLOAKS
AND
Fur Garments
AT
Marked Down Prices.
An opportunity is here offered to our patrons to procure a good garment at about
ONE-HALF ITS VALUE.
We ask inspection.
117 to 123 State-st.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL
Dr. Price's
SPECIAL
TRADE MARK
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS.
Prepared from Select Fruits. That yields the finest Flavor. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.
MANUFACTURED BY
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,
Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.
WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

FOR
Weak Stomach
TAKE
AREND'S KUMYSS,
MILK CHAMPAGNE
(Trade Mark.)
It CURES Dyspepsia, Nausea, Vomiting, Gastritis, Heartburn, Biliousness, etc. It is strengthening and highly nourishing, a COMFORT to the sick under all circumstances. It is "the Food" in all fevers. Suitable for infant or adult. It can never do harm, as it is not a drug, but a medicinal (healing) food. Treatise on Kumyss free to any address.
A. AREND, Chemist, Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av.
Prescriptions skillfully compounded. Reliable Drugs and Medicines. Country orders solicited.

PAPILLON
COUGH CURE
Can be administered to infants without the slightest danger. It does not contain drugs or chemicals, but is a harmless vegetable syrup, very delicious to the taste, that relieves and positively cures
WHOOPING COUGH
at once, and is a permanent cure for Bronchial or Winter Cough, Bronchitis and Pulmonary Catarrh. Directions in ten languages accompany every bottle.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS IN THIS CITY.
PAPILLON MFG. CO., CHICAGO.

MEDETUR Nerve Tonic and Brain Food. Cure Loss of Memory, Nervousness, Headache, Tremors and Weakness. $1.00 per box, 6 bxs. $5.00; by mail, prepaid. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agts., Chicago, Ill.

IDA BUSSE.

Her Husband, Christian C. Busse, Files a Bill Asking for a Divorce from Her.

An Elegant Home Broken Up Because of the Crafty Attentions of an Outsider.

The Wife, It Is Claimed, Makes a Confession—Story of the Daughter Whose Name Was Unwarrantably Used.

Tuesday last Christian C. Busse, a well-known citizen, filed a bill asking for a divorce from his wife Ida. Mr. Busse has been a resident of Illinois for thirty-two years, and has three children who have grown up here. The defendant in this case is his second wife. She is 27 and he is 50 years of age. In his bill he alleges that he was married to her Jan. 29, 1877, at Richland Centre, Wis. Her maiden name was Ida Spenn. He alleges that he has always been a kind and indulgent husband, but that she has committed adultery on several occasions, once at the Briggs House, Sept. 30, 1883, with Max Sorgatz, and another time with the same man in the house at the northeast corner of Sedgwick and Goethe streets Oct. 24, 1883, and he believes that at divers places and times unknown to him she has committed adultery with Max Sorgatz and others unknown to the complainant. The infidelity was discovered, according to the bill, Jan. 4, 1884, at which time the complainant ceased to live with his wife. They have no children.

CROSS-FIRE.

Ida Spenn, the defendant, also files a bill asking for divorce and relief in equity. The defendant prays for summons in equity against Ida.

Mr. Busse is a man of wealth, and both he and his wife have enjoyed a high social standing in Plattdeutscher society. Their residence, a building of pretentious appearance, is at No. 223 South Peoria street.

The other persons alleged to have been connected with the scandal are a Pinkerton detective, a County Commissioner, and Lieutenant of Police. Mrs. Busse is a cousin of Mr. Busse's first wife, from whom he was divorced in Chicago eight years ago. After being separated from him she married again, died, and was buried under another name in this city in September last. Miss Spenn is believed to have been a factor in the first divorce suit.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Nine years ago Mr. Busse went to Europe with his family, his principal object being to place his eldest son at college in Germany, his first wife and the younger children accompanying him. Miss Spen, then a resident of the Fatherland, had just blossomed into womanhood. And when the family returned to America she became their guest. A year after their return to America Mrs. Busse sued for a divorce and obtained it. Miss Spenn was then a member of the household, and continued to occupy close relations with the family until her subsequent marriage with Mr. Busse.

It was rumored that Mr. Busse discovered his wife's infidelity through his daughter, but the latter seems to have been maligned in these stories, it having been asserted that she and another young lady were companions of Mrs. Busse on a certain alleged debauch. In the latter instance it was said that Miss Busse, Mrs. Busse, and a third woman who attended a picnic of the Schwabian Society at Ogden's Grove last summer had been taken to a hotel by three chance acquaintances.

THE DAUGHTER'S STORY.

Miss Emma Busse, a young woman of 16 years, who is the daughter referred to, was seen, together with her brother William, at the elegant residence on Peoria street last evening. Miss Busse said that her father had never suspected that anything wrong had taken place on the occasion mentioned, and declared that the statement that she had told her father that anything wrong had occurred was wholly false. "The gentlemen who accompanied us," she said, "were old acquaintances of the family. Two of them are married, and one of them is the father of ten children. I did not tell my father anything about it, because he was here when we came home, and saw us get out of the carriage in which we rode home. We had been to no hotel whatever, but we did stop at the Boston Oyster House and got some oysters. Sorgatz was not one of the party. Here is the lady friend," she said, pointing to a young woman who sat beside her on the sofa. The two women were languidly employed in making pasteboard hearts and dotting them with gold bangles. Miss Busse looked a little put out on account of the statements that had gone forth with reference to her own actions, and remarked that after what had been said she would not want to show her face "in society" for a month to come, and that she did not believe she would ever go to a picnic again. Both she and her brother blamed Sorgatz for the extravagant stories circulated about the family.

OF FINE FAMILY.

Miss Busse says that she told her father nothing, and the statement conforms with a rumor which puts Sorgatz forward as both the primal and direct cause of the rupture. Mr. Sorgatz is, or claims to be, the member of a very fine old German family, and is supposed to be living off money sent him from the old country, to which he adds the salary of a clerk in a real-estate office in order to improve the quality of his food and add "plug" hats to his wardrobe. According to the story Mrs. Busse tells he has been obtaining money nearer his present home. She is said to have been assisting him from time to time from her own pocket, and it is said her husband might have continued to live in ignorance of her alleged infidelity but for the constant drain upon her finances. He was proud of his conquest and talked incessantly in an insinuating way to his acquaintances of his success with "a married lady"; and she found, moreover, that when her contributions ceased—or, in other words, when the money did not come from the old country for Sorgatz—she was sure to get a hint to the effect that her husband would give something to know the relations that had existed between them. Driven at length to despair by these torturing insinuations, threats, and hints, the poor woman at last resolved upon bringing matters to a crisis, sought her husband, told him the story, and pleaded for an immediate settlement in order that she might be at rest. A separation was then and there agreed upon and she left the house at once, her husband providing her with the means to protect her from want.

A YANKEE ANANIAS.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 11.—The *Times* notes some stories sent from this city recently to papers in different parts of the country, giving the details of an "elopement," a "triple tragedy," and the doubly fatal issue of a fight "between an English Earl and a she-bear," and also the "experience of a physician with a ghost," and adds: "There is not one iota of truth in any of the yarns referred to, and they all originated in the fertile brain of one Thomas Addison, who, on being interviewed, admitted the authorship, and said he sent them simply to cater to the morbid and sensational taste of the people. He said that he got well paid, and that was all he cared for.

THE BELLEVILLE CONVENT FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—It is reported from Belleville tonight that the Coroner's jury in the convent fire have agreed upon the main points of the verdict, but have not formulated it yet. It is understood that it will be long, and will not directly censure anybody, but will make several recommendations.

A WOMAN FATALLY BURNED.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Cabell, wife of Col. H. Coulter Cabell, a prominent citizen of Richmond, was fatally burned this morning. While dressing her clothing took fire from a grate, and before assistance arrived she was enveloped in flames. She died tonight.

BOGUS COTTON WAYBILLS.

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 11.—Joseph Lohnstein, under indictment for huge swindles perpetrated by means of Texas Pacific Railroad cotton waybills, was allowed to give a new bond today in the thirty-one cases pending against him of $750 in each case.

THE HARBOR GRACE RIOT.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 11.—In the Harbor Grace riot case today Edward Pippy and Alfred French, witnesses upon whom the Crown chiefly relies for the prosecution of the prisoners, testified. Pippy said the Riverhead men pulled pickets from a fence on his grounds. Coady one of the party, approached Pippy and asked him if he had any guns, saying: "I fear all of us will be shot if a row occurs. I have come here today to die or turn the society down the lane." Several of the party had guns. As the Orange procession approached the crowd stones were thrown at it. The first gun was fired by the Riverhead party. He saw William French fall. He was not a processionist. He saw Callahan, a Riverhead man, fall by a shot from one of his own crowd. The witness was sure that none of the police fired pistols. Alfred French's testimony was similar to Pippy's.

THE VALUE OF A WIFE.

Mr. McCormick Wants a Divorce and $100,000 Damages.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 8.—[New York *Times*.]—Two suits have been entered on record in the courts of this county which recall a singular incident of the reconstruction days of Georgia. The first is a suit for damages for $100,000, entered by the Hon. James T. McCormick against William J. Garrett, one of the heaviest produce-dealers of Atlanta, and his wife, Mrs. Mary J. Garrett. The second suit is by Mr. McCormick against his wife, Sarah A. P. McCormick, for divorce. Some time in 1867 McCormick made his appearance in Troup County, claiming Florida as the State of his nativity. In the fall of that year he was admitted to the bar. In the excitement consequent upon the reconstruction campaign McCormick developed into a politician and was elected a member of the Bullock Legislature. Realizing the importance of his new duties, he costumed himself in a full-dress suit and went up to the old city-hall at Atlanta twirling a gold-headed cane. McCormick had assisted in the education of a female relative, Sarah A. P. Watwood, who at the time of the election was 12 years old. He made love to the girl and she listened to his suit with willing ear, and the scandal occasioned by this union of youth and age divided conversation with graver subjects. At the inauguration ball given to the newly-elected legislators no couple attracted greater attention than the Hon. James T. McCormick and his child-bride. All during that session of the Legislature the young wife was the object of great interest to all visitors at the Capital. Her childish pranks soon aroused the jealousy of McCormick, and the attentions of the honeymoon soon degenerated into abusive language and personal chastisement. His term in the Legislature ended, he did not care to return to Troup County, but established a bakery business in Atlanta, in which he met with poor success. Scarcely a year had passed before the whilom legislator was peddling cakes from a basket on Whitehall street. His reappearance in public is for the purpose of having annulled the nuptials of years ago. In his petition for divorce McCormick says: That in the County of Troup, the 3d day of August, 1868, he was married to Sarah A. P. Watwood. In the course of time two children were born unto them—Alice Adell McCormick and Paul McCormick, the latter since dead. The little girl is now in the family of Albert M. Winner, of Kansas City, Mo. McCormick says that his wife deserted him July 29, 1879, and has not since returned. Failing to win her back, he now seeks to sever the tie that binds him. McCormick declares that Mr. and Mrs. Garrett enticed his wife from him, and sues them for damages.

MELVILLE AND DAUGHTER.

He Refuses the Girl Permission to Return to School.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 8.—Maud Melville, the eldest daughter of Chief-Engineer Melville, who without permission left the school at West Chester, where she had been placed by her father in compliance with the decree of the Delaware County Court, and who said she only left for the purpose of spending Christmas week with her mother, is still at her mother's house, and will not with her father's consent be permitted to return to the school, or to take away her clothes which she left there. It now appears that Melville, Dec. 20, in reply to a request by Maud for permission to visit her mother, wrote her a letter in which he said:

Rest assured, dear child, that I am firm in my convictions of right, and I am just as firmly fixed in my position that if you leave school to visit Philadelphia without my permission, so sure will I prevent your return to school, and you will have to depend on yourself for support.

Maud today showed a reporter the following letters which recently passed between her and her father:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3, 1884.—DEAR PAPA: I wrote to you last Friday or Saturday to know whether or not I should return to school Wednesday. I heard that you had caused the school doors to be closed against me. Receiving no answer to my letter, I wrote again, thinking you may not have received my former one. If it is true that I am not to return, will you please to send me my effects, that I may be ready for some other school next week. I committed no crime in coming to Philadelphia. It was natural that I should want to visit mamma on Christmas, at which time I was never away from her before. Hoping for a speedy reply, I am yours respectfully, MAUD.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF STORES UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, LEAGUE ISLAND, Jan. 4, 1884.—MY DEAR LITTLE DAUGHTER: Your note to hand this a. m. You will find my answer to your question in my letter to you dated Dec. 20, 1883. In regard to your effects, as you have publicly stated that you "haven't much at school," etc.; you also said you "would rather remain with mamma with nothing," I prefer to let it be so. I am, very respectfully, GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

A SYRACUSE ROMANCE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 9.—For some time George W. Losocker had been an ardent suitor of Miss Julia Kirby, and was lavish in the most earnest vows of love.

When the time approached at which he had promised to repeat those vows at the matrimonial altar, however, his affection seemed to subside and his wooing ceased. Determined to obtain redress for her outraged feelings Miss Kirby sought the aid of a lawyer and instituted suit for $5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage against her unfaithful lover. When the case was brought before Judge Northrup today he promptly granted an order for the arrest of the delinquent, and the order was given to the Sheriff for execution.

The Sheriff immediately drove in his sleigh to the residence of Mr. Losocker and informed him of his mission. Having satisfied himself that the order was a genuine document he asked the Sheriff to excuse him for a moment, and without waiting for an answer he ran out of the house, sprang into the astonished official's sleigh, and drove rapidly away. An hour later the Sheriff succeeded in finding Mr. Losocker, but to his surprise he learned that he had constituted himself the prisoner of another and fairer custodian. Instead of driving away from the town in the borrowed sleigh he had driven to Miss Kirby's house, renewed his protestations of love, and then proceeded with her to St. Lucy's Church, where the couple were made man and wife.

The lawyer has received his fee, the order of arrest has been filed away in the archives of the court, and Mr. and Mrs. Losocker are enjoying the first quarter of a new and smiling honeymoon.

EL MAHDI'S LIEUTENANT.

New York *Herald*: The Paris *Figaro* gives some interesting details respecting a Frenchman named Soulie, who is believed to be the Mahdi's right-hand man and to have taken a leading share in the defeat of the Egyptian force under Hicks Pasha. Soulie is described as having haunted the cafés and beer-shops of the Quartier Latin some seven years ago. He was then a young fellow of about 24 years, very dark and wiry, loud in talk, and exuberant in gesticulation. He was born at Algiers, where his family still resides. In Paris he attended the lectures of the School of Mining Engineering, and studied law; but quiet life did not suit him, and he returned to Algiers, where he wrote letters to friends in Paris, breathing a violent hatred to England and the English, when he conceived to have used Germany as an instrument to crush France. One fine morning he disappeared, and his friends were at a loss to know what had become of him, when they suddenly heard that he had joined Arabi, to gratify his passion by fighting the English. After the collapse of Arabi he migrated to Kairwan, and subsequently joined the False Prophet, in whose operations he is believed to have taken a leading part. The story may be pure romance, but there is this foundation for it: there are many adventurers with the False Prophet, and that among them there is a Frenchman named Soulé seems beyond a doubt.

GEN. HANCOCK.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and wife arrived this evening from San Antonio, Tex. The General is in excellent health and spirits, and expects to leave tomorrow for his farm near St. Louis, where he will spend a short time before returning to Governor's Island.

A QUEER SUIT.

At Rolendreck on the Rhine a guest cut down and saved a waiter who had just hanged himself. The waiter has sued his savior for undue interference and the value of the rope. The suit has not been decided.

THE GALLOWS.

Isaac Anderson, John Jarvis, and Jerry Alexander, Murderers, Hanged—Stories of Their Crimes.

BARNWELL, S. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Isaac Anderson, colored, was hanged here today at 12:20 o'clock. The gallows was erected in the jail-yard. The execution was private, only the family of the murderer and some friends of the victim, together with the officers of the law and representatives of the press, being present. For an hour preceding the hanging the doomed man was surrounded by preachers and deacons, and the customary religious exercises were gone through. Anderson, when led upon the gallows, said he was innocent and was ready to be sacrificed; that he was going to glory. The trigger was sprung at 12:20 o'clock, and the murderer's neck was broken. He died without a struggle. Last week Anderson attempted suicide. He induced a colored boy in the jail-yard who was washing some of his soiled clothes to give him some concentrated lye. He drank the solution of lye which the boy gave him, but it was too weak to cause death and only produced profuse vomiting, from which he recovered in season to give the gallows its just deserts.

[The crime was committed the 12th of September last, and the details are best given by the dying statement of Mr. Owen Williams, who died Sept. 19, 1883. Mr. Williams was slightly paralyzed on his right side. He had, shortly before the fatal hour of his meeting with the murderer, shot and killed Anderson's dog for "worrying his sheep." Williams, having no hope of recovery, made the following dying declaration: "While passing the house of Isaac Anderson the morning of the 12th of September, 1883, on horseback, I heard some one hail me, when I stopped and saw Anderson coming toward me. Upon stopping I dismounted to arrange my saddle-cloth. Anderson came up and I asked him if he called. He then said: 'You killed my dog, and I'm going to kill you.' He thereupon raised his gun and fired. I threw up the gun with my hand, but do not now know whether it was before or after the gun was discharged. I then remounted my horse, when Anderson threw down his gun and caught up a fence-rail, saying as he did so, 'I'll kill you anyhow.' I escaped the blow which he intended to give me with the rail, and rode back a short distance, when I met some of my farm hands and told them that Anderson had shot me." The murderer made his escape to Beaufort County and was discovered in a field picking cotton. When he was called upon to surrender he ran, but his capture was effected by one of the arresting party pursuing him and knocking him down. On the trial Anderson and his wife told a very ingenious story of how Mr. Williams had entered his premises and endeavored to shoot him, but he wrested the gun from Williams; that he left with a threat to return and kill Anderson; that subsequently he returned and shot Anderson's dog while the animal was standing near his baby; that he next attempted to shoot Anderson, when the latter seized the gun by the stock, and in the struggle for possession of the gun it was discharged, the load entering the left side of deceased.]

EXECUTION OF JOHN JARVIS, A VIRGINIA MURDERER.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 11.—John Jarvis, the murderer of Claudius W. Bonney, was hanged this afternoon at Princess Anne Court-House. He said last night that he felt, at the time of the murder, an uncontrollable desire to kill Bonney which he could not resist. He went to the scaffold calm and collected. His neck was broken and death was painless.

[A few months before the murder Jarvis purchased a small farm and paid part of the purchase-money in cash. Being unable to meet the first deferred payment, he was dispossessed and the farm sold to Bonney, who returned Jarvis the amount he had paid on the farm. Sept. 18 Jarvis went to the farm armed with a gun. He began talking pleasantly with Bonney, and finally asked the latter to take a drink of whisky, producing a bottle. Bonney raised the bottle to his lips, when Jarvis shot him, killing him instantly. Bonney left a widow and six children.]

JERRY ALEXANDER, A LOUISIANA MURDERER.

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 11.—Jerry Alexander was hanged at Sparta, Bienville Parish, shortly after noon today for the murder of Sam Fleming last winter. The execution was witnessed by only a few people.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

In Chicago.

The alarm from Box 57 at 9 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire of unknown origin in Giovani's tailor-shop, on the third floor of the building at the northeast corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. Damage about $25.

Michael Cassine, a private watchman, discovered flames in the wholesale notion house of Kohlsaat & Co., No. 113 Franklin street, at 6:25 last evening, and turned in an alarm of fire from Box 29. The fire originated on the first floor of the building, which is a four-story and basement brick, and was caused by an overheated furnace. The flames were confined to the vicinity in which they started, and were quelled within twenty minutes after being discovered. The building, which is owned by Joseph Peacock, was damaged about $1,500, which is covered by insurance. The loss to stock by fire and water was between $5,000 and $6,000; insured for $25,500.

A Midnight Blaze in a Milwaukee Grain Elevator.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 12—1 a. m.—[Special.]—Fire was discovered in the grain elevator of A. A. Asmuth & Co., corner of Barclay and Oregon, a few minutes before midnight. The flames had gained such headway before the discovery was made that it was evident the fire must have been burning for an hour or more in the interior of the building. There were 20,000 bushels of barley in the building, and what was not burned was soaked with water. At this hour the fire is still burning, though confined to the elevator and prevented from spreading to the adjoining buildings. The elevator and machinery will be practically a total loss, while but a small portion of the soaked grain will be merchantable at a low price. A rough estimate of the damage at this hour places the loss at $25,000. The insurance is $16,000.

Burning of a Joliet Tile-Factory.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Bannon Bros'. tile-factory burned down to-night, causing a loss of $16,000; insured for $8,600—$1,225 in each of the following companies: Orient, Howard, Hartford, Germania, Merchants', Commercial, and Manchester. A steamer going to the fire upset and the fire got considerable headway. By the time the other steamer arrived the building was in flames.

Burning of a Flouring-Mill in West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 11.—The flouring-mill belonging to John Stende, at New Martinsville, W. Va., was burned Wednesday afternoon, and is a total loss. The value of the building and machinery were $12,000; stock on hand, $4,000. The mill and fixtures were insured for $6,000 and the stock for $1,800.

Destruction of Flouring-Mills at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—The flouring-mills of Backus & Co. burned tonight. The building and machinery were owned by Plummer & Co., of Philadelphia, whose loss is $15,000; insured for $10,000 in Eastern companies. Backus & Co. lose $1,500; insured.

A Loss of $26,000 at Elmira, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Schwartz & Co.'s tannery at Elmira has been destroyed by fire. The machinery also was badly injured. The stock was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $9,000. The building cost $6,000, and was insured for $2,812.

RED SKIES.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 31.—In Egypt we have always the "sun in its splendor," and very often splendid sunsets, but the "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember such magnificent sunsets and afterglows as are visible every evening. In general twilight lasts only for some twenty minutes, or thirty at the outside, but for more than two months we have had sunsets, or atmospheric phenomena, that have given us one hour of twilight. At first the sky appeared like a curtain of flame a little before sunset, and for several evenings people imagined a portion of the southwest district of the city to be on fire. The most brilliant and deepest red tints were not in proximity to the sun, but many degrees south, somewhat resembling the auroras in the steadiness and fixity of the light. As soon as the sun was no longer visible the afterglow gradually became most beautiful, the usual blue sky intersected by strips of yellow shading off to pale green, and surrounded by coral pink, with here and there bands of deep red unwilling to leave the scene, formed such a series of "sky pictures" as I have never seen surpassed in twenty-five years' experience of Mediterranean and Eastern sunsets. The afterglows continue, but are less remarkable than they were six weeks since.

NAPLES, Dec. 25.—The rose-flush of the afterglow this evening is especially beautiful and brilliant, and just as more than a week ago the new moon looked green, so now the planet Venus shines like a pale emerald through the rose color. The clear amber glow below the pink refulgence is perfectly glorious, and across it the low horizontal clouds that stripe the west are sharply defined. This amber color is succeeded by a deep red, the pink light above having faded; then it is replaced by orange color, and after a pause of about ten minutes the sky is again lit up by a second flush of rose. We have had all kinds of weather, and even rain, but however the clouds may cover the sky, there, behind and beyond, morning and evening, lies the wonderful light reflected from the mysterious substance, whether vapor, ice-particles, or cosmic atoms; and whenever the clouds are thin enough the glow shines through, coloring them gold or red; or, when they have dispersed, affording to the delighted and wondering spectator the magnificent symphony of color we have enjoyed this evening.

GIVING UP ITS DEAD.

Seven Bodies of Victims of an Ocean Horror Washed Ashore in New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The bodies of Capt. Thompson, his wife, and five of the crew of the barkentine Elmira were washed ashore today on the barren reef which stretches from life-saving stations No. 18 to 21, on the New Jersey coast. The crew of station 20 heard the bark's guns early Wednesday morning. A few moments later the vessel struck the reef head on. Six or seven attempts were made to shoot a lifeline to the sinking ship, but before the line could be made fast the sea, which was running mountain high, threw the vessel broadside on the beach. It was but a few moments' work of the breakers to crush her in thousands of pieces, and all on board, eleven seamen and the wife and child of the Captain, were plainly visible to the coastguardsmen before the sea swallowed them. Fragments of the wreck were swept over the bar into Egg Harbor Inlet, and littered the coast today for a distance of fifteen miles. The bodies cast up today were nearly naked. The head of one of the seamen was crushed into an almost shapeless mass. Mrs. Thompson's body was recognized only by a fragment of underclothing which clung to her torn and rigid limbs. The fragment of a life-preserver was still lashed under the woman's arms. The last care of the Captain seems to have been for his wife and child. They were clinging to a partition of the cabin when last seen, but the bodies were three miles apart when the sea gave them up. Not a vestige of the vessel's cargo was saved.

FINANCIAL.

Failure of the Farmers' Bank of Wapakoneta, O.

WAPAKONETA, O., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Samuel Bitler, Mayor of Wapakoneta, and who has been hitherto considered one of the wealthiest men of the county, made an assignment this evening for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are estimated at $80,000 and liabilities from $60,000 to $100,000. He was the sole owner of the Farmers' Bank, the oldest banking institution of the town, and was connected with leading manufacturing industries and dealt extensively in grain. The above-named bank has in consequence of the failure closed its doors. The bank's deposits are estimated at $40,000, and its suspension creates excitement among the depositors, many of whom are business-men of this place. The cause of the failure is attributed to recent heavy losses in Chicago option deals. The assignees are L. N. Blume, Charles F. Herbst, and George Fisher. Bitler cannot be seen, but his friends say his creditors will be paid in full.

Other Failures and Business Entanglements.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Sheriff today levied on the stock of goods in the merchant-tailoring establishment of James Bookout. Liabilities, $5,000; assets, $800. Attachment suits were began here today by John V. Farwell & Co. and Mendel & Wolff, of Chicago, against L. A. Berstien, dry-goods dealer. His stock will invoice at $17,000.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 11.—Henry Cottom & Co., wholesale grocers, confessed judgments today to the amount of $43,518. This action is the result of partnership differences rather than financial embarrassment. They claim to have assets sufficient to pay all indebtedness in full.

LANCASTER, O., Jan. 11.—John E. Tepil, clothier, has assigned. Liabilities, $10,000; assets about the same.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Jan. 11.—J. Bluhm, dry goods, has failed. Liabilities, $50,000; assets unknown.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Hon. Pliny Hoagland.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Hon. Pliny Hoagland, one of Fort Wayne's oldest and wealthiest citizens, died this afternoon after a short illness of disease of the heart.

[Mr. Hoagland had for years been closely identified as a Director with the interests of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago and the Grand Rapids Railways and Vice-President of the Fort Wayne National Bank.]

Maj. William P. Rathborn, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Maj. William P. Rathborn, President of the First National Bank of this city, died here this morning. Maj. Rathborn had been connected with the banking business and iron interests of Ohio and West Virginia for many years. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Wilkesville, O., previous to 1849. He was 64 years of age and very wealthy.

EVILS OF THE HIGH-HEELED BOOT.

London *Lancet:* The evils of the high-heeled boot or shoe are due to the fact that it is an essentially badly-fitting article. It is made in defiance of the relation which it ought to bear to the anatomy of the foot, and to the direction in which the pressure of the body weight falls upon the latter. Hence the peculiarly cramped walk of ladies of the present day. Any one may observe the consequences of the "advanced position." nearly under the instep, and the increased hight of heel, in the substitution of a forward inclination of the body, and a trip suggestive in a measure of the stumbling gait, for the upright carriage and the free and graceful swinging movement natural to the leg in walking. The boot, or shoe, in order that it may not shift on the foot, which has lost much of its usual purchase of direct downward pressure, must hold it firmly and even tightly, and in particular it is necessarily constructed so as to hold with undue firmness just above the back of the heel. With some persons, perhaps, no inconvenience results; with others who have fine skins, chafing is readily produced. This is in itself a trifle, but it may nevertheless be the slight beginning of graver troubles. Probably there is no practitioner fairly long acquainted with town practice who cannot recall a case or cases in which extensive inflammation of the leg with abscess formation has followed even such a slight abrasion, and the exciting cause when looked for was discovered in the patient's shoe. There have been even instances, fortunately rare, but still occasional, where abscesses arising round some neglected trifle of this kind have ended fatally. These are facts which cannot be denied, and should not be overlooked.

THE LOST CODFISH.

New York *Tribune:* The following story is told of an Eighth avenue grocer, celebrated for the size of his hands and feet. He was waiting upon a fat German woman the other day, and among the purchases made by the customer was a dried codfish. After making numerous purchases, the woman prepared to leave the store, but got no further than the door, when she found that her codfish was missing. Search was made for it everywhere, but without success. The fat and good-natured grocer was telling his anxious customer that probably some one had stolen her property, when he lifted his hand from the counter. The woman stepped forward and cried out: "Das ish meine fish," at the same time pointing to the place on the counter where the grocer's hand had reposed. Sure enough, there lay her purchase.

A BIG PEARL FROM THE PANAMA CANAL.

London *Telegraph:* The various industries along the line of the new American canal seem to have already received an impetus from its construction. Among others the pearl fishery is being pushed on with great vigor, and with a good deal of success, as many fine specimens have lately been found. Among some consigned to Mr. Benson, Bond street, is a very fine-shaped pearl, called the "Lesseps," weighing nearly 200 grains. It is about the most important that has been in the market for many years, and takes its place in the list of the largest known pearls in the world.

STANDARD-OIL PAYNE.

Sensational Rumors Regarding the Intentions of Honest Legislators—A Democratic Organ Kicks.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—There are several sensational rumors regarding the Senatorship. One is that prominent Democrats in the central and southern parts of the State are preparing petitions to Henry B. Payne begging him in the interest of Democratic harmony not to accept the caucus nomination. So deeply is the disgrace felt, and so abhorrent were the methods adopted by the Payne manipulators, that several members of the Legislature who voted for Ward have made overtures to the Republicans to bolt the caucus if the Republicans will vote for Ward. The clique ruled the caucus so tyrannically that many Democrats feel that they are not morally bound by it.

The Dayton *Democrat* heads its report of the caucus decree with the word "Disgraced."

The local organ of Democracy, the Columbus *Times*, will not eat crow with Standard Oil Sauce. Its heading over the report of the Senatorial sale is as follows:

THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER

Bought Judas Iscariot, the arch-traitor—But it cost the Standard Oil-McLean faction a much larger bundle to subvert the will of the people.

Report of the caucus which elected Henry B. Payne United States Senator and sold out the Democracy to the money power.

Editorially the *Times* says:

"The monopoly of the Standard Oil Company must be destroyed. Its intrusion into political circles must be prevented. There must be no later acceptance of this outrage. Party purity and perpetuity permit no complacency. These pernicious and foreign elements must be eradicated, and until they are no Democrat will enter the Capitol of Ohio or of the Nation. This rottenness that uncovered itself last night has not its confines in Ohio. . . .

"Corruption has made rotten the Democratic Legislature of Ohio. Money has had its potency to drag honor down into the mire. Satanic temptings by promise of future official profit have seduced the trustees of the noblest estate within the transfer of men. The guardians of political rights have betrayed their wards. A man who in years long past had marks of popular confidence shown him by the bestowal of high commissions, one who has retained party esteem for the purity of his life, should not accept an honor thus conferred. Can such a man afford to utter no word of protest against the carnival of bribery, but permit a tainted trust to be presented him by the very traitors whose misdeeds have made it putrid. A past of party regard would dissolve in this latter-day subservience. The *Times* has no comprehension of the grandeur of the age that accepts vicarious honor. The recipient of the highest honor within Ohio's gift should not preserve the silence of the deep while it is being bought from legislators, who betray their constituents. There can be no perfunctory eulogy of that man without self-stultification. There will be none. He is not a representative of Democratic doctrine, his environment is not Democratic. . . .

"The news of the heinous crime will carry gloom into the households of the grand aggregate of its true members. With sad hearts will come the reflection that the people must begin anew with their work.

. . . .

"A result has been purchased in which not one Democrat in 500 acquiesces, or will ever acquiesce. The triumvirate has been foisted upon them to their utter surprise, against their solemn protests. They have been misrepresented by men whose consciences will ever torture them for their corruption. They have been made the unwilling constituency of a man against the methods of whose election a popular majority of 300,000 would be returned by the party at an election. A syndicate has held a caucus. The people have been disfranchised. These traitors to their constituents must be investigated. To the evidence now accumulated untiring labor must add more damning. The insult to the law of the State must be avenged, and a penitentiary cell opened for any one who is proved guilty of corruption. It must out. Crime has never yet escaped detection. There will be legal evidence. Skulking away and vacant stares tell now the story of bribery."

The distinguished gentleman who has been nominated for the exalted position of United States Senator has sent the following peculiarly worded telegram:

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 9, 1884.—*The Hon. Elmer White, Chairman:* Please express to the members of the caucus my grateful acknowledgments for the honor of the nomination, with an assurance that it is my hope, and will be my endeavor, that no harm or discredit will result from it to the party or the State. H. B. PAYNE.

HOW PAYNE WON HIS NOMINATION—SERIOUS CHARGES MADE OPENLY—CORRUPT MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE MONOPOLY'S AGENTS.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 10.—[*News.*]—It is scarcely disputed now that the Hon. Henry B. Payne secured the Senatorial nomination through the use of Standard Oil money. The four representatives from this county were elected to the Legislature by workingmen, and indorsed by the labor unions of Cleveland. These men all voted for Payne, and, it is charged, received a share of the money said to have been spent at Columbus by the Standard Oil Company. The Standard Oil Company is said to have spent many thousands of dollars at Columbus, and to have sent there 200 Cleveland Democrats to work for Payne. These men, it is charged, went to Columbus on railway tickets purchased by the Standard Oil Company, while their hotel bills and other expenses were almost certainly met by money from the Standard Oil coffers. Secretary Thompson, of the Standard Oil Company, Col. O. H. Payne, the Treasurer, and John Huntington, the General Agent, were the leaders of Payne's campaign, and conducted the fight in person at Columbus. George Stoll, editor of the *Messenger*, a labor paper here, admits that he received $100 and a ticket to Columbus; W. M. Davey, editor of the *Labor Star*, is said to have received $250 to go to Columbus as a Payne howler.

The methods adopted by the Standard Oil dealers in the recent contest were, so common report says, peculiarly effective, and yet indicative of the means used to make Representatives turn traitors to their constituents. For weeks before the actual engagement at Columbus, alleged Standard Oil agents had interviews with the legislators elect, and whenever a legislator arrived at the Capital he was immediately put in the care of some one understood to represent the Standard Oil Company. Night and day those who know declare the legislator was under surveillance. If he attempted to talk to any one he was interrupted and carried off to a safe quarter. He could not drink, eat, or sleep alone. Everywhere he went he was watched as if it was expected he might go back on some contract previously entered into, or as if some great mind behind the scenes knew the character of the legislator and feared lest he should turn traitor. In short, it looked as if there was great anxiety lest the goods would not be delivered as contracted for.

These spies, Payne's opponents say, were hired by the Standard Oil money, and it was through them that McLean undoubtedly kept a solid front in his organization. Many of these men were notoriously blacklegs and loose characters from Cincinnati, and, under ordinary circumstances, their very association with a legislator would be sufficient to damn him. To these men in part, free-minded spectators of the contest declare, does Payne owes his nomination. Even John Huntington, the General Agent of the Standard Oil Company at Cincinnati, had the greatest difficulty in securing the support for Payne of Representative Roche, of Cleveland. He drank, ate, and slept with Roche until his vote was safely delivered.

The commercial Hamilton County representatives were also hounded unceasingly from the time of their nomination until their votes were delivered. Every prominent worker against the oil ring also had a personal spy hired for his benefit, it is supposed, by the Standard Oil Company. Beside these spies there were employed a gang of howlers, brought on free tickets from Cleveland, among them men who had not money enough of their own to buy a drink of whisky. The more respectable howlers did the lobby shouting, while the others were pointed out by those who declared themselves Payne boomers, as representing workingmen who had come out of pure patriotism to work for that grand friend of the workingmen—Payne.

The end is not yet, and it is said a reaction will take place before the election Tuesday next which will result in Payne's defeat.

HOW PAYNE WAS NOMINATED—BRIBERY, SPOILS, AND DEPRAVITY.

Correspondence Cleveland *Herald:* Col. O. H. Payne and Col. Thompson, of the Standard Oil Company, John McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Mayor Farley, of Cleveland, were the four managers of the remarkable campaign which resulted in the nomination of Mr. H. B. Payne for United States Senator, and started him with a strong lead toward the Presidency. These gentlemen were the head-centre of the Payne management, and working directly under their orders were the Hon. Dave Paige, Chairman Barger of the Democratic State Committee, and President Pro Tem. White of the Ohio Senate. Then came a splendidly-organized force of lieutenants, working out quietly and perfectly the well-laid plans of the managers, and reporting every point gained and lost in the preliminary skirmishing.

A leader of the Payne workers said to me today that they were almost absolutely certain of their strength in the caucus several weeks ago. "Of course, you know," said he, "that operations to nominate Payne begun nearly a year ago. When matters began to shape themselves so that we could begin work, the machinery was set in motion. It was kept in motion until the work was done. I can tell you, that despite the reputation of the Pendleton men as being the best political managers in the State, their work in this Senatorial fight was in no respect equal to the Payne men. C. H. Payne, Farley, Thompson, McLean, Paige, and Bargar are a slick party of political workers."

"How much money did they use?"

"Well, that's a cool question. Of course I cannot say, for no one outside of those gentlemen knows. Of course it was an expensive campaign; a very expensive campaign."

"Then the result was in no sense a surprise?"

"By no means. John McLean said to me Monday that he would risk his neck on forty-six to fifty-two votes on the first ballot. John Farley said at the same time that it was an absolute dead certainty that Payne would win on the first ballot. So you see they knew what they were talking about. Their lists were prepared and checked. Four only of their men got away from them."

THE PAYNE "SECRET POWER."

There were many causes which aided the defeat of Pendleton, among them being his championship of John G. Thompson, who is very unpopular with the present party leaders in the State. Pendleton's refusing to aid in the Cincinnati fight, also his vote for Stanley Matthews, and his civil-service measure, which just about this time is so peculiarly obnoxious to Democrats, were all urged against him. But it was to the "secret power," as Archie McGregor, of Stark County, called it, of the Payne party that the leading politicians who were in Columbus at the fight attribute this remarkable success of Payne over two such formidable candidates as Pendleton and Ward. It was openly charged on every side, in lobbies and in the headquarters of various opposing leaders, that the boundless use of money did the work.

RUSSELL ON "ROTTENNESS."

L. A. Russell, of Cleveland, and there is no better Democrat in Ohio, said the day of the caucus, as he sat in his room at the Neil House: "The rottenness and corruption of a powerful corporation, with limitless wealth at its command and unscrupulous men to use it, is a power that is irresistible." Today he said: "I had hoped we might be able to build a white line about this rottenness, and by so doing slough it off. But we failed, and the rottenness will grow into grangrene until the dissolution of the party follows. The Democratic party of this State is shattered by this result. It galls me that men put upon a ticket to represent the principles of grand old Democracy should be so debauched. Many of the men who voted for Mr. Payne did so honorably, but many of them betrayed their sacred trust."

WARD AND PENDLETON.

I shall never forget the picture that presented itself in the Ward headquarters immediately after the caucus nomination. The old General sat in an easy chair surrounded by a group of sympathetic friends, who were expressing themselves freely against the corruption which defeated their candidate. Old Durbin's face was a picture of hopeless disappointment. As one and the other visitor would denounce his supposed friends for betraying the old hero, the General would look at them in silence. His gray and grizzled beard, his features as rugged as a frontiersman, but full of intellectual strength, and his short, stubby form, were a striking tableau, picturing the culmination of a fierce and historic contest. In the hall near by Senator George H. Pendleton, once famous as "The Young War Eagle of the West," and twice almost nominated for the Presidency, paced back and forth in silence, stopping only to politely shake the hands of friends as now and then one would approach him.

DAVE PAIGE SETTLING BILLS.

Some idea of the immense expense of the Payne managers in the recent fight may be obtained from the following: They had all the best rooms at the Neil and paid the expense of an immense retinue there, their bill being away up in the thousands. They had a whole floor of the Hotel Gardner, which they filled with a crowd of their claquers. Then they brought still more, and during the last day or two had secured accommodations for the overflow at the American House. Tonight as the *Herald* reporter stood by the clerk's desk at the American House Dave Paige walked in, drew a roll of bills from his pocket, counted out sixteen fifty-dollar bills, and handing them to the clerk turned and walked out without saying a word. "What is the $800 for?" I asked the clerk. "Accommodations for his friends here," was the laconic response.

THE STANDARD OIL DEMOCRACY—DEMOCRACY SOLD OUT, BETRAYED, AND DISGRACED—CORRUPTION AND MONOPOLY TRIUMPHANT.

Cincinnati *News-Journal* (Dem.):—Had the Standard-Oil-Payne-McLean conspirators in Ohio selected the 22d of September, when Jackson removed the deposits of the United States Bank monopoly—that tyrannical, corrupt, and foul first uplift of the head of monopoly in this country—they could not have selected a worse day than when they chose the 8th of January. They chose the day which lifted Jackson up and paved his way to the place where he destroyed monopoly in its first efforts, and, despite the persistent struggles of protection, gave the people thirty years of freedom from monopolies. They have builded worse for themselves than they knew. It never occurred to them that to perpetrate a great crime on that day, to spit upon Democracy as enunciated by Thurman, to ignore Democrats like Pendleton and Ward, men without rings in their noses, supported by no bosses nor monopolies, to create an office-brokerage machine, to exclude the press from a popular Democratic caucus, to ballot in secret, away from the eye of the people, in order to escape detection, would only be emphasized by the occurrence of these on a day dedicated to Andrew Jackson, the sworn foe and destroyer of monopoly. It emphasized the fact that another Andrew Jackson is needed, who will recognize no boss but the people, no privileged class but the whole people, no monopoly but the whole people, no ring but the great popular ring, demanding equal rights and opportunities, offices open to all and belonging to the people. Jackson's day was a bad day for such work. It is a too significant reminder to the people to undo this foul work and restore those Democratic ideas of which Democrats are reminded by Jackson day.

Thurman, with true Jacksonian wisdom and courage, was the first man after the War to bring back true Jacksonian Democracy, and he brought the most powerful and most defiant monopolies in America, next to the Standard Oil, to a sense of their place and duties. But the day for Jacksonian Democracy was not yet; monopoly gathered itself up, employed McLean bossism, and Thurman fell. His voice was heard proclaiming Jacksonian Democracy on Jackson's day; but it was not heeded. His stern resistance to all the demands of the bosses and his great blow at monopoly, and his words of wisdom uttered to the caucus, will be living when the transient triumph of monopoly is forgotten, and it is no longer remembered that such bosses were.

Pendleton obeyed the instructions of two National and five State Conventions, preparing a law, imperfectly and only as a first step, but clearly and straight toward the end, instituting true Democracy in official life. His offense was in the effort to make the offices belong to the people, instead of to the office-brokerage rings of ward bummers and low political strikers. For this, on Jackson's day, monopoly, bossism, and official-brokerage rings decreed his fall. The triumph will be short lived. The one was destroyed because he took the first step since the War for the reëstablishment of the Jeffersonian Democratic idea of equality of opportunity in life and no privileges to any, most conspicuously applied in Jackson's Administrations and war against the bank; the second went down because he took the first step toward the reëstablishment of the Jeffersonian idea of fitness, fidelity, and honesty as qualifications for office, practiced by Jefferson, in the main adhered to in Jackson's stormy Administrations, and only laid aside since the War for the spoils system of rewards to bummers and politicians' favorites and strikers.

What is to be done by the Democracy of Ohio? With revenue-reform and anti-monopoly, a conservative divorcement of business from politics, abolition of the rule of money and bosses, leading Democracy to victory, and uppermost in the Democratic House, it is idle to talk about success before a free people under the rule of monopoly, money, and bosses.

Thurman forcibly and boldly warned Democracy against the fatal step taken by the Legislature. His past career as a Democrat, his service in preserving the people from centralization, and in opening the great fight against monopoly, and money, and privilege, gave great weight to his warning words.

Three-fourths of the press of the State reflect the true Democratic views of nine-tenths of the Ohio Democracy. The falling off of the Democratic vote in the ring-ruled cities, and the fact that Democracy was saved from defeat in October by the true popular country Democracy, shows where the bulk of the reform and reorganizing strength lies.

TORTURE OF HORSES.

Speaking of the intense irritation to horses of the bearing-rein, the *Medical Times* says: "Many a well-meaning owner of horses allows his animals to be tortured for six days in every week, who would shudder at the thought of the decapitation of a frog."

THE DOMINION.

Dinner to the Governor-General—Resignation of the Premier of Quebec—Other Canadian News.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 11.—The Governor-General, on returning from Niagara Falls last evening, was entertained at dinner by the Toronto Club. In a speech he hoped he would be brought in contact with those who were ready to extend their personal friendship to him, and to whom he would be something more than a foreign Governor-General. In speaking of the satisfactory relations of the Dominion and the Motherland, he said the reason was not far to seek—it was because they knew and understood each other better now than they had in years. Tonight Lord and Lady Lansdowne attended a ball.

MOUSSEAN RESIGNS.

QUEBEC, Que., Jan. 11.—Moussean, Premier of Quebec, has resigned. Moussean will be appointed Judge of Rimouski.

A SHIP DISABLED AT SEA—SUFFERING AND DEATH.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 11.—The bark Truro, from Rotterdam for New York, was towed into this port. The Captain reports that she had a very severe passage. The crew suffered greatly from cold, two dying from the effects of the hardships and exposure.

REDUCED WHEAT-FREIGHTS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 11.—The Canadian Pacific, in connection with the Manitoba Road, has made special reductions for the transportation of wheat from Manitoba to Ontario. Manitoba contains an enormous surplus of wheat, which, being frozen, has to be put upon the market immediately. By bonding the wheat in Manitoba it can be placed on the market in Ontario cheaper than United States grain, as it avoids duty. The short crop in Ontario makes a demand for this grain.

FLOOD DAMAGE.

CORNWALL, Ont., Jan. 11.—A heavy ice-shove in the St. Lawrence River just below here caused backwater to rise to an almost unprecedented hight, flooding the basements of cotton and other mills, and causing considerable damage. The mills have been stopped until the water subsides.

FISH CLAIMS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 11.—Senator Sowlan, of Prince Edward Island, will again bring to the notice of the Government the claims of the fish merchants of that Province for losses through the operation of the Washington treaty, and will urge that these losses be recouped by the Government, because the Dominion received $4,500,000 from the United States Government for the privileges granted American fishermen by that treaty.

A BAD FAILURE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 11.—Hyde & Turcotte, wholesale fancy goods, have failed. Liabilities $30,000; assets nominally the same.

The preparations for the winter carnival, Feb. 4, are far advanced. It promises to be more elaborate than last year.

SOUTHERN APPOINTMENTS.

The President's Embarrassment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—President Arthur is considerably worried nowadays. The Southern question troubles him; not the old one of policy, which used to bother Grant and Hayes, but the question of making satisfactory appointments. It is generally conceded that the President's selections have been uniformly good, and it is certain that he takes much pride in them. There are several vacancies in the South, however, and he is put to it to find suitable men to fill them. A case which causes him much trouble is the District Judgeship in Georgia, for which there are two competitors. One is ex-Collector Farrow. When Farrow first became a candidate many Republicans and Independents sturdily opposed him. They said he was not a man of good character; that he lacked ability, and altogether that he was unfit. Some time ago, however, they began to change their minds, and now, it is understood, Farrow has the nearly unanimous support of the Republican and Independent parties in Georgia. The other candidate is a lawyer of Atlanta named Cunningham. He has the support of the bar of the State generally, irrespective of party, as well as of what might be called the better element of the people. While President Arthur is not openly or actively a candidate for the Presidential nomination, as Grant and Blaine were in 1880, he is by no means without ambition to succeed himself, and does not desire to excite unnecessary animosity. The Southern delegation to Chicago must vote for some one. An expectation of something good to come might give Arthur votes which he would otherwise lose. But the vacancies referred to and several others can not wait until after the delegates to the National Convention are chosen, and this fact adds another to the embarrassments which surround the President.

FISH AND GRAHAM BREAD.

Minnesota *Tribune:* Prof. F. H. Storer is an iconoclast. He has "been and gone" and destroyed two pet ideas which have hitherto given much comfort to a great many excellent people. He calls them popular delusions, and "goes for them" savagely, battering them out of recognition by means of his scientific investigation club. He says that nothing can be more absurd than to suppose that a fish diet is especially adapted for feeding the brain. He says that fish is not especially rich in phosphorous, and that, if it were, neither fish nor phosphorous has a tendency to go to the brain. The Professor does not appear to be interested in the sale of some other food to take the place of fish as a brain renovator and restorer; neither does he seem to have been moved by compassion for Democratic editors who have been gorging themselves so long with fish—under the delusion that it had a tendency to produce brains—that they have absolutely become scaly. He evidently means precisely what he says; he has studied the subject, and fish must go. Then he commits assault and battery upon another article of food—Graham bread, which has so long held its place as a health-giving and longevity-promoting substance. He says that the current notion that white bread is less nutritious than brown bread is an odd fancy, entirely without foundation. As a matter of fact white bread is preferable as an article of food because of its comparatively easy digestion. Graham bread, the Professor explains, is preferable for people afflicted in various ways, but not for healthy people—it is precisely because of the difficulty of digesting bran that unbolted flour possesses the qualities which render it suitable for some people; but white bread is far less likely to cause distress to most people than brown bread. So far, then, as healthy people are concerned, Graham bread must go. Thus far has Mr. Storer enlightened the world to date. But there is still work for him to do. When he will have discovered and proved that it is not conducive to their health to send children to bed early, that it is shockingly bad for any constitution to get up early on a cold morning, that tight lacing is highly conducive of health and longevity, that [illegible] is surely productive of indigestion, and [illegible] limited quantities of turkey and [illegible] ought to be taken just before bed-time, he will have made life worth living, and he will have endeared himself to millions of his at present unhappy race.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PARSIMONY.

London *Truth:* The Queen for nearly a quarter of a century has never occupied Buckingham Palace for more than six days in the year. It cost an enormous amount to build, and several thousands are yearly expended on its maintenance. It is sumptuously furnished in every part and contains miles of fine pictures; and there it stands year after year, nobody ever entering in it, except on four afternoons when drawing-rooms are held, and four evenings when state balls or concerts are given. It ought either to be understood that this palace should be open to royal visitors of high rank, or it should be converted into a hospital or museum. The vast sum which the Queen receives every year from the country is not given to be horded up, but is intended to maintain the state and dignity of the Crown. The English Court has gradually acquired a most unpleasant reputation abroad for extreme parsimony, and one would think that, instead of the Civil List charges amounting to [illegible] £400,000 a year, the Queen was only in receipt of a tenth of that amount.

So far as expense goes, it saves a royal visitor little or nothing to be a guest at "the Palace." The tips which are given are enormous. When the Emperor Nicholas passed Ascot week at Windsor Castle in 1844 he left £3,000 for the servants, and gave twelve gold and diamond snuffboxes to the lords and gentlemen of the household. In 1855 the Emperor Napoleon gave £1,500 to the Windsor servants, and the year the King of the Netherlands expended nearly £1,000 in the same way. In fact, I believe the Lord Steward keeps a regular tariff of what is expected, the amount varying according to the rank of the guest, and this is formally presented to the principal personage [illegible] tendance on him.

LOCAL MISCEL

THE HALF-ORPHANS'
THE NEW ADDITION TO THE NO
LUM THROWN OPEN—A WO
TION AND ITS WORK.

A reception was given to the l
in the Half-Orphan Asylum, N
street, yesterday, open house
day. The occasion was the ope
addition to the building, the ge
Mrs. Mancel Talcott, who some
dowed the institution with $5,00
of which is to be expended in th
clothing for the wards of the in
latter at the present time harbo
of all ages from 2-year-old to 1
and 14-year-old girls. All
seemed happy and in p
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and neat, and all the influenc
the little ones, who are mostl
from the homes of poverty or le
without parents to look after the
have the most beneficial influen
tire lives. The little girls are t
of woman's work—to sew, darn,
short, do everything which will m
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ladies, who are indefatigable in t
to the children intrusted to their
The new addition to the instit
two-story and basement structu
$13,000. The first story has bee
school-rooms and the upper sto
tal. The latter has been most a
nished throughout by the daugh
of Mrs. Sarah C. Howe, one of t
the institution, and in memory o
tion with it. The former schoo
main building has been cha
dormitory, the twenty beds hav
nished by Mr. Albert Munger,
keep them up, in memory of h
late Mrs. Marion Munger. Beside
endowed by Mrs. Dows, and five
young women who do not wish
Aside from these endowments, a
$18,000 left the institution by
asylum is supported entirely by v
scriptions. Fortunately, the
Asylum enjoys the special patron
in the highest walks of life, and
is due to the interest they hav
welfare. The institution yeste
many donations, among them
Library" for the school-room f
Shortall.

THE PRICE OF WAT
ALD. COLVIN WANTS IT REDUCED
THAT THE TIME IS HARDLY RI

Ald. Colvin is working for a re
water rates, and called upon
Cregier yesterday for the purpose
information on this subject. Th
now charged is eight cents per t
lons, which will make the cost to
house consumer about $10 a year.
undoubtedly lower than that of a
United States, others running
cents, Newark, N. J., which is nex
being 13 cents. Ald. Colvin, bo
the position that if a lower rate c
lished the taxpayers should get th
it. He does not believe there sh
a large surplus in the water fun
one who derives any benefit from
Treasurer, who receives all of the
it for his personal use. There is n
$600,000 and $700,000 in the Water
only goes to swell the large amo
under his control. The Alderma
this surplus should go to the people
increasing the fat income of a city
the rate could be reduced from eigh
or six cents per thousand, so much
but in bringing about this reform h
desire to do it hastily or without pr
tigation. The Commissioner stated
he was in perfect accord with the
views such a move at this time woul
premature and might cripple the
partment. A great many had
ments made during the last
the outstanding indebtedness
since the $600,000 surplus to abou
During the year the expense of put
new engines on the West Side and la
five miles of pipe had been very
while no estimates could be given
the surplus would be materially red
sidering these facts, he thought
should be postponed for the time
though he was in favor of reducing
low as possible when it could be do
danger of interfering with the work
department.

Ald. Colvin admitted that the gro
by the Commissioner was correct, a
the present he would defer the m
stated, however, that he would sho
duce in the Council an order fo
statement of facts, and that he
deavor to have the rate lowered as s
sible. He did not believe it was ne
have as much as $400,000 to the cre
Water Fund, but thought that half t
would be adequate for all purposes.

MARRIAGE AND DIVOR
CONGRESS TO BE ASKED BY PETITI
A GENERAL LAW.

The importance of a National law
the question of divorce is being seri
sidered, and petitions to the House
sentatives and the Senate are being
broadcast over the country fo
When signed, they will be forwarde
bers of Congress. Dr. Dike, of Ver
Robinson, of Massachusetts; and
drews, of Columbus, O., are taking
part in the movement.

The following letter to Judge Jam
explanatory:

ROYALTON, Vt., Jan. 5, 1884.—The H
Jameson—DEAR SIR: Your hearty ap
expression of readiness to coöperate in
the memorials lead me to ask you to for
sent in another cover to suitable par
parts of Illinois for circulation and sig
do not know names at all.

Gov. Robinson, of Massachusetts, in
day before yesterday makes the recomm
the first official one of the kind—that
fare of Massachusetts take steps look
formity. I have written, venturing the
that the Legislature itself might well
Congress, asking for a commission of
the most practical step, and shall lo
matter next week when in Boston.

The New York *Independent* of this we
an editorial on the subject of value.

Judge Jennison, of Detroit, and Judg
of Columbus, O., write in like terms wi
The former is making an investigation
vorces of Wayne County since 1880 wit
statistical statements of the nationality
etc., of the parties.

I hope this second note will not make
the permission you gave me. I am
yours, SAM'L

The petitions to the two Houses of
are identical, and are as follows:

The memorial of the undersigned citi
United States respectfully shows:

That the wide differences between the
several States as to the causes of divor
jurisdiction of their courts over sui
force by or against non-residents, co
acknowledged element of confusion
tainty in American jurisprudence;

That these differences have led to ma
tressing conflicts of judicial decision
turning upon the degree of faith and cr
given to decrees of divorce under the C
and laws of the United States, or the co
tions, so that a marriage is often tre
same time in one State as dissolved, and
State or country as subsisting, and a n
convicted of bigamy or adultery in on
upon what would be a lawful secon
in another;

That the ever-growing number of fore
grants, who become American citizens
subject marriages contracted abroad to
diction of our courts of divorce, or by a
return to their original domicil, may sub
can divorces to the test of examination
tribunals, make these matters a not
cause of collision in the administration
international law;

That the magnitude of these evils, th
upon our general social conditions, and
methods of guarding against their increa
ully apprehended only by a careful coll
comparison of the facts and statistics of
And that no attempt to obtain such sta
hope for any considerable success u
made by the authority of the United Sta
Your memorialists therefore pray such
be passed as will provide for a thorou
into the various matters above referred
collection of statistics of divorce from
authorities of the several States as
the legislation.

THE JONES SCHOOL.
DIRECTOR STORY NAMES ONE OF THE
THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

an C. Story at the last meeti
of Education drew attention
in the vicinity of the Jones S
mittee was appointed to wait on t
that the licenses of the saloon
should be revoked. Mr. Story sa
to a reporter that the saloon which
ly objectionable was that of J
which is directly opposit the scho

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HALF-ORPHANS' HOME.

THE NEW ADDITION TO THE NORTH SIDE ASYLUM THROWN OPEN—A WORTHY INSTITUTION AND ITS WORK.

A reception was given to the ladies interested in the Half-Orphan Asylum, No. 175 Burling street, yesterday, open house being kept all day. The occasion was the opening of the new addition to the building, the generous gift of Mrs. Mancel Talcott, who some years ago endowed the institution with $5,000, the interest of which is to be expended in the purchase of clothing for the wards of the institution. The latter at the present time harbors 160 children of all ages from 2-year-old to 12-year-old boys and 14-year-old girls. All the children seemed happy and in perfect health. Everything about the institution is cheerful and neat, and all the influence surrounding the little ones, who are mostly gathered in from the homes of poverty or left to the world without parents to look after them, cannot but have the most beneficial influence on their entire lives. The little girls are taught all kinds of woman's work—to sew, darn, clean, and, in short, do everything which will make them self-dependent. The boys, besides receiving, together with the girls, instruction in all the common-school branches, are also taught to make themselves useful about the house, and to be careful of their apparel and systematic and orderly in all their doings. The institution is managed entirely by ladies, who are indefatigable in their attentions to the children intrusted to their care.

The new addition to the institution is a fine two-story and basement structure, which cost $13,000. The first story has been fitted up for school-rooms and the upper story for a hospital. The latter has been most attractively furnished throughout by the daughters and nieces of Mrs. Sarah C. Howe, one of the founders of the institution, and in memory of her connection with it. The former school-room in the main building has been changed into a dormitory, the twenty beds having been furnished by Mr. Albert Munger, who will also keep them up, in memory of his mother, the late Mrs. Marion Munger. Besides, six beds are endowed by Mrs. Dows, and five more by five young women who do not wish to be named. Aside from these endowments, and a legacy of $18,000 left the institution by Mr. Burr, the asylum is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Fortunately, the Half-Orphans' Asylum enjoys the special patronage of ladies in the highest walks of life, and its prosperity is due to the interest they have taken in its welfare. The institution yesterday received many donations, among them a "Humane Library" for the school-room from Mr. J. G. Shortall.

THE PRICE OF WATER.

ALD. COLVIN WANTS IT REDUCED, BUT AGREES THAT THE TIME IS HARDLY RIPE FOR IT.

Ald. Colvin is working for a reduction in the water rates, and called upon Commissioner Cregier yesterday for the purpose of obtaining information on this subject. The meter rate now charged is eight cents per thousand gallons, which will make the cost to the average house consumer about $10 a year. This rate is undoubtedly lower than that of any city in the United States, others running as high as 50 cents, Newark, N. J., which is next to Chicago, being 13 cents. Ald. Colvin, however, takes the position that if a lower rate can be established the taxpayers should get the benefit of it. He does not believe there should be such a large surplus in the water fund, as the only one who derives any benefit from it is the City Treasurer, who receives all of the interest on it for his personal use. There is now between $600,000 and $700,000 in the Water Fund, which only goes to swell the large amount already under his control. The Alderman holds that this surplus should go to the people instead of increasing the fat income of a city officer. If the rate could be reduced from eight to seven or six cents per thousand, so much the better, but in bringing about this reform he does not desire to do it hastily or without proper investigation. The Commissioner stated that while he was in perfect accord with the Alderman's views such a move at this time would be a little premature and might cripple the Water Department. A great many had improvements made during the last year, and the outstanding indebtedness would reduce the $600,000 surplus to about $400,000. During the year the expense of putting in the new engines on the West Side and laying twenty-five miles of pipe had been very great, and, while no estimates could be given at present, the surplus would be materially reduced. Considering these facts, he thought the matter should be postponed for the time being, although he was in favor of reducing the rates as low as possible when it could be done without danger of interfering with the workings of the department.

Ald. Colvin admitted that the ground taken by the Commissioner was correct, and said for the present he would defer the matter. He stated, however, that he would shortly introduce in the Council an order for the exact statement of facts, and that he should endeavor to have the rate lowered as soon as possible. He did not believe it was necessary to have as much as $400,000 to the credit of the Water Fund, but thought that half that amount would be adequate for all purposes.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

CONGRESS TO BE ASKED BY PETITION TO PASS A GENERAL LAW.

The importance of a National law governing the question of divorce is being seriously considered, and petitions to the House of Representatives and the Senate are being scattered broadcast over the country for signatures. When signed, they will be forwarded to members of Congress. Dr. Dike, of Vermont; Gov. Robinson, of Massachusets; and Judge Andrews, of Columbus, O., are taking an active part in the movement.

The following letter to Judge Jameson is self-explanatory:

ROYALTON, Vt., Jan. 5, 1884.—*The Hon. John A. Jameson*—DEAR SIR: Your hearty approval and expression of readiness to coöperate in the plan of the memorials lead me to ask you to forward copies in another cover to suitable parties in other parts of Illinois for circulation and signatures, as I do not know names at all.

Gov. Robinson, of Massachusetts, in his message day before yesterday makes the recommendation—the first official one of the kind—that the Legislature of Massachusetts take steps looking to uniformity. I have written, venturing the suggestion that the Legislature itself might well memorialize Congress, asking for a commission of inquiry as the most practical step, and shall look after the matter next week when in Boston.

The New York *Independent* of this week contains an editorial on the subject of value.

Judge Jennison, of Detroit, and Judge Andrews, of Columbus, O., write in like terms with yourself. The former is making an investigation of the divorces of Wayne County since 1880 with a view to official statements of the nationality, standing, etc., of the parties.

I hope this second note will not make you regret the permission you gave me. I am very truly yours,
SAM'L W. DIKE.

The petitions to the two Houses of Congress are identical, and are as follows:

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the United States respectfully shows:

That the wide differences between the laws of the several States as to the causes of divorce, and the jurisdiction of their courts over suits for divorce by or against non-residents, constitute an acknowledged element of confusion and uncertainty in American jurisprudence;

That these differences have led to many and distressing conflicts of judicial decisions, in cases turning upon the degree of faith and credit to be given to decrees of divorce under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the comity of nations, so that a marriage is often treated at the same time in one State as dissolved, and in another State or country as subsisting, and a man may be convicted of bigamy or adultery in one jurisdiction upon what would be a lawful second marriage in another;

That the ever-growing number of foreign immigrants, who become American citizens, and thus bring marriages contracted abroad to the jurisdiction of our courts of divorce, or by a temporary return to their original domicil, may submit American divorces to the test of examination by foreign tribunals, make these matters a not infrequent source of collision in the administration of private international law;

That the magnitude of these evils, their bearing upon our general social conditions, and the best means of guarding against their increase, can be rightly apprehended only by a careful collection and comparison of the facts and statistics of divorce;

And that no attempt to obtain such statistics can hope for any considerable success unless it is made by the authority of the United States.

Your memorialists therefore pray such a law may be enacted as will provide for a thorough inquiry into the various matters above referred to and the collection of statistics of divorce from the records and authorities of the several States as a basis for future legislation.

THE JONES SCHOOL.

[illegible] STORY NAMES ONE OF THE DIVES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

[illegible] C. Story at the last meeting of the Board of Education drew attention to the saloons in the vicinity of the Jones School. A committee was appointed to wait on the Mayor and ask that the licenses of the saloons in question be revoked. Mr. Story said yesterday to a reporter that the saloon which was particularly objectionable was that of Joe Suits, which is directly opposit the school-house. There are also several other saloons in the immediate vicinity which Mr. Story believes should be closed in order that the morals of many children may not be endangered. Mr. Story has no personal knowledge that the children visit the saloons, but he has reason to believe that not a few of them do so. Suits, the owner of the place nearest the school, recently opened a new dance-house on Third avenue, and was formerly the proprietor of a dive on State street.

THE MAYOR WILL DO SO NO MORE.

The Mayor was asked yesterday what answer he proposed to make to Messrs. Keith, Garvy, and Wenter, the committee appointed by the Board of Education to call upon him and request that the licenses of the saloons in the vicinity of the Jones School property be revoked.

"I shall say," replied his Honor, "that I will not revoke them. I take this step because I do not think it would be just to do otherwise. These men already have their licenses and have families dependent upon them for support, and to revoke their licenses without any other reason than that they are near a school-house would be unjust. I will say, however, that hereafter I will issue no license for any saloon within 200 feet of a school building, and I will notify property-owners to that effect so that they may be forewarned. I do not mean by this that I will not issue permits for saloons on State street back of the Jones School, as there they would be out of the way, but no more licenses will be issued to those saloons surrounding the school property."

A SMART TELLER.

A NOVEL SCHEME OF FRAUD.

Felsenthal & Kozminski, the bankers at Nos. 80 and 82 Fifth avenue, yesterday commenced a suit in the Superior Court against Moritz Tausig to recover $25,000. They claim that for ten years back they have employed a bookkeeper named Abeles, in whom they have placed great confidence until they discovered he was defrauding them in a very novel manner by collusion with Tausig. The scheme was worked, it is alleged, by means of checks. Tausig would draw on his account from time to time, the teller would cash the checks, and then they would be turned over to Abeles to be entered on the books against Tausig's account. Instead of doing this, however, Abeles would destroy the checks and the two would divide the profits. Abeles was discharged from plaintiffs emply for embezzlement in December last and is now under bail awaiting trial. He lives at No. 488 Milwaukee avenue.

NOW IT IS JONES.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY TRUST-DEED.

The litigation over the University of Chicago and its $150,000 trust-deed was still further complicated yesterday by another bill filed in the United States Circuit Court attacking the validity of the trust-deed. The complainant in this case is Fernando Jones, who represents the class of citizens who made subscriptions on the faith of Douglas' gift of the original ten acres of land. After referring to the original grant of the land in 1856, and the important proviso subsequently made that the land in question should forever belong to the university, Jones says that the Trustees of the university received large donations from public-spirited citizens toward the building of the university, all made on the strength of the proviso that the property should never be alienated.

Among the subscribers was the late William Jones, father of the complainant, who in July, 1856, gave $1,000, which went into the building. Then he gave various other sums, amounting to $40,000 in all, which were used in paying for the south wing of the institution, also known as "Jones Hall." By his will William Jones at his death in January, 1868, left $10,000 more to the university, which was paid. The remainder of the estate, after the payment of legacies, was conveyed by the executors to complainant, who now stands in his father's place so far as his rights in these donations are concerned. The total subscriptions given to the university are said to amount to not less than $150,000.

As to the $150,000 trust-deed made in 1876 by the Trustees of the university to the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company, Jones claims the equitable lien of the subscribers antedates and invalidates this incumbrance, and that the same is also void as in hostility with the original grant by Mr. Douglas. Nor did the clause in the charter giving the Trustees power to sell land belonging to the institution give them any power to alienate this land which never belonged to the univerity. Lastly, the trust-deed is illegal because there were no such officers as Vice-President and Secretary of the university, and the title was not in the university, but in the Trustees. In view of all these facts Mr. Jones, as representing the subscribers, asks to have the trust-deed above mentioned declared illegal and the insurance company enjoined from taking any further steps to foreclose.

SENT OVER THE RIVER.

MORSE, OF THE CHICAGO ARMS COMPANY, ARRESTED AND JAILED FOR USING THE MAILS FOR A FRAUDULENT BUSINESS.

Mahlan C. Morse, of the alleged bogus firm known as the Chicago Arms Company, was arrested yesterday by a United States Deputy-Marshal at the instance of the Post-Office Inspector. Morse is charged with using the mails for advertising a fraudulent business. The Federal authorities have for some time been on the track of the concern, and are determined to locate the guilty parties. Thursday Stephen A. Reynolds, the Assignee of the company, which claimed to have failed, was arrested, it being understood that he was still conducting the business on the same fraudulent principles that had awakened the suspicions of the Government officials. It is thought that he had continued using the mails for the purpose of forwarding the advertisements of the concern. Morse was taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne, and, being unable to furnish bonds in the sum of $1,000, was committed. He stated that Reynolds had not been connected with the firm before the failure, but since he had been made Assignee had been conducting the business. The statement was also made that a party by the name of Linscott, of Cleveland, was interested in the concern, and that he formerly ran a similar institution in New York, but had made a failure of it. It is believed, however, by the authorities that the last name is fictitious, and that no such party exists, though in order to be on the safe side warrants have been issued for his arrest. The case has been set for Jan. 19.

"NOBODY'S CLAIM."

A QUARREL AMONG ACTORS AND MANAGERS OVER ITS OWNERSHIP.

The question of the ownership of the play "Nobody's Claim," now running at the Olympic Theatre, was the subject of a legal controversy begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. The bill was filed by Joseph J. Dowling, the star-actor of the play, against James S. Alexander. Dowling claims he drafted the outline of the play representing Western life, and took it to Edward A. Locke, the dramatic author, in 1881, and the present play was the result. Locke was to have a percentage of the profits, but Dowling was to own the drama. It was copyrighted and put on the road, and was played first in Chicago June 19, 1882. Alexander obtained a license to produce the play for the season of 1883-'84 for thirty weeks, providing the company and paying expenses, Dowling playing the principal part at a fixed salary, and Locke receiving a share of the profits. Recently Dowling has improved the drama, but declined to give Alexander a copy of it, and he procured it by getting a shorthand reporter to take it down during a representation.

Alexander then organized a second company and proposes to put the improved play on the road with another and, as it is claimed, inferior troupe. The first performance is advertised for representation at Aurora next Monday, and Alexander has used the old show-bills representing Dowling as the star. The latter strongly objects to this infringement of his rights, claiming he has spent $20,000 on the play and that any inferior representation of it will greatly injure him. He asks for an injunction to prevent the infringement of his rights.

DABBLING IN STOCKS.

AN EXTENSIVE SPECULATOR THINKS HE HAS BEEN WRONGED.

A voluminous bill of some seventy-five pages was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Thomas J. Sutherland, the lawyer, against Field, Lindley & Co. and Albert Morgan Day, asking for an accounting and the payment of $18,794.91. He says that during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881 John P. Pynchon employed Field, Lindley & Co. to buy and sell railroad stocks for him as his brokers, and he carried on an extensive speculation at a profit of about $14,000. He put up $17,500 margins in all, on which he was allowed interest at 6 per cent a year. The firm has paid him $18,116.34, leaving a balance of $18,794.91. Pynchon subsequently sold his claim to Sutherland.

The defendants, however, allege that Pynchon dabbled in various other stocks on which he lost so heavily as to eat up all his profits, and especially that he lost on Atlantic & Great Western Railroad stock. Pynchon says that Day, the defendants' manager, put him up to buying Atlantic & Great Western stock on the false representations that it was a very good thing to have, sure to go up, etc. On these pointers he loaded up heavily, but was soon obliged to unload at a loss. He has since learned he was made the victim of some sharp "longs" who unloaded on him, and denies that he should be held responsible for the loss, especially as the defendants got part of the profits of the job. Complainant therefore wants to have the defendants disclose just how many trades they made for Pynchon, and whether they were all bona fide, and he asks for a decree in his favor for the above amount, which he claims is still due.

TEMPERANCE.

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CATHOLIC TOTAL-ABSTINENCE UNION.

The following circular has been sent to every society in the Archdiocese of Chicago. It explains itself:

GENTLEMEN: Your society is hereby requested to send three delegates to the first annual convention of the Catholic Total-Abstinence Union of the Archdiocese of Chicago, to be held at the Holy Family Sodality Hall, corner of May and Eleventh streets, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 13, at 2 o'clock.

Spiritual directors are ex-officio delegates.

As this will be the first annual convention of the Archdiocesan Union, we earnestly desire to make it a grand success. We sincerely hope that every total-abstinence society in the Archdiocese will be represented in the convention.

The greatest obstacle to the progress of morality and religion in this country—intemperance, with its retinue of disease and death—is now stalking over the land like an awful and gigantic plague, warring everywhere against light and virtue and exhaling darkness and sin. It is doing its fell work amongst our brethren in race and religion. Is it not time for extra efforts to arrest its march? Our societies can do it if they will but try. To struggle against so bold and wily a foe we must join hands and be united under one banner. At the coming convention we will give expression to our abhorrence of the sin of intemperance and we will form plans to build up our total-abstinence societies.

The business to be transacted is of great importance.

As the term of office of the present officers of the union shall expire the second Sunday of January, 1884, the annual election of officers for one year will take place in the order laid down in the constitution.

Reports from each society belonging to the union will be received and read to the convention.

Important committees will be appointed to carry on the work of the union for the year 1884.

F. KINNARE, Secretary. REV. JAMES M. HAGAN, President.

The convention promises to be the largest ever held in Chicago. Bishop Ireland, Father Cleary, the President of the Union of America, and Fathers Weichman and Cotte will be present. Father Hagan will preside.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

DUNDON GIVEN SEVEN YEARS.

Robert Dundon, who killed Willis Hatch, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter, and the jury fixed the penalty at seven years' imprisonment. The verdict had very little effect on the prisoner. As soon as his fate was made known he arose with a smile on his face, shook hands with his father and mother, and was led back to jail. His counsel immediately entered a motion for a new trial, and asked Judge Gardner for a venire de novo, which means the impaneling of another jury to determine what the other sworn twelve meant by bringing in a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter." Messrs. Moore & Purnell consider themselves lucky that they got their client off so cheap, but they think the jurors should have inserted the grade of manslaughter of which they convicted Dundon. Mr. Moore said: "They might have concluded that it was an involuntary homicide, and if such be the fact, they should have so stated and fixed the punishment accordingly."

Since the beginning of the trial Judge Gardner has been suffering from a severe cold, and he was unable to read the instructions to the jury. He left that task to Clerk John Bell, who performed his part admirably.

THREE MONTHS FOR LA RUE.

George La Rue, who carried on a system of peculations, by which his employers, the Elgin Watch Company, lost hundreds of dollars, was yesterday arraigned before Judge Gardner and entered a plea of guilty of petit larceny. The evidence showed that he never stole $15 worth at one time, hence the plea of petit larceny, on which he was sentenced to three months in the House of Correction. He could have been prosecuted on each separate offense, and the punishment would have aggregated many years of imprisonment, but La Rue's friends used their influence with effect on the complainants.

"THE KID FROM TROY."

John Cavanaugh, alias "The Kid from Troy," who is held here on a charge of complicity in the murder of John McMahon, the Treasurer of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was tried yesterday for assault. Soon after the murder Officers McCarthy and Ballman attempted to arrest him. He resisted and shot Ballman in the leg. The jury found Cavanaugh guilty, and recommended him to the mercy of the court. There is no positive proof against Cavanaugh in the murder case, and he was put on trial for the shooting, with the hope of convicting him, and thus securing a good hold on him, and preventing his possible rescue on legal proceedings before the trial for murder, which is delayed because of the sickness of the main witness for the people.

HE BEAT HIS CHILD.

THE JUSTICE GIVES HIM THE FULL BENEFIT OF THE LAW.

Charles Dudley, a burly brute, with broad shoulders and hands like a prize-fighter, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Kersten at the Chicago Avenue Police Court on three charges preferred by his wife, Mrs. Margaret Dudley. She accused him of inhuman treatment of their little daughter Mary, who was in court suffering from a brutal attack made by her father. The circumstances, as related to the Justice by Mrs. Dudley, convinced the latter that the defendant was a brute in human form, and he gave him the full benefit of the law.

Wednesday night Dudley came home drunk. He went to bed, but was awakened by the moaning of little Mary, who was sick. He told his wife to quiet her. He spoke in an angry voice, which frightened the child, who began to cry aloud. This made Dudley furious, and he jumped out of bed, seized his daughter, and not satisfied with striking her he choked her till the blood spurted from her nose, eyes, and ears. Then, almost lifeless, as she was, he dashed her against the floor. Mrs. Dudley attempted to interfere, whereupon her husband pushed her rudely away and threatened to kill her if she dared to make public what had occurred.

Dr. Cunningham examined the body of the girl, and was satisfied that she had been brutally handled. Justice Kersten fined Dudley $100 for disorderly conduct, bound him over in $300 to keep the peace, and held him in $400 to the Criminal Court for cruelty to children. Dudley is a low-built man, with a fiendish look. He was arrested some time ago for beating his wife. His picture adorns the rogues' gallery, and he is considered a bad character by the police. Two years ago he was sent to Joliet, where he served out a year's sentence for highway robbery.

ALL-NIGHT SALOONS.

SOME OF THE KEEPERS ESCAPE ON PAYMENT OF COSTS AND OTHERS ARE FINED.

About a score of saloonkeepers who have made a regular practice of violating the "all-night" ordinance, and against whom cases have been pending for some time in the Armory Police Court, appeared before Justice Foote for trial. Capt. Buckley, who conducted the prosecution, occupied a chair by the side of the Justice and offered suggestions as to the fine in each case. It did not take long to dispose of the whole batch, and the defendants were, apparently, well satisfied with the result, none of them paying more than the costs, which in each case amounted to $1. The testimony was nearly all of the same character—the officers had seen liquor sold in the different places at all hours of the night up to the time the prosecutions were commenced, but since then had either found the places locked up, or, in cases where there were restaurants attached, the bars covered after midnight. In these cases the defendants were let off on payment of costs and a promise to violate the ordinance no more. Mike McDonald, Adele Thornton (House of David), J. H. Batchelder, William Howard (Buckingham Dance-Hall), George Havill, "Billy" Boyle, and Mike Hannigan were included in this lot. In other cases a fine of $20 was imposed on each of the defendants who had kept open house after being served with a summons, but execution was staid on the usual promise being made. Joe Suits (New Club Dance-Hall), Clynes & Monaghan, William Lawton, Lee Morgan, William Lester, M. Mosher, and George Eichorn were included in this $20 lot.

THE CITY'S PUMPS.

IF THEY ARE KEPT IN MOTION THE WATER-SUPPLY WILL BE UNOBJECTIONABLE.

Mention was made in THE TRIBUNE yesterday of the fact that the Bridgeport pumps were at last put to work, and an opportunity was given to see how successful they were in clearing the river. The result shows, as THE TRIBUNE has maintained all along, that they were sufficient to free the river and its branches of all their accumulated filth and to prevent any of it from passing out into the lake. All that is necessary to be done by the city now is to keep these pumps going and let the canal have all the water it needs. At the same time, let the Fullerton avenue pumps be kept at work pumping from the lake into the North Branch, but never from the North Branch into the lake. When the Bridgeport pumps are going and those at Fullerton avenue active there will be a steady current down the North Branch in the natural direction, so as to give the advantage of the natural flow, and there will also be a steady current down the main stream and South Branch, carrying all the sewage down the canal; so that not a drop will pass into the lake to pollute the water-supply. When this is steadily done there will be no need of building another crib further out in deeper water or of going up north for a supply. The present crib will answer all purposes, and would do perfectly well even if it were half a mile nearer shore.

The question has been asked as to the effect which the pumping of water at Bridgeport had, if any, on the ice in the canal—whether the water flowed off on top of the ice or broke it up and carried it away. It appears that it was pushed forward by the water, and now the canal is entirely open, and, as the current toward Lockport is about a mile and a half an hour, no ice can form. The water in it, while not as clear as that in the lake, is clean and emits no odor.

A DROP ALL AROUND.

THE BEARS ON THE BOARD OF TRADE LEAD THE BULLS ANOTHER MERRY DANCE.

The majority roughly estimated the transactions of Thursday at near 40,000,000 bushels, 25,000,000 of which were in wheat. The estimate of yesterday's aggregate transactions exceeded these figures 50 per cent and more. Speculation was enormous, and continued from the earliest moment after the first bidder's voice was raised until an hour after the exceptionally long call. New York orders were plentiful and liberal, and the speculators of the Northwest sent in many telegrams. But the vast bulk of the trading was on local account, and its immensity is a striking illustration of the dimensions local speculation is assuming.

Wheat was the first in all respects. Unfavorable foreign advices and an absence of demand helped the bears, who came into the pit in very large numbers. They began operations at once. Led by very strong parties, among them Hobbs, Murray, Kershaw, and Mair, they sold prices down with scarcely a rally of two cents. There were sales made at $1 for May—a drop of two and one-fourth cents. The shorts were the only buyers.

Corn sympathized with the big break in the leading cereal, and slowly moved downward. There was no great disposition manifested to sell corn. Telegrams were received confirmatory of the short crop, none of which were new, but which aided in supporting prices.

Provisions joined the decline. Mess pork sold off 30 cents, with no friendly hand stretched out to support it. The prominent dealers in the pit were sellers.

The excitement of the morning was repeated on the call. It lasted until after 3 o'clock. Trading in wheat was one-fourth larger than Thursday. When Adams began buying wheat the others followed his lead, and forced a slight rally. After the formal close prices sold still lower on the curb, and the day ended with the bears in possession of the field. There were few bulls around the offices late in the day. Most of them were bears, and in all stages of happiness. Wheat was marked down lower than it has been for years. "If it touches a dollar again it will fall all to pieces," said an elderly bear in Walker's office. "The most successful men on 'Change are heavily short," it was stated by a sharp, observing broker. "There were more genuine buying and selling today. Hundreds of lines of long and short stuff are out," he said.

A commission man from St. Louis said $3,000,000 had been lost in that city in corn in a few months. "They were all bears when corn was rising, and now they're bulls when it looks like going down. They will lose $3,000,000 more in corn before May."

Notwithstanding the stirring events of the day, every broker who owned a horse joined the sleighing carnival on Michigan avenue before 4 o'clock, and offices were left to the clerks.

RELIGIOUS.

YEARLY MEETING OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church held its annual meeting last night, a large number of members being in attendance. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts in the general fund were $13,546; jubilee fund, $4,364; benevolent fund, $2,306; balance on hand Jan. 1, 1883, $592; total receipts, $21,310. The expenditures amounted to $20,764, leaving a balance of $545. A statement of assets and liabilities showed the former to be $19,680 and the latter $19,491.

The Superintendents of the different missions reported their respective charges in excellent condition.

The following officers were elected:

Deacons—R. S. Parker, E. D. Neal, D. S. Treadwell, L. Everingham.
Trustees—Gwynn Garnett, George W. Haskins, W. E. Smith.
Treasurer—James K. Burtis.
Clerk—Leander Stone.
Assistant Clerk—J. H. Tomlinson.
Finance Committee—J. C. Buckbee, three years.
Collection Committee—John Bevan, H. C. Parker, William Wigney.
Auditing Committee—G. F. Brigham, G. G. Pope, G. I. Williams.
Committee on City Missions—F. O. Marsh, E. P. Broughton, A. W. Rowley, A. G. Lester, Harry W. Getz.
Music Committee—D. W. Baker, F. E. Hinckley, C. M. Knox.
Baptismal Committee—E. D. Neal, D. S. Treadwell, Mrs. Charles Duffield, Mrs. G. G. Pope, Mrs. F. O. Marsh, Mrs. G. A. Hollaway.
Committee on Flowers—Misses Nellie T. Duffield, Cora Farwell, Zella Smith.
Officers for the Sunday-school—Superintendent, James Peabody; Assistants, J. H. Tomlinson, Mrs. J. D. Cole, S. J. Sherer, H. F. Googins; Secretary, W. B. Colt; Treasurer, Charles A. Marsh; Librarian, William Garnett Jr.; Assistant Librarian, George Getz.

THE FINANCIAL END OF IT.

SOME FIGURES SHOWING WHAT THE MEDICAL COLLEGES AND THEIR STUDENTS DO FOR CHICAGO—NO "SUBJECTS," NO STUDENTS.

The recent grave robberies which have created so much talk in Chicago and so much excitement in the suburban towns of Rochelle and Sycamore have led to an unusually thoughtful consideration of the subject of colleges and college cadavers. No one has yet been able to take the position and argue it successfully that the County Commissioners are not to blame for this body-snatching. Any person with sufficient sense to cross the street in order to get on the other side must know that a medical college cannot educate its students as they should be educated without the aid of human bodies for dissecting purposes, for modern medical teaching is largely demonstrative. If a County Commissioner who takes the sentimental stand that a poor dead man who had no relations nor friends should be decently interred were to suddenly discover himself the owner of a flourishing young tumor under his vest he would doubtless seek relief at the hands of some physician who had learned first on a dead body how to use the knife. After the tumor had been successfully removed the Commissioner might change his vote in the board and favor allowing the colleges the pauper dead.

But there is another question in the matter which does not appear to have received the proper consideration—the financial one. Speaking of this, Dr. R. N. Tooker, a Professor of the Homeopathic College, said to a TRIBUNE reporter last night: "The Commissioners, by depriving the colleges of whatever conduces to their prosperity, try to kill the goose that lays the golden egg." To illustrate his point Dr. Tooker presented some interesting facts and figures concerning the medical colleges of Chicago. This city is second only to New York in the number of its colleges and students. In all, there are seven regular colleges, in which are invested in buildings and furniture over $500,000; and there are 1,200 medical students, 400 of whom will graduate in the spring. These students, Dr. Tooker estimates, will pay during their tuition $140,000 for board, $84,500 in fees, $40,000 for clothing, and $50,000 for books and equipments, instruments, etc. Besides that, the students who graduate here are constant customers of Chicago themselves, naturally sending here for supplies. They also send others here. Again, each college brings here from the country for treatment patients who remain weeks or months, spending their money here. All told, it is estimated that the colleges bring into the city every year more than half a million of dollars for circulation. None of this money goes into the pockets of the college Professors, who not only do their work gratuitously, but who have assisted largely in a financial way in building up the colleges. Not only do the colleges bring money to the city, but they are an immense saving to the county. Each one has its own free dispensary, carried on by its Professors, and during the last year over 13,000 poor people were treated at these dispensaries. It is safe to say that of this number at least 500 would have been a burden on the county but for the free dispensaries.

"But Chicago," said Dr. Tooker, "will lose a great deal of this money which she yearly receives through the medium of her colleges, and will have more poor sick to care for if the County Commissioners do not give them that to which they are entitled. Already the students are complaining about the outrageous scarcity of subjects, and the figures next year will, I am confident, show a falling off in the number of students. They will go to other large cities where the colleges receive the pauper dead. The figures will also show, no doubt, an increase in the number of graves desecrated. We do not hire men to rob graves, or sanction anything of the kind, but we must have subjects. We are willing to pay for them, but the county ought to receive the money."

ELLEN TERRY.

THE CHARMING ACTRESS GOES SHOPPING AND IS AS NERVOUS AND NATURAL AS SHE IS ON THE STAGE.

A day or two ago the clerks in a large down-town toy-store were taking their ease in the deserted establishment, enjoying some little relaxation after the hard work of the holidays, when they were aroused from their reveries by the appearance on their side of the main entrance of a lithe and graceful female figure, clad in a gray suit trimmed only with a bit of black braid. The pretty figure was muffled up to the eyes in an immense fur cloak, and from under the jaunty hat which reposed upon the well-shaped head of the lady peeped a mass of fluffy blonde curls, shading the expressive, laughing blue eyes. The occupant of this mass of fur and gray cloth looked thoroughly English, and her manner bore out this appearance. One instinctively cast a glance at her feet for dropped "h's."

This graceful body had bustled into the store without waiting for the sleepy little boy on watch to recover himself and open the door for her, and as the huge plate-glass banged behind her she threw off the fur cloak with a sigh of relief, and rubbed her generous hands with the remark:

"It's too frightfully close in here, you know."

The lady flitted about the store in a nervous, excitable manner, passing quickly from one object of interest to another; now stopping before a case of pictures of "celebrities," gazing for a moment on one picture and asking the attendant:

"Who is this? Oh, Mrs. Langtry. And this?" pointing with charming naiveté to one of her own. "Ah, you recognize me at once, you know; how could you tell? But where have you Mr. Irving? And Mr. Terriss? You shock me frightfully, now. You have no more of them? Well, I am a bit jealous, now, that their pictures sell faster than mine, you know."

All this was rattled off in the gayest mood by Miss Ellen Terry—for it was the charming English actress—as she clapped her hands, nervously bit at her finger-tips, and examined all of the Mary Anderson photographs with the deepest scrutiny.

"You must love your representative country-woman dearly, indeed, now. She is a wonderful favorit at home in England. O, yes, I met her, and found her a great artiste and a most charming creature. And do you know, now, I never saw any one more fond, as she seems to be, of voluminous hats," and like a butterfly she is off to another part of the store, where she picks up a mask of the Rev. Mr. Beecher in great glee.

"Ah, your celebrated Mr. Beecher. Do you know that looks wonderfully like him, now. Oh, yes, I met him in New York. I frequently met him. He gave me a most beautiful ring, and I prize it among the highest of my souvenirs. Oh yes, I admire his doctrines. Do you know, he is very clever. My little son does not like to attend church at all since he heard him lecture. He tells me: 'Mamma, I cannot understand the Bible unless Mr. Beecher and you read it to me.' Oh, you Americans are charming people. You live splendidly, but you keep your stores and buildings too frightfully close. Have you no ventilators?" frantically pulling and tugging at her neckwear. "And I never saw the like of how you live. These steam 'machine things' are for your children to play with? At home we have none of them. Oh, yes, everybody is good and kind to me, you know, now. I like your city here—what do you call it—Sh-sh, O yes, Chi-ca-go. I've been driving about all day in a splendid sleigh, you know, but your climate is frightful," and, like a chatterbox, she stops and balances a pair of paper-maché monkeys, and laughs and talks to them about houses being too warm, they "taking a sort of interest, you know," and after purchasing playthings for all the children about the theatre and "at home," she is again muffled up to the ears, seated in her packed coupé, like old St. Nicholas, as spirited and nervously happy a woman as ever trod the stage.

LET OFF FOR A DOLLAR.

NORRIS, THE EMPLOYMENT-BUREAU MAN, GOES FREE.

E. Norris, who conducts at No. 113 Adams street what he is pleased to call an employment agency, but who was arrested Thursday on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses from a young man named O. R. Dye, who had been credulous enough to suppose that Norris would secure him a situation, appeared before Justice Foote for examination. Dye was on hand and so were about half-a-dozen other victims of the defendant, who was likewise present. When the case was called Dye pulled two silver half-dollars from his pocket and announced that he had received the money from Norris and did not desire to prosecute the case provided Norris would also return the money he had received from the other men he had fleeced. The Justice said he could enter into no such agreement, and accordingly dismissed the case. J. N. Knuckey, a poor man who had given Norris $2 for the promise of a job, then declared that he wanted to swear out a warrant for the arrest of the bogus agent, and the court promised to issue the warrant today.

ART RECEPTION

AT THE INSTITUTE.

The Art Institute will give its second annual reception at its rooms on Van Buren street, near Michigan avenue, this evening. Over 2,500 invitations have been issued. There are hung in the gallery proper seventy-six choice pictures, and in the halls there are twenty more, all of which, with the exception of twelve received from New York, are owned in Chicago. The list of artists comprises many of the best the world has ever known. The list of owners embraces the names of Cyrus H. McCormick, Henry Field, James H. Dole, C. W. Wheeler, Henry Wheeler, H. J. Willing, Henry W. King, S. M. Nickerson, O. W. Potter, and dozens of other citizens of equal prominence and taste. It is the present intention to keep the collection on exhibition for a month.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

Yesterday Dr. Grosvenor reported a case of small-pox at No. 1246 Diversy street, the first case in town for over six months.

John Pedgrift, of No. 537 Racine avenue, left yesterday for a trip to Europe. John Nash, his brother-in-law, a resident of London, who has been visiting friends in Lake View, returned home at the same time.

THE SUNNY SOUTH.

The Winter Pleasure-Ground.

Those who have tired of the severe winter weather and are contemplating a change to the Sunny South with its delightful summer skies, flowers in full bloom, and the many pleasures which only the South can present in the winter season, should carefully examine into the merits of the different routes before deciding on the one they will take. The Illinois Central Railroad, with its 915 miles of steel rail between Chicago and New Orleans, "no danger from broken rails," its through Pullman sleeping-car service between the two points, no change of cars between Chicago and New Orleans, makes this the only desirable route from the Garden City of the Lakes to the Crescent City of the Gulf. This will not only appeal to those who intend making New Orleans their terminus, but it is of interest to the Florida tourist and those desiring to visit the delightful winter resorts of Texas. By the completion of the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad from Pensacola to the Chattahoochee River, whose connection is made with the Florida Central & Western Railway, a direct through line has been formed from New Orleans to Jacksonville, Fla., which has been finely equipped with elegant coaches and through buffet sleeping-cars from New Orleans to Jacksonville without change. Thus is presented a line from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., with only one change of cars, and that at New Orleans at midday. This route passes through the beautiful gulf-coast resorts, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mississippi City, and Pass Christian, at which point the elegant modern Mexican-Gulf Hotel has just been completed. It is built in the very best manner, expressly for winter visitors, and is a model of elegance and comfort. Passing through the above points Mobile is reached, and, still further east, Tallahassee, the Capital of Florida. No other route can present so many attractive points en route.

To those who desire to reach the well-known and justly-celebrated Texas resorts, Houston, Galveston, Austin, San Antonio, the Sunset Route from New Orleans presents its elegant parlor and sleeping cars, giving all the luxury to be found on any line, North or South.

Through excursion-tickets, giving the privilege of stop-overs at any or all points, are on sale to all of the above points and to a number of others in Florida at the city ticket-office of the Illinois Central Railroad, 121 Randolph street, Chicago, and at all of the offices on the line of road. The fare is as low as by any other route. For additional information, address A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago.

TEXAS STOCKRAISERS' CONVENTION.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Texas Stockraisers' Convention, in session here since Tuesday, petitioned the Legislature today to immediately enact laws for suppressing the growing crime in this State. A special committee of the Texas Legislature is now considering the alarming spread of lawlessness in this State, with the view of enacting measures for its speedy suppression.

Cuticura

A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN & BLOOD DISEASE FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

TO CLEANSE THE SKIN, Scalp, and Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Copper Colored, Scrofulous, Inherited, and Contagious Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and Infantile Skin Tortures, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and thus removes the *cause*. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, restores the Complexion. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, and for rough, chapped, or greasy skin, blackheads, blotches, and baby humors. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers.

CHAS. HOUGHTON, Esq., lawyer, 28 State street, Boston, reports a case of Salt Rheum under his observation for ten years, which covered the patient's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

MR. AND MRS. EVERETT STEBBINS, Belchertown, Mass., write: "Our little boy was terribly afflicted with Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Erysipelas ever since he was born, and nothing we could give him helped him until we tried CUTICURA REMEDIES, which gradually cured him, until he is now as fair as any child."

H. E. CARPENTER, Henderson, N. Y., cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by CUTICURA REMEDIES. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die. Cure sworn to before a Justice of the Peace and Henderson's most prominent citizens.

MRS. S. E. WHIPPLE, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head, and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully and tried everything. Permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES from a Skin Humor.

Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1.00; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, Beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

APOLLO HALL,
(Central Music-Hall), cor. State and Randolph-sts.
SATURDAY, JAN. 12, AT 2:30 P. M.,
FREE LECTURE
BY
Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal
ON
Modern Languages and How to Speak and Understand Them.
WHY OTHER METHODS FAIL, AND WHY
THE MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM
Succeeds in Teaching Pupils How to Speak Fluently and Correctly.
TEACHERS
Are especially invited, as Dr. Rosenthal holds that well qualified
American Teachers Are Better Adapted to Teach Foreign Tongues than Foreigners.
Practical Illustrations in French, German, and Spanish will be given.
ADMISSION FREE.

ARMORY.
Jackson-st., near Michigan-av.
First Regiment Infantry
GRAND
Orchestral Promenade Concert,
Saturday, Jan. 12, 1884, at 8 p. m.,
Assisted by
MRS. JESSIE BARTLETT-DAVIS.
First appearance since her return from New York.
Admission, - - - - - - - - - Fifty cents.
Tickets for sale by Chicago Music Co., 152 State-st., Chicago Musical College, by members of the Regiment, and at the door on the evening of the concert.
EDUARD HEIMENDAHL, Conductor of Orchestra.
Dr. F. ZIEGFELD, General Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN............Lessee and Manager
MATINEE TODAY.
This Saturday Matinee and Evening and Tomorrow (Sunday) Evening, the Talented French Society Star,
MLLE. RHEA,
Supported by MR. WILLIAM HARRIS and a Strong Dramatic Company.
Saturday Matinee............FROU-FROU.
Saturday Evening..........AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Sunday Evening............FROU-FROU.
Next Week—POP, POP, POP.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST MATINEE TODAY. FAREWELL PERFORMANCE TONIGHT OF THE FAMOUS
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY.
Bronson Howard's beautiful Play,
YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.
Monday, elaborate production of the romantic spectacular play, SIBERIA.
Seats can now be secured.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S DIME MUSEUMS
AT THE WEST SIDE MUSEUM,
The Wild AUSTRALIAN BOOMERANG THROWERS Lizzie Sturgeon, Pedestrial Pianist; Harold Ormond, Tattooed Mate of Arctic Steamer Jennette; the Twin Mites; the Adams Sisters, with the strongest of Stage Specialties.
AT THE SOUTH SIDE MUSEUM,
The Greatest of Curiosities, the ELASTIC SKIN MAN, who has baffled medical men of both hemispheres; the Inimitable Whitfield, with hundreds of strong cards in Curiosity Halls and on Stage.
Admission, 10c. Doors open 1 to 10 p. m.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday, Jan. 7, One Week,
THE LATEST SUCCESS,
The New American Melodrama,
NOBODY'S CLAIM.
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Jan. 14—The Two Johns Combinations.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Engagement of
MR. HENRY IRVING,
MISS ELLEN TERRY,
And the LYCEUM COMPANY, under the direction of MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. Last time Shakspeare's Comedy in five acts,
The Merchant of Venice.
Shylock..............................Mr. Henry Irving
Portia...............................Miss Ellen Terry
This Saturday Evening, Planche's Comedietta, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH. Messrs. Terriss, Carter, Andrews, and Clifford, Misses Payne and Harwood. After which
THE BELLS.
Mathias—Mr. Henry Irving (his original part); Walter—Mr. Carter; Hans—Mr. Johnson; Christian—Mr. Terriss; Doctor Zimmer—Mr. Haviland; Notary—Mr. Harbury; President of the Court—Mr. Tyars; Clerk of the Court—Mr. Harwood; Mesmerist—Mr. Archer; Catherine—Mrs. Pauncefort; Sozel—Miss Harwood; Annette—Miss A. Coleridge.
Commencing Monday, Jan. 14, Last Week of Engagement. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, THE LYONS MAIL.
Lesurques and Dubosc...............Mr. Henry Irving
Janette (specially played by her during this American tour)...........Miss Ellen Terry

HAVERLY'S THEATRE—EXTRA.
Grand Italian Opera.
Engagement for 12 Nights Only.
Monday Evening, Jan. 21, Mr. HENRY E. ABBEY'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
FROM THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, N. Y.
Acting Manager..............MR. MAURICE GRAU
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
FAUST,
Supported by Signors Campanini, Novara, Contini, and Signor Kaschmann (his first appearance here). Mesdames Scalchi, Lablache, and Mme. Christine Nilsson.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
LUCIA,
Supported by Signors Stagno (his first appearance here), Augier, Fornari, Grazzi, and Signor Del Puente; Mlle. Forti and Mme. Marcella Sembrich (her first appearance in Chicago.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23,
LOHENGRIN,
Supported by Signors Campanini, Novara, Contini, and Kaschmann. Mme. Fursch-Madi and Mme. Nilsson.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
RIGOLETTO,
Supported by Signors Stagno, Augier, Contini, Risdelli, Grazzi, Corsini, and Del Puente. Mmes. Scalchi, Forti, and Mme. Sembrich.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 25,
CARMEN,
Supported by Signors Campanini, Corsini, Grazzi, Augier, and Del Puente. Mme. Valleria, Mlles. Corani, Lablache, and Mme. Trebelli (her first appearance here).
The incidental divertisement will be supported by Mme. Cavalazzi and Corps de Ballet.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGILIA,
Supported by Signors Stagno, Corsini, Contini, Grazzi, Del Puente, and Mirabella (his first appearance here). Mme. Lablache and Mme. Sembrich.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, first production in Chicago of Ponchinelli's successful opera,
LA GIOCONDA,
Supported by Signors Stagno, Novara, Augier, Grazzi, Contini, Barberis, and Del Puente; Mmes. Fursch-Madi, Scalchi, and Mme. Nilsson.
The incidental divertisement will be supported by Mme. Cavalazzi and Corps de Ballet.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29,
LA TRAVIATA,
Supported by M. Capoul, Signors Guadagnini, Contini, Fornaris, Grazzi, Barberis, and Corsini. Mme. Lablache, Mlle. Forti, and Mme. Sembrich.
The incidental divertisement will be supported by Mme. Cavalazzi and Corps de Ballet.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30,
DON GIOVANNI,
Supported by Signors Campanini, Mirabella, Corsini, Augier, and Del Puente. Mme. Scalchi and Mme. Nilsson.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 31,
HAMLET,
Supported by Signors Kaschmann, Mirabella, Augier, and Capoul. Mme. Scalchi and Mme. Sembrich.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1,
IL TROVATORE,
Supported by Mme. Valleria, Mlle. Forti, and Mme. Trebelli. Signors Del Puente, Augier, Grazzi, and Signor Stagno.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
MARTHA,
Supported by Mmes. Scalchi and Valleria. Signors Del Puente, Corsini, and Stagno.
Musical Director and Conductor..Sig. Augusto Vianesi
Alternate Conductor..........Sig. Cleofonte Campanini
HALF-SEASON SALE CLOSES TODAY.
First or second week—Six Opera Nights each—$21. Sale for Single Performances commences Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 a. m.
PRICES—$4, $3, $2.50, $2, and $1.50, reserved.
Orders by mail and telegram booked as received.
C. H. MATTHEWS, Treasurer. MARCUS R. MAYER, Business Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
A GREAT AND VARIED BILL.
ELKS' BENEFIT!
FOR THE
CHARITY FUND
OF
Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks,
Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 13.
Recitations, Operatic Selections, Ballads, Character Acts, Melodrama, Comedy, etc., by popular Artists.
Tickets for sale at Slack's, 210 North Clark-st.; Brevoort House; Clayton's, 103 Madison-st.; Meyer's, 85 Clark-st.; Hall's, 155 Van Buren-st., and of the members.
REGULAR HOUSE PRICES.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
One Block North of Clark-st. bridge.
UFFNER'S WONDERFUL MIDGET!
AGE 21 YEARS—WEIGHT 4¾ POUNDS.
HER RING FITS A SMALL LEAD PENCIL.
The Smallest Woman on Earth!
SITTING BULL'S INDIANS who participated in the CUSTER MASSACRE.
A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Sunday, Last Appearance of
GRACE CARTLAND
AND HER POWERFUL COMPANY.
EAST LYNNE Every Afternoon.
FANCHON Every Evening.
Monday Next—CORINNE OPERA CO.
MIDGETS EXHIBITIONS at 2, 4:30, and 7.
Open every day at 10 a. m. Performances at 2:30 and 8. Admission 25c; children, 10c.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
ANSON POND'S
Emotional Military Spectacular Drama,
HER ATONEMENT,
Under the management of BROOKS AND DICKSON.
A GRAND DRAMATIC COMPANY, A FULL MILITARY BAND AND DRUM CORPS, A REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS, AND A CAR-LOAD OF SPECIAL SCENERY.
Sunday, Jan. 13—JOSEPH MURPHY.

STANDARD THEATRE.
West Side, corner Halsted and Jackson-sts. WHITNEY & DYER, Managers.
Immense Success! Standing-Room Only!
Two Performances Today. Matinee at 2 p. m. Tonight at 8, the popular young comedian, W. J. FERGUSON, as THE DUDE, SIR CHAUNCY TRIP, in Farrell's whirlwind of fun, A FRIENDLY TIP.
Special Matinee Sunday at 2 p. m.
Next week—New York Opera Company in THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

NATIONAL PANORAMA,
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Illuminated by the Van Depoele Electric Light.

GRENIER'S LYCEUM THEATRE,
Desplaines-st., near Madison.
Monday, Jan. 7, one week.
GOODRICH & FRANCE'S DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
E. T. Goodrich as Monte and Sid C. France as Skid in "Marked for Life," together with Great Olio. Grenier's Circus and Free Menagerie, Madison and Throop-sts.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND LADIES' MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
Charlotte Thompson's "New Jane Eyre."
Extra performances Sunday Matinee and night.
Next Week—Flockton & Edmunds' "New Flying Dutchman."

BRAND'S HALL.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR CHILDREN,
Musical Entertainment,
Concluded with a
Theatrical Performance and Ball,
By the AMATEUR SOCIETY, arranged by JOCHANNAH LODGE, No. 9, U. O. T. S., Saturday Evening, January 12, 1884.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. J. M. Hedrick, of Ottumwa, Ia., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. William Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, Mich., President of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture, is at the Sherman.

IN GENERAL.

The Northwestern Base-Ball League concluded its annual session yesterday at the Tremont, and decided to retain last year's playing rules.

L. A. Carney, of No. 17 North Green street, had his pockets picked of a watch and chain at the South Side Dime Museum last evening.

Among the real-estate transfers yesterday was one by Niles A. Winans to Augustus D. Lamb of 300 feet south of Thirty-ninth street, 100x161 feet, for $20,000.

John Hoy, who conducts a disorderly saloon at No. 77 Halsted street, disregarded frequent warnings to close at midnight, in consequence of which he was arrested.

Police-Officer Sullivan, who was with Officer Farnsworth when the latter took a $50 gold certificate from a cyprian who had stolen the money, was yesterday suspended pending a trial before Chief Doyle. Farnsworth was discharged Thursday night.

Michael Ryan, a saloonkeeper at Polk street and Blue Island avenue, was arrested on a warrant taken out by Officer Edward Halle, of the Second Precinct, charging the defendant with keeping his place open after midnight. Ryan gave bail for his appearance.

A meeting of the State Microscopical Society was held last night. Prof. J. H. Long exhibited some crystals of the erthyl ether of gallic acid, and described the methods of making the same. A number of other chemical crystals were exhibited by Henry W. Fuller and others.

A tramp known as "Frank Sawdust" was found dead in the basement of a saloon at No. 66 Canalport avenue yesterday morning. The poor wretch had on no clothing to speak of, and had evidently eaten nothing for a long time. The Coroner's jury found that his death was caused by want and exposure to cold.

The number of prisoners at the County Jail has decreased considerably since Jan. 1. At that time there were 265 inmates. Yesterday an examination of the prison register showed that there were seventy-five boarders less than on the first of the year. There are 163 men, 19 boys, 8 women, 5 debtors, and 5 insane.

Dr. Zukertort, the chess champion of the world, spent last evening at the Chicago Chess Club, and vanquished every one who sat opposit him. It is likely that the public will have an opportunity to witness his wonderful playing, as there is talk of an exhibition of his ability as a blindfold player.

The Chicago Association of ex-Union Prisoners of War held a regular meeting last night at No. 106 Randolph street and took steps to assist the State Association in its efforts to have the various organizations strengthened and consolidated with a view of pushing the bill before Congress for pensioning ex-prisoners of war.

Some time during the stay of Mr. Matthew Arnold in this city—possibly the first evening of his arrival which will be one week from today—he will be tendered a reception by the Literary Club. No definit arrangements have yet been made, but it has been decided to accord him a social recognition by the organization referred to.

Mr. John B. Jeffery called upon the Controller and stated that he was occupying Battery D for the purpose of arranging his new type, and that he would only remain there until his old office could be refitted in the *Journal* Building. The call was made in answer to the order by Ald. Hildreth inquiring if the occupancy was to be permanent.

There has been considerable annoyance experienced of late by the Water Department by persons using the fire-hydrants for private purposes. Complaint has been made to the Chief of Police, and yesterday that officer issued orders to the policemen to arrest all parties who were found tampering with the hydrants. The penalty is a fine of from $10 to $50.

The 3-year-old daughter of James A. Munger, engineer of the Grand Opera-House, died of congestion of the lungs Thursday morning. She was a beautiful child, and a favorit with the occupants of the Borden Block, where her father was formerly employed. The funeral will occur at 10 o'clock this morning from the Church of the Ascension.

The members of the Illinois Club and their invited gentlemen friends will enjoy a musicale at the club-house, No. 154 Ashland avenue, this evening. The program will be given by a picked orchestra under the leadership of Mr. John A. Hand and assisted by first-class solo talent, including Mr. George Sweet, the eminent baritone. Lunch will be served at 10 o'clock.

At the regular meeting of Alexander Encampment, No. 19, I. O. O. F., held Wednesday evening, the following officers were duly installed by William C. Shaw, Deputy Grand Patriarch: Myron Ives, C. P.; John Maxwell, H. P.; William Johnson, S. W.; Horace W. Cromwell, Scribe; E. C. Gibbs, Treasurer; George W. Danforth, Financial Scribe; and J. W. Betts Jr., Warden.

Thirty-one patients were treated in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children during December, 103 in the dispensary, and thirty-three outside; total, 167. The donations in money were $131; $1,600 was realized at a private fair given by Mrs. Wilber S. Henderson; whole amount of money, $1,731. Very generous Christmas gifts of flour, sugar, fruit, etc., were made to the hospital.

Fifty-one applicants for positions in the Custom Department were examined yesterday under the Civil-Service act, the examiners being Charles Lyman of Washington, Frank C. Green, A. S. Campbell, and C. D. Stone, members of the local examining board. Ten of the applicants were examined for positions in Washington and forty-one for positions in Chicago. Of this number three were females.

Warrants taken out Dec. 29 by Andrew Paxton, Agent for the Citizens' League, against John O'Dwyer, saloonkeeper at No. 649 South Canal street, charging him with selling liquor to intoxicated persons, to minors, and keeping a disorderly house, were served, but when the case was called Thursday the complainant was unable to appear. Yesterday similar warrants were issued. O'Dwyer secured a continuance to the 19th in $500 bonds.

At a public installation of officers of Lady Washington Chapter, No. 28, O. E. S., Tuesday evening, the following officers were installed by Sister Butler, Past Most Worthy Grand Matron: Mrs. C. Olmsted, W. M.; A. H. White, W. P.; Mrs. G. Greenfield, A. M.; Brother Latcham, Secretary; Sister Henderson, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Lantin, Conductor; Mrs. Morrow, Assistant Conductor; Mrs. L. Fesler, Adah; Mrs. C. A. Hudson, Ruth; Miss Minnie Robinson, Esther; Mrs. Freeman, Martha; Mrs. Wishart, Electa.

The Rev. Thomas W. Haskins, principal of Homewood School at Jubilee, Ill., was in the city yesterday. While here he received a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stating the Government intended sending thirty-five Indian boys to his school. They range from 14 to 18 years of age, and will be sent from Southern Dakota and White Earth, Minn., most of them belonging to the Sioux tribe. Homewood School is about fourteen miles northwest of Peoria.

Mrs. R. H. Merritt, a former circus actress, who has figured in side-shows as a "Circassian beauty," is at present confined at the County Jail, where she is held for failing to satisfy a judgment obtained last September by George Sparling, a lawyer, for services rendered in prosecuting a former intimate friend of hers, named Jarrat, for appropriating her wardrobe and jewelry. She now petitions the County Court to be discharged as she is unable to pay the amount of the judgment. The case was continued till Friday next.

Ald. Lawler, who is Chairman of the Committee on Health and County Relations, made a visit to the pest-house yesterday in company with Health-Commissioner De Wolf. There is not a case of small-pox in the city, and the Alderman expressed himself as exceedingly well pleased with the cleanliness and general good order of the hospital. Everything, he said, was in first-class condition, and should the scourge break out the city would be well prepared for it. There is room in the Small-Pox Hospital for 150 patients.

John Anderson, who made a desperate effort to kill his wife and then himself Thursday night, was brought before Justice Foote yesterday morning, charged with attempted murder. Bandages concealed the self-inflicted but not dangerous wounds on his head. He was held to Jan. 21 without bail, the condition of his wife, now at the County Hospital, being considered critical. The two children of the unhappy couple—a boy and a girl aged 5 and 7 years—were also brought before Justice Foote and sent by him to the Home for the Friendless.

The temperature yesterday and the corresponding day last year, as observed by Manasse, Optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows:

	Jan. 11, 1884.	Jan. 11, 1883.
8 a. m.	17°	22°
9 a. m.	15°	22°
10 a. m.	13°	22°
11 a. m.	12°	23°
12 m.	12°	23°
1 p. m.	14°	24°
3 p. m.	12°	26°
6 p. m.	11°	20°

Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.57.
Barometer, 6 p. m., 29.69.

The Directors of the National Straw-Board Association continued their session yesterday at the Grand Pacific. It was decided to so amend the by-laws and contracts of the association as to enable certain manufacturers who have been dissatisfied with the existing regulations to enter the organization. They also decided to ask Mr. C. L. Crum, Winchester, Va., to assume the management of the association during the present year. While they would not positively state what conclusion was reached in regard to regulating the amount of production, yet it is certain that steps were taken to keep it down to the present demands of consumption.

At the closing session of the Northwestern Base-Ball League yesterday permission was granted all clubs that desired to do so to sell liquor on the grounds and to play games Sundays with any club not belonging to the league. The pay of umpires was fixed at $100 per month, besides traveling and hotel expenses. Applications from umpires will be received by the Secretary until March 1. The next meeting will be held March 1. The next annual meeting will be this time next year at Peoria. Messrs. Bennett of Bay City, Rust of Saginaw, and Stout of Peoria were appointed to act as an Arbitration Committee.

Ford's Merry Minstrels were not a charity-soliciting crowd of itinerant musicians, but a once happy family whom reverses of fortune and affliction had caused to be cut off from its natural support. The father was stricken with blindness while fighting for his country in the late War, and converted his talented little family into a concert company, which gave entertainments in the open air and distributed programs among the auditors, asking no other pay than those inclined desired to give. A few days ago the family fell into luck, the Government having awarded the father a pension, and the merry minstrels will be heard no more. This fact was noticed in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and a friend of the family, thinking that the paragraph reflected on them as being street beggars, asked that the above facts be given.

Mr. J. C. Sterchie, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, corner of Fifth avenue and Adams street, is having no small amount of domestic infelicity just at present. About a year ago he got a divorce from his wife, who is now known as Annie McCarthy, and was given the custody of their infant daughter. Since that time the woman, as Sterchie alleges, has been in the habit of getting drunk and visiting the hotel to make a disturbance. She made one of these visits Thursday afternoon, but left very suddenly, taking with her the little girl. Sterchie made every effort to find his child, but was unsuccessful, and yesterday morning he had the mother arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct. The Justice fined her $25, and she paid the fine, but she would not tell where the child could be found. She may be arrested for kidnaping.

THE IRISH CAUSE.

There was a large attendance last evening at the fair at Central Hall, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, given under the auspices of the Irish National Land League of the Third Ward. This is the second week that the fair has been opened, and it is pronounced a success. Dancing constitutes one of the attractions.

A special meeting of Municipal Council Irish National League of Cook County was held in Judge Prendergast's old court-room last evening. The primary object of the meeting was to tender a reception to J. E. and William Redmond, members of Parliament, who are expected to arrive in this city the latter part of this month. It was decided to engage the largest hall in the city for the evening of the 28th of January and tender them a hearty reception. All the Irish societies, military and civic, in the city were invited to participate in the demonstration, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians will turn out in full strength on the occasion. The price of general admission was fixed at 25 cents and that for reserved seats left discretionary with the Committee on Arrangements.

WARRANTS FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The following warrants for collection of special assessments were received yesterday by City Collector Onahan:

Curbing, grading, and macadamizing Peck court from State street to Michigan avenue; curbing, filling, and macadamizing Twenty-first street from State street to Archer avenue; grading and paving the alley from Twentieth street to Twenty-second street, between Michigan avenue and Indiana avenue; South Dearborn from Sixteenth to Twenty-second streets; Archer avenue from State street to Halsted street; Court place from Clark to Dearborn streets; Pacific avenue from Jackson street to Van Buren street; the alley from Harrison to Taylor, between Clark street and Fourth avenue; South Water street from Clark to State streets; Oak street in front of sundry lots from North Clark street to Wells street; West Madison from Rockwell street to California avenue; West Eighteenth street from Halsted street to Blue Island avenue; Forquer street from Canal street to Halsted street; De Koven street from Jefferson street to Halsted street; Halsted street from West Harrison street to West Twelfth street; and Throop street from West Madison street to West Harrison street.

ROBBERS HELD UP.

Justice White heard the evidence yesterday morning in the case of Edward Roach, Charles O'Brien, and Michael Kane, who were arrested for the robbery in which Mrs. S. Parker, of No. 13 Depuyster street, lost her hand-bag at the corner of Madison and Union streets Thursday afternoon. The evidence showed that the bag was snatched by Roach, who on being pursued by Sergt. Bowler and Officer Dougherty threw it to O'Brien. While one of the officers held Roach the other ran after O'Brien. The latter pursued the same course, throwing the bag to Kane. The last-named made no effort to get away, and when the three were brought into court this fact was taken into consideration. The Justice ordered Kane discharged and held the others for the grand jury under $1,500 bond each.

NOT MEN OF IRON, BUT OF WIRE.

The Hon. Charles F. Washburn, of the firm of Washburn, Moen & Co., of Worcester, Mass., is at the Leland, accompanied by his attorneys, Messrs. Thomas H. Dodge, of Worcester, Mass., and B. F. Thurston, of Providence, R. I. They have just returned from Keokuk, Ia., where they intended to try some important cases arising out of infringements on the barb-wire patents. Owing to the fact that the trials would have occupied more time than the court could reasonably spare it was agreed to postpone them until Judge McCrary's successor shall have been appointed. They will probably not come to an issue before May. Mr. Thurston said that the lessees of the patents owned by the firm were now in accord with that firm on the question of royalties. These had been reduced from 75 cents per 100 pounds to 30 cents per 100 pounds, so that the differences were settled without a resort to the courts.

HENRY IRVING.

INCIDENTS AND PEOPLE IN THE THEATRE—A TRIP TO PULLMAN.

Another very large and fashionable audience witnessed the third performance of "The Merchant of Venice" at Haverly's Theatre last evening, and Mr. Irving, Miss Terry, the company, and the scenery were all given their full meed of enthusiastic applause. In the audience was the party of New York gentlemen who are here to investigate Chicago's cable system—twenty-four in number. Mr. William Warren, the comedian, occupied one of the upper boxes with Mr. George L. Dunlap and a gentleman friend. In Manager McConnell's box were Mr. T. S. Cunningham, Miss Minnie Cunningham, Mr. Will Cunningham, and Mr. Cochrane, and in the second box on the right were Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wilkie and party. Mr. Eugene Wheeler and party occupied one of the upper boxes. Col. Carson's box and all of the lower boxes were filled.

Judge Van H. Higgins, accompanied by his wife, was a prominent figure in the orchestra circle. Near by were Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Everingham, Mr. and Mrs. Buck, Judge Cohes and ladies, and Mr. James Adsit Jr. In the orchestra front were Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mr. C. M. Henderson, wife, and daughter, and Miss Grace Hodges and Mr. L. Hodges Jr. Mr. John Forsythe and lady were in the orchestra left, as were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eames. Mr. Samuel Elliott of New York City, and Mr. Charles Wells. In the orchestra right were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perry, Col. and Mrs. R. Biddle Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. William Penn Nixon, and Mr. and Mrs. Azel F. Hatch. Among others noticed in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. James Charlton, Mr. Ernest Carter and lady, Mr. James Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Hadduck, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilman Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Egan, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Mr. Charles Parker and lady, Mr. George Ryer, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Marten, Mr. L. J. Gage, Mr. Warren, Dr. and Mrs. William J. Maynard, Mr. B. B. Lamb, and Mr. George P. Gore and daughter.

The Press Club reception to Mr. Irving and Miss Terry takes place this evening at the rooms of the club from 10 until 12 o'clock. The indications point to a large attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman took Mr. Irving and Miss Terry to Pullman yesterday in a special car and showed them the town and its features. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Wirt Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Dunlap, Mr. Samuel Elliott of New York, and Mr. Joseph Hatton.

CABLE VISITORS.

THEY GO OVER THE CABLE LINE AND ARE AGREEABLY SURPRISED.

The Rapid-Transit Commissioners of New York and the engineers and others who accompany them made a thorough examination of the cable road yesterday. President Holmes met them at the Grand Pacific at 10 in the morning and escorted them to a car in waiting. It was drawn over to State street by horses, and there coupled to a grip. The ride to Thirty-ninth street was at the rate of a little over seven miles an hour. The Commissioners watched the operation of dropping one cable and picking up another at Twenty-first street, and were pleased. At the big barn they saw the elevator used for hoisting cars to the second floor. "That," said one of them, "is just what we want in New York, where room is scarce, as cars could be stored on the sixth floor if necessary." A detached grip was exhibited and its operation explained by President Holmes. The party was next taken to the engine-house at Twenty-first and State streets, where everything was closely examined. "Wonderful!" was the exclamation of several of the Commissioners. "The perfection of the machinery," said Gen. Viele, "is marvelous, considering the fact that the cable system is comparatively new. The company is certainly fortunate in having such competent men in its employ." A trip was made over the north end of the line to show the curves, loops, etc. All the Commissioners were favorably impressed, and, while none of them would commit himself, it was the impression of those with them that they would recommend the adoption of the cable system in New York, as it is capable of furnishing the facilities for travel so much needed there.

GAS-PIPE EXPLOSION.

THE JANITOR OF THE BURNED BEAURIVAGE HAS A THEORY AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

George Skidmore, the janitor of the Beaurivage, propounds a theory regarding the origin of last Saturday's fire in that building. It appears that in the hall which encircles the basement and directly under the doorway a light was always kept burning during the night. About ten feet from this light, underneath the janitor's room, which is on the main floor, there was a gas-pipe attached to the basement ceiling, and nearly on a level with the light. The janitor's theory is that this gas-pipe burst, owing to the extreme cold, and that the escaping gas filled the hallway and elevator-shaft, and was exploded by the light, thereby setting several portions of the building simultaneously on fire. The bursting of a gas-pipe from extreme cold would not be a strange occurrence, and the fire, of course, left no bursted gas-pipe to tell the tale, but in the absence of any other explanation this theory seems plausible.

Over 250,000 How Scale have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Sound teeth are kept sound by the use of Buck & Rayner's "Dentifrice." 25 cents.

Why is it Drs. McChesney $8 best set?

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	Age.
Louis Trinkans, Madison	21
Anna Nolan, Madison	19
Johan Rozenbrosky, Chicago	30
Maryana Walsaf, Chicago	19
Jentje Dykstra, Thornton	31
Ange Heaksema, Thornton	35
Jan Stefanoski, Chicago	23
Methylda Orzel, Chicago	22
Frank Kopsiva, Chicago	22
Antonie Cerne, Chicago	22
Richard Paul Budach, Chicago	23
Helena Pildrin, Chicago	19
Frank H. Williams, Chicago	38
Jennie Emilie Barnum, Chicago	21
Jan Pitelka, Chicago	29
Mary Wadak, Chicago	32
Michael Szozkowsky, Chicago	28
Nepurnveyna Nowak, Chicago	18
Edward Lawson, Chicago	24
Amanda Peterson, Chicago	22
Carl Mueller, Chicago	31
Louisa Gasser, Chicago	26
Matthew Tighe, Chicago	26
Mary Garin, Galena	24
Sven Albert Johnson, Chicago	25
Else Olson, Chicago	21
John Williams, Chicago	26
Annie Ek, Chicago	22
Olaf Albert Westerberg, Chicago	22
Siegred Hanson, Chicago	18
Richard Cullen, Chicago	22
Eliza Kehoe, Chicago	21
David Burger, Chicago	24
Nellie Goff, Chicago	21
Hermann Kruggel, Chicago	24
Amelia Skibbe, Chicago	19
Silas Gray, Chicago	44
Elizabeth Scrafford, Chicago	19
George A. Peters, Chicago	23
Maggie Lythgen, Chicago	19
Michael Eagan, Chicago	32
Bridget Griffin, Chicago	20
George W. Swartz, Pullman	24
Mary A. Wollgamot, Pullman	21
John Carlson, Chicago	46
Mrs. Fredericka Mundt, Chicago	45
Robert Hamilton, Parkside	27
Margaret Small, Pullman	20
Jacob Koupal, Chicago	25
Margaret Hrisney, Chicago	18
Robert J. Goldsmith, Chicago	24
Nathalia Pulvermacher, Chicago	23
Hans C. Hanson, Chicago	28
Jennie H. Nelson, Chicago	22
Peter Burnaker, Chicago	35
Mary Anderson, Chicago	23
Robert F. Crerand, Chicago	28
Margaret Reynolds, Milwaukee	21

MARRIAGES.

TOON—McMILLAN—At 396 Clybourn-av., by the Rev. Arthur Little, Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, Mr. William Toon and Miss Kate McMillan.

DEATHS.

EITERMAN—Jan. 11, 1884, John Frederick Eiterman, aged 50 years and 5 days.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 13, at 2 p. m., from 628 North Wells-st. to Graceland.

ELWOOD—At her parents' residence, 442 West Fourteenth-st., Thursday, Jan. 10, at 12 m., Nellie Elwood, aged 20 years.

Funeral Sunday, Jan. 14, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

FLANIGAN—Jan. 11, at her residence, 3035 Keely-st., Ellen, beloved wife of James Flanigan, aged 52 years.

Funeral Sunday, 13th, from St. Bridget's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family invited to attend.

BEST—Jan. 10, Henry William Best, aged 4 months, twin baby of William Best and Lizzie Best, grandchild of M. Best and Regina Ekert.

Funeral Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, sharp, from residence, 463 South Halsted-st.

NIGG—Jan. 10, at 4:30 p. m., the Rev. Fr. X. Nigg.

Funeral service Monday, Jan. 14, at 10 a. m., at the Chapel of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. The reverend clergy and friends are cordially invited to attend.

BABBITT—Thursday, Jan. 10, Arthur W. Babbitt, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 1338 Bowen-av., at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

☞ Boston and Portland (Ore.) papers please copy.

MUNGER—Jan. 10, at 4 a. m., Annie Adele, daughter of James A. Munger, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral this morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Ascension, corner La Salle-av. and Elm-st.

☞ Xenia (O.) and Springfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JOCHANNA LODGE WILL GIVE AN ENtertainment at Brand's Hall tonight for the benefit of the children.

MR. SIDNEY THOMAS WILL DELIVER A lecture before the Philosophical Society this evening on the "True Basis of Ethics."

THE EXPOSITION OF THE SUNDAY-school lesson will be made by B. F. Jacobs in Farwell Hall lecture-room from 12 to 1 o'clock today. Prof. E. O. Excell will conduct the singing. Teachers are especially invited. Subject, "Hearing and Doing."

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.,

OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

Ladies' Muslin Underwear and Infants' Furnishings.

This Department being complete in every detail, from Medium to the Highest Grade of Garments, enables us to meet any competition in either Style, Quality, Finish, or Prices. To our stock of Standard Cottons, Edges and Finish, we would call special attention.

WE ENUMERATE A FEW SPECIAL PRICES:

Chemise.

45c. Extra Heavy Cotton, with Corded Bands, 3 insertion yoke, with a Cambric Ruffle.

75c. 3 Insertions between Clusters of Fine Tucks, fine Hamb. Edge around yoke and sleeves.

$1.00. Fine Cluster Tucked Yoke, with wide Hamb. Edge.

3 Insertion Yoke and Insertion Yoke Band, with fine edge.

Square Yoke of Fine Torchon Lace of Insertions and Edge, made of Fine Cambric, with Tucked Skirt Bottom.

The Above are 3 Extra Bargains.

Drawers.

38c. Best Cotton, with 4 tucks above a 4-tucked Cambric Ruffle.

60c. 2 Clusters of 4 tucks above a 4-tucked Cambric Ruffle, with fine Hamburg Edge.

85c. 15 fine tucks above a fine tucked Ruffle and Edge.

$1.00. 2 Wide Insertions above a wide Hamburg Ruffle.

Night Dresses

45c. Good quality Cotton tucked, extra length.

75c. 4 Insertion Yoke, with fine Cambric Ruffle.

$1.15. Mother Hubbard Yoke, with 4 insertions front and back.

Skirts.

65c. 5 tucks above a fine tucked flounce with Hamburg Edge.

85c. 4 tucks above a 5-inch Hamburg Ruffle.

$1.00. 18 tucks above an 8-tucked Camb. Ruffle.

In Fine Lace and Hand-Made Garments we are able to give the very best values in this market, to which we invite special attention.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Cloak Dept.

Second Floor.

We Call Attention TO Special Bargains OFFERED Today IN Plush and Cloth Cloaks! FOR Misses and Children.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Wholesale Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Monday, Jan. 14, 1884, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

We sell, for the benefit of the Underwriters, the WRAPPING PAPER, Assorted kinds and sizes, from the stock of Bradner Smith & Co., slightly damaged by water, in quantities to suit. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 9:30 a. m.

Woolens (Pattern Lengths), Blankets, Clothing, Hosiery, Suspenders, Table Oilcloths, Floor Oilcloths, Hats and Caps, Mittens and Gloves, Cloaks, Underwear, Cutlery, LINENS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1884, AT 9:30 A. M.,

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers

We will sell a very fine line of Rochester (N. Y.) Goods, Men's and Women's; also, a complete assortment of Boots and Shoes suitable for Country Trade. We ask dealers to call and see these goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday, Jan. 17, at 9:30 a. m., We will make our Regular Trade Sale of Crockery & Glassware

Consisting of a large line of W. G., C. C., Rock and Yellow Ware, Lamps, Lamp Goods, Brackets, etc.; also a consignment of English Ware.

☞ Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

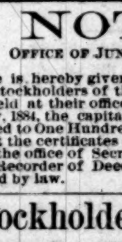
Immense Regular Sale FURNITURE, Carpets, Crockery, Blankets, Stoves, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, 9:30 THIS MORNING

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

TOBACCO CHEWERS A REWARD Of $555 CASH, 1,000 Imported Novelty Pocket Knives and 5,000 pounds of the Great ZOO-ZOO CHEWING TOBACCO TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

EVERY CONSUMER saving over 30 tags will be REWARDED. $100 to 1st, $90 to 2d, $80 to 3d, $70 to 4th, $60 to 5th, $50 to 6th, $40 to 7th, $30 to 8th, $20 to 9th, $10 to 10th, $5 to 11th, 1,000 Imported Pocket Knives worth $1 each, and 5,000 pounds ZOO-ZOO Plug Tobacco, to be given in rotation, the largest number of tags returned will receive the first reward, $100 Cash, second highest, $90, and so on down to a 10ct. plug of ZOO-ZOO tobacco. These Christmas and New Year rewards will be distributed between December 25th and January 1st. Chew this delightful tobacco, the best ever made. Save the tags and send them by mail, between December 15th and 25th, to the WILSON & McCALLAY TOBACCO CO. MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

☞ Cut address out and paste on Envelope. This is THE FINEST POUND PLUG EVER MADE. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR ZOO-ZOO. ☞ Insist on having it and you will use no other.



CHICAGO SCALE CO. 2 TON WAGON SCALE, $40. 3 TON, $50. 4 Ton $60, Beam Box Included. 240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, $5. The "Little Detective," ½ oz. to 25 lb. $3. 300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE. FORGES, TOOLS, &c. BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, $10. 40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10. Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs. Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF JUNE MANUFACTURING CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 8th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the June Manufacturing Company, held at their office in Chicago on the 8th day of January, 1884, the capital stock of said company was increased to One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), and that the certificates of such increase have been filed in the office of Secretary of State, and in the office of Recorder of Deeds in the County of Cook, as provided by law. F. T. JUNE, Pres't.

Stockholders' Meeting.

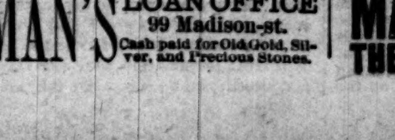
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Chicago Hardware Mfg. Co. will be held at their office, corner Erie and Kingsbury-sts., on Jan. 15, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting. S. S. NILES, Sec'y.

ALLEN ACADEMY,

144 and 146 Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av. For both sexes. Prepares for best colleges or for business and social life. A few boarding pupils received into the family of the President, and enjoy rare advantages. reopens Jan. 2. New pupils received. IRA W. ALLEN, A. M., LL. D. President, 1832 Michigan-av., Chicago.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

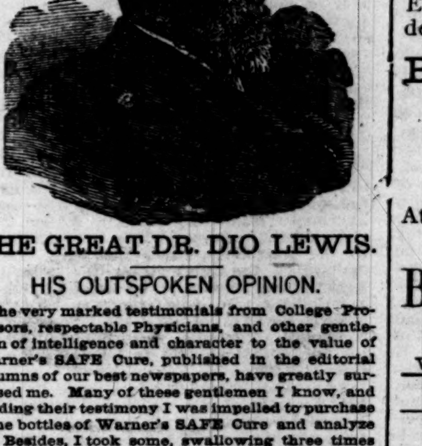
The eightieth session will begin Friday, Feb. 1. Catalogues giving full particulars will be sent free on application to REV. T. E. WALSH, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.



THE JNO. WILKINSON CO., 68 & 70 WABASH AVE.

DR. HENRY OLIN, Eye and Ear Surgeon. Largest Stock of Artificial Eyes in the West. 126 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE 99 Madison-st. Cash paid for Old Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.



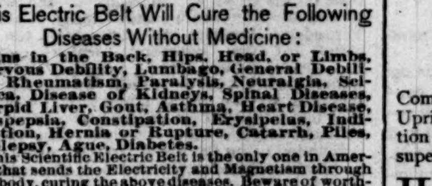
THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

HIS OUTSPOKEN OPINION.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

Dio Lewis

$10 AND UP. $10 AND UP.



This Electric Belt Will Cure the Following Diseases Without Medicine:

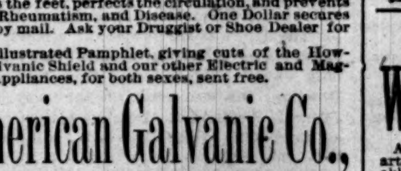
Pains in the Back, Hips, Head, or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Disease of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Hernia or Rupture, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Ague, Diabetes.

This Scientific Electric Belt is the only one in America that sends the Electricity and Magnetism through the body, curing the above diseases. Beware of worthless so-called Electric and Magnetic Belts, Shields, and Appliances that are being foisted on the public, as they possess no power and cannot be charged by the patient.

$1,000 Reward for one of my famous Electric Belts that cannot be recharged and the electricity felt instantly by the wearer. Call or send for Illustrated Catalogue. Open evenings and Sundays.

DR. W. J. HORNE, *Inventor, Proprietor, and Manufacturer,* 191 Wabash-av., Chicago.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole



Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents Colds, Rheumatism, and Disease. One Dollar secures a pair by mail. Ask your Druggist or Shoe Dealer for them.

Our Illustrated Pamphlet, giving cuts of the Howard Galvanic Shield and our other Electric and Magnetic Appliances, for both sexes, sent free.

American Galvanic Co., 134 MADISON-ST., S. W. Cor. Clark, Chicago.

FOR SALE,

Stationery, Notions, and Music business. Location in the business centre of the city. Business well established and increasing. Net Profit 50 per cent on capital required. Want part cash and balance secured. Fine opportunity for some one to step into a paying business, and is a bargain in all respects.

Inquire of B. W. PHILLIPS, 166 Dearborn-st. (basement).

TRADE E&W MARK

EARL & WILSON'S PATENT "SHORT BAND" COLLARS & "BEAD EDGE" CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION THE BEST MADE

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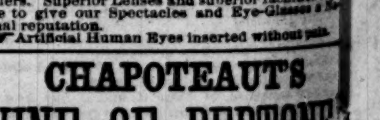

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THE AMERICAN D...

Justice Barrett on Mana... wrights, Audiences, and ...

New York *Sun*, Jan. 10: Jus... Barrett, of the Supreme Cou... "An American Wife," was re... at Wallack's, addressed the Nine... Club last night at the house ... Palmer Jr., on the American d... an anecdote of a conservative ... of his who, in a burst of libera... did not think there was any ve... billiards after all, under pro... and safeguards. Doubtless th... had progressed until he might ... of saying that the theatre mig... under proper safeguards, ... the north by the church, ... by the Sunday-school, on the ... temperance society, and on the ... Comstock. Under such circums... tian man might go to the theatre ... in twenty years to witness a ... spearean revival.

Justice Barrett said that the A... does not differ from any other ... the distinction that republican i... it. He disagreed with those wh... have no drama because we have ... bourgeoisie, no class distincti... there is a human heart beating ... are joys and fears, hopes and ... and hates, passions and fashion... drama. A lady to whom he had ... view said to him: "You have all ... ties seething and swarming, but ... national drama, unless you call ... and-turnip sort of thing a drama...

The cause of this state of thi... rett found to be in the lack ... culture, the intensity of our l... the demoralizing effect of th... must be bright colors, someth... lively dancing, gay music, bes... and all forms of female uglin... be the spectacular drama with ... front rows in the orchestra... libretto, gorgeous transformati... its ballet. The old managers ... for this new sensuousness. ... comes the capitalist who sp... cesses; who runs half a doz... opera or two, a Biblical pa... three or four railroads, a Cong... in which there is high art—th... who, when a great tragedian ... lack of acoustic properties i... his men to run out immediately... acoustic properties.

Justice Barrett drew a funny ... possible adventures of Shaksp... a modern manager with "... Venice," and suggested some ... the manager would be like... Among the latter was the advi... trial scene, because it was too ... leave out Shylock for fear of ... manager's best patrons. Shyloc... troduced in the last act lending ... cent to everybody without s... Irishman introduced to sup... business to make the piece go.

Justice Barrett closed with ... of the true dramatic author ... when all the conditions are ... of a number of places from wh... author would not come. "He ... from the bench," said the Justic...

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THE AMERICAN DRAMA.

Justice Barrett on Managers, Playwrights, Audiences, and Prospects.

New York *Sun*, Jan. 10: Justice George C. Barrett, of the Supreme Court, whose play, "An American Wife," was recently produced at Wallack's, addressed the Nineteenth Century Club last night at the house of Courtlandt Palmer Jr., on the American drama. He told an anecdote of a conservative orthodox friend of his who, in a burst of liberal feeling, said he did not think there was any very great harm in billiards after all, under proper restrictions and safeguards. Doubtless that good old soul had progressed until he might now be capable of saying that the theatre might be tolerated under proper safeguards, bounded on the north by the church, on the south by the Sunday-school, on the east by the temperance society, and on the west by—say, Comstock. Under such circumstances, a Christian man might go to the theatre once or twice in twenty years to witness a strictly Shakespearean revival.

Justice Barrett said that the American drama does not differ from any other drama save in the distinction that republican institutions give it. He disagreed with those who say we can have no drama because we have no nobles, no bourgeoisie, no class distinction. Wherever there is a human heart beating, where there are joys and fears, hopes and sorrows, loves and hates, passions and fashions, there is the drama. A lady to whom he had expressed this view said to him: "You have all these humanities seething and swarming, but you have no national drama, unless you call this eye-water-and-turnip sort of thing a drama."

The cause of this state of things Justice Barrett found to be in the lack of genuine art culture, the intensity of our life struggle, and the demoralizing effect of the War. There must be bright colors, something sensuous, lively dancing, gay music, beautiful scenery, and all forms of female ugliness. There must be the spectacular drama with its bald-headed front rows in the orchestra, its doubtful libretto, gorgeous transformation scenes, and its ballet. The old managers were not fitted for this new sensuousness. In their place comes the capitalist who speculates in successes; who runs half a dozen theatres, an opera or two, a Biblical panorama, a hotel, three or four railroads, a Congress, or anything in which there is high art—the sort of fellow who, when a great tragedian complains of the lack of acoustic properties in a theatre, tells his men to run out immediately and buy some acoustic properties.

Justice Barrett drew a funny picture of the possible adventures of Shakspeare coming to a modern manager with "The Merchant of Venice," and suggested some amendments that the manager would be likely to suggest. Among the latter was the advice to cut out the trial scene, because it was too talky, and to leave out Shylock for fear of offending the manager's best patrons. Shylock might be introduced in the last act lending money at 3 per cent to everybody without security, and an Irishman introduced to supply some comic business to make the piece go.

Justice Barrett closed with an ideal picture of the true dramatic author who shall come when all the conditions are ready. He told of a number of places from which the coming author would not come. "He will not come from the bench," said the Justice.

LITERATURE.

A Day in Athens with Socrates—The Protagoras and the Republic.

A Much-Talked-Of Novel—"The Bread-Winners: A Social Study."

Other Fiction—"An Ambitious Woman"—"To Leeward"—"The Jewel in the Lotos"—Etc., Etc.

A Day in Athens with Socrates.

This is the companion volume to a book published some time ago under the title of "Socrates." Both contain versions from the Greek of Plato by a translator whose name appears in neither. The present publication embraces, with judicious summaries and omissions, the Protagoras and the introductory part of the Republic (Book I. and the first half of Book II.). As some name was required, "A Day in Athens with Socrates" is perhaps well enough. The two dialogs here given must not be thought of, however, as taking place the same day. In the Protagoras Plato invents a conversation between Socrates and the distinguisher teacher Protagoras. This begins early in the morning, just after young Hippocrates, with the complete but short-lived boldness of your truly bashful man, has pulled his friend Socrates out of bed and proposed knocking at the door of Callias, Protagoras' host, before sunrise. Socrates succeeds in bringing his young friend to reason, and they wait, but still are ushered into Protagoras' presence very early. The scene of the Republic Plato lays in the house of a wiser man than Callias—Cephalus, now grown very old, but formerly the friend of Pericles. The conversation we are meant to think of as held some years after that of the Protagoras, but it begins at about the time of day when we are led to suppose that the talk with Protagoras ended; and thus the two selections may be called "A Day in Athens with Socrates," since the aggregate time occupied by the two conversations is, roughly speaking, a day, and since in both Socrates is the chief speaker.

The reasons are many which make especially welcome such a publication of the more vivid scenes in these two acknowledged masterpieces of Plato's dramatized ratiocination. Plato unabridged must remain for the casual reader a sealed book; and even Wagner himself, the meritorious student whose exemplary delight in boring and being bored was the real cause of Faust's attempted suicide, may be expected to find a certain relief in the abbreviation of Plato's more arid Socratic argumentations. All should read something of Plato, but few can read all. In these degenerate days even the sacred perfections of Father Haydn's songs are ruthlessly pruned for a public which has no longer, or thinks that it no longer has, time enough to be thoroughly pleased. Nor have men nowadays the leisure to be thoroughly enlightened; and, since the studied orations of the most inspired of our law-givers at Washington are now chiefly read in summaries—since living eloquence must "live curtailed or else unheeded die"—it is vain to claim immunity from abridgment for Plato, who is dead.

Indeed, it is not our age alone whose needs point toward a judicious selection from Plato's writings. Epictetus tells us that the patrician ladies of Rome were very fond of the Republic of Plato; and we may say all the more boldly, because no one survives to contradict so hazardous a statement, that these ladies must have used an abridged Plato. Certainly the men of Rome who admired Cicero's philosophical works were, whether they knew it or not, reading elegant extracts from the great philosopher whom Cicero calls "deus ille noster Plato." Unfortunately for the Romans, Cicero was not always discriminating in choosing what he appropriated from Plato. He not only chose some passages which his readers could not understand, but he sometimes himself went astray in the effort to understand his author, and always failed to show where his quotation from Plato ended and what he was pleased to consider his own thought began.

Strengthened in the belief that we need Plato, by the knowledge that he proved so indispensable to the Romans, we can now maintain that the mere fact, which all admit, that Plato is dead, and the fiction, which many insist upon as truth, that our minutes are more precious than the hours of our ancestors, are not the sufficient reason which justifies most men in declining to read Plato from cover to cover. The truth is, that he who runs may not read Plato, because he cannot understand the full bearing of Plato's theories. There is the metaphysical aspect of Plato's thought, which exists primarily for philosophers; but there is the dramatic aspect also, and this appeals to all men in the perfect way in which Shakspeare appeals to all. There have been reasoners since Plato, and metaphysicians still swarm in every land; but Plato alone dramatized his reasonings and clothed his metaphysics with flesh and blood. Only in the dialogs of Plato do we find reasons that "have their exits and their entrances." Hence it is that even those most averse to philosophy and philosophers will always turn with delight to Plato if ever they have come under his spell. Hence too the fact, which is undeniable, that the best way to awaken an early interest in living questions of morals and metaphysics is to introduce the youthful mind to the circle of eager questioners and puzzled answerers which Plato groups around his master Socrates.

When Demosthenes said that three things were needful in good oratory—first, action; second, action; third, action—he need not have confined this dictum to speech-making. The reason why modern treatises upon morals are so conspicuously "caviare to the general" is that they lack this indispensable element. It requires a mind specially trained in dealing with abstractions to discover a living significance in metaphysical accounts of free will and duty. Minds not yet inured to strenuous thought must fail to heed some of the ablest modern writers and speakers upon ethical questions. The productions of the much-lamented Professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford can reach but few, because they presuppose in his readers almost his own habit of "plain living and high thinking." The busy layman, as well as the beginner in philosophy, requires just Plato's dramatic method to help him in his first approaches to that familiar yet reverent friendship with truth which is the outcome of all real philosophy, and should be the ambition of every rational being. If men are to be helped in the effort to think for themselves there must be more than a presentation of the sound conclusions of a robust thinker; the approaches to these conclusions must be smoothed for weaker minds, and your true philosopher should suft, not himself alone, but every one, in the manner of his argument on matters of import to all men. Just as Roman boys prepared for active and independent life by constant attendance upon their fathers as listeners and observers in the forum, so we may be prepared for active and independent thought by watching the words and ways of Socrates, who, if he is not our father, is the father of philosophy, and therefore the grandfather of all her true sons. The efficacy of this depends upon the fact that Socrates is always arguing with men whose case exactly reproduces that of his readers of today—men who either have not thought at all for themselves or whose thinking has been but half-hearted. Hence the encounters between Socrates and his various friends are sure to arouse our interest and to quicken our powers. The lack of such a dramatic presentation of ethical questions has caused many to seek spurious satisfaction in half-understood phrases; it has too frequently left men to content themselves with the tawdry sentimentalism of theatrical charlatans like Arthur Schopenhauer. Of such self-seeking lovers of the truth Plato himself gives the best picture when he asks: "Are they not exactly like a bald little tinker who has just got out of durance and come into a fortune? He washes the dirt off him and has a new coat, and is decked out as a bridegroom going to marry his master's daughter, who is left poor and desolate." Indeed, matters have come to such a pass nowadays—there are so many philosophical quackeries and ready-made religions—that Plato's sarcasm may well be reënforced by the words of perfect anger spoken by Beatrice in Paradise:

> Florence has not so many Lapi and Bindi
> As fables, such as these that every year
> Are shouted from the pulpit back and forth,
> In such wise that the lambs who do not know
> Come back from pasture fed upon the wind.
> And not to see the harm doth not excuse them.
> Christ did not to his first disciple say,
> "Go forth and to the world preach idle tales";
> But unto them a true foundation gave.

As a specific against quackery in religion and in philosophy, these selections may be unhesitatingly prescribed, for this book contains the dramatic scenes in Plato's Protagoras—a work which gives a discriminating presentation of Socrates engaged in wordy war against various sophists, who are the representative half-thinkers of that day; and it also contains the most lively portions of the first book of the Republic, where Socrates, who has by this time reached more definit conclusions of his own, overwhelms the giant of Chalcedon, Thrasymachus—a figure in which the defenders of the faith will see their enemy, Col. Ingersoll, portrayed to the life; while scoffers will be inclined to compare the catholicity of this sophist's reckless ignorance to certain qualities which they think they have discovered in the Reverend Monday-Lecturer Josephus Flavius Cook. In the part of the second book of the Republic with which these selections close, the point of view of those who are genuinely interested in questions of morals, but have never been helped to discuss them fairly and fundamentally, is most forcibly presented. Some of these difficulties are, to be sure, raised in the Protagoras and in the first book of the Republic; but only incidentally; for Socrates could not listen to the strongest statement of the questions which Plato makes him answer in the Republic until he had shown the insufficiency of Protagoras' unsystematic though intelligent attempt to deal with them, the triviality of such methods as were adopted by Prodicus and Hippias and the vile egotism of Thrasymachus' ethical buffoonery.

Of the accuracy of the translations here given, and of the serviceableness of the introduction and the explanatory notes, it need only be said that there is no falling off from the similar work in the preceding volume, "Socrates," which was vouched for by Prof. W. W. Goodwin's preface. Those who have been pleased by the first of these two books will therefore be sure to find pleasure in reading the second. (A Day in Athens with Socrates: Translations from the Protagoras and the Republic of Plato. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Paper. 50 cents.)

The Bread-Winners.

This has been a very successful book. No essay in American fiction has been more widely read and talked of than this since the appearance of Mrs. Burnett's best work. But that it is successful is little evidence that it is good—and good it cannot be said to be in any high sense. It would not have been so disappointing if it had not been so well done. It may be the work of "a new novelist," as so many of the critics have said; it is certainly not the production of a new writer. Its verbal felicities, its power of dramatic arrangement, and the easy expression in a flowing narrative of the results of acute observation in many and widely different social fields, prove it to be from one who is both an experienced observer and a trained reporter.

The alternate title of "The Bread-Winners" is "A Social Study," and it has been supposed by careless readers to be an attempt to throw the light of fancy on the labor question, in front of which our world stands today like a child listening to the windless murmur of the forest before the breaking of the storm. But the book is a mere dash at that problem. Its treatment of it is scanty, sketchy, unfair. Its whole spirit is revealed in one phrase. Most of the scenes are laid on Algonquin avenue, in Buffland (Buffalo-Cleveland), which is supposed to stand for Euclid avenue, in Cleveland. The people there, it is said, "are rich and honest"—a statement which will raise a smile on the faces of those who know enough of affairs to understand the relations between Euclid avenue and the late sale of the Ohio Senatorship. But this is the social theory of the book. The residents of the avenues are "rich and honest." The workingmen are poor and mean, dishonest and murderous. The author does not so much poke fun at the workingmen at every chance as poke prejudice at them. This not only ruins his work as a contribution to the most pressing "social study" we have to deal with, but makes it grade far down the scale of pure literary merit.

But, tho this serious matter is beyond the grip of our writer, the American Girl is entirely within his span. She is the chief subject of his social studies. The sex of the anonymous author of "The Bread-Winners" has been in dispute; but everybody ought to be able to see that one who knows girls so well must be a man. The way to enjoy this story is to abandon the expectation that it has any grave messages for us, and give ourselves up to the pleasure of watching the shifting of the scenes of the female panorama which the writer unrolls before us. Nothing better than these tintypes has been done for many a day. The execution is not as dainty as the miniature work of Henry James; but the variety and freshness of the assortment is beyond the limited range of his eyes. Maud Matchin, the carpenter's daughter—one of those wonderful beauties that generate spontaneously, according to novelists and police-reporters, in quarters where the lack of bath-tubs and beefsteaks would lead the purely scientific mind to doubt the possibility of their developement—whose only visions were of a rich man who should love her for her wealth, and who, in the intoxication of her dreams of money, even tried to read the editorial articles on gold and silver in the Ohio papers; Azalea Windon, the clean, cold, selfish pale little vixen; Alice Belding, the aristocratic heroine, and consequently perfectly good and flawlessly beautiful; Miss Dallas, the belle of Buffland, with a head stuffed full of poetry and artificial passion and a heart saved from all danger by its idolatry of her father and herself; Mrs. Belding—all the women, in fact, are drawn with a skill, grace, and humor much beyond the reach of the ordinary observer. The disappointed indignation of Maud Matchin upon discovering the true character of "La Petite Fadette," after reading it with locked doors and infinit labor, because she had heard that its author was "a corrupter of youth"; and the description of the group of young ladies at the evening party at the Temples', will be recalled by the readers of the book as instances of this skill. The last is good enough to quote in full:

> Alice sat in the midst of a group of young girls who had intrenched themselves in a corner of the room, and defied all the efforts of skirmishing youths intent on flirtation to dislodge them. They seemed to be amusing themselves very well together; and the correct young men in white cravats and pointed shoes came, chatted, and drifted away. They were the brightest and gayest young girls of the place; and it would have been hard to detect any local color in them. Young as they were, they had all had seasons in Paris and Washington; some of them knew the life of that most foreign of all capitals, New York. They nearly all spoke French and German better than they did English, for their accent in those languages was very sweet and winning in its incorrectness, while their English was high-pitched and nasal, and a little too loud in company. They were as pretty as girls are anywhere, and they wore dresses designed by Mr. Worth, or his New York rivals, Loque and Chiffon; but they occasionally looked across the room with candid and intelligent envy at maidens of less pretensions, who were better dressed by the local artists.

Another scene must be quoted to give the reader an idea of the dexterous cunning of the author's hand in the branch of his art where he is master. It is at the Temples' evening-party. Furrey, the bank-clerk exquisit, who wears collars as stiff as tin, is inviting Alice, the aristocratic heroine, to go with him to the "Ree-gatta":

> Her face was still turned to him, but she had ceased to listen. She was lost in contemplation of what seemed to her a strange and tragic situation. Farnham was so near that she could touch him, and yet so far away that he was lost to her forever. No human being knew, or would ever know, that a few days ago he had offered her his life, and she had refused the gift. Nobody in this room was surprised that he did not speak to her or that she did not look at him. Nobody dreamed that he loved her, and she would die, she resolved deliberately, before she would let anybody know that she loved him. "For I do love him with my whole heart," she said to herself with speechless energy, which sent the blood up to her temples, and left her in another instant as pale as a lily. Furrey at that moment had concluded his enticing account of the regatta, and she had quietly declined to accompany him. He moved away, indignant at her refusal, and puzzled by the blush which accompanied it.
>
> "What did that mean?" he mused. "I guess it was because I said the crews rowed in short sleeves."

It would be a great injustice to leave the impression that the range of the writer of "The Bread-Winners" was limited to the radius of the curve of the young woman of the period. There are half a dozen men's characters sketched with a rapid hand, around any one of whom an ordinary manufacturer of serials would have wrapped an entire book. Offitt, the labor-agitator, with his platform, "We are goin' to get our rights—*peaceably, if we can't get them any other way*"; Bott, the Spiritualist humbug of the séance; Pennybaker, of the Library Board, the civil-service reformer "kickin' like a Texas steer" because he did not get his share of the library patronage; Temple, the Vice-President of the rolling-mill, who knew nothing but business, trotting-horses, and wine; Sam Sleeny; Farnham—are all done with great cleverness, and, were it not for the class-prejudice of which we have spoken, it might be said the execution was almost without a literary fault. The book is not big enough, and the story is not great enough, for further analysis. Everyone will read it with pleasure, and most with disappointment. It shows a great deal of cleverness, considerable talent, some genius, and very little character. The scene at the close, where Sam Sleeny murders his enemy Offitt, in one paragraph twisting and breaking his neck with his bare hands as if Offitt were a chicken needed for the next day's dinner, whereupon Maud, who stood by and saw the deed, gives him for the first time the love he has sought in vain for many years, is an intensely disagreeable episode; and the horror of it is not at all taken out of the reader's mind by the happy termination in the last chapter of the love affair of Farnham and Alice. (Harper & Bros. $1.)

Recent Fiction.

Had Mr. Fawcett given no other proof of his power as a writer, "An Ambitious Woman" would entitle him to high rank among American novelists. The tone of the story is thoroughly that of New York; the author knows his Gotham, historical and contemporaneous, shabby and genteel. The book is written in a style of marked elegance; the plot is kept carefully within the line of probability; and portraits of certain social lights are so clearly and subtly drawn as to be recognizable at a glance. The heroine is not lovable; she even seems at times an adumbration of Becky Sharp. The bitterness of her childhood's home, the persecutions endured at Mrs. Arcularius' fashionable school, and the hollowness of the society into which she makes her way with potent grace, may be accepted as circumstances which in some degree extenuate her shortcomings. So great is the interest and verisimilitude of her history that the fascinated reader, while withholding approval, can hardly visit it with his heaviest censure. Mr. Fawcett's humor is delightful, and his satire both just and pungent. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.)

"To Leeward" is neither a pleasant nor an elevated story. The history of an unfaithful wife and her destroyer—a sort of social wolf—could hardly be rendered agreeable, and it is about these two that the narrative ebbs and flows. The tale is not vicious, as some would have us believe—though there is no distinct moral to be drawn from it. We are certainly not called upon to applaud the crowning of triumphant vice. The excellent Diana de Charlerol is quite as alluringly portrayed as the guilty heroine, Leonora. The countries of Central America are never-failing themes for ridicule; and Mr. Crawford is at his best as a humorist in the following description of a ball in Guatemala:

> I was invited to a huge thing for the President—an entirely new President too, who had just cut the throats of the old President and of all his relations. I believe there was some sort of revolution at the time, and when it was over the victorious individual gave a ball. The refreshments were simple—brandy for the men and rosolio for the ladies; there was no compromise in the shape of a biscuit or a glass of water. The women sat round the room in a double row, like a court-ball, excepting that they all smoked large cigars, and industriously passed the liqueur. The men stood behind, and gave their undivided attention to the brandy. Not a soul spoke, and they all scowled fiercely at the brandy, the rosolio, and each other. A ghastly and tuneless quartet of instruments doled out a melancholy dirge, slower than anything ever heard at a funeral, and now and then some enterprising and funereal man led out a less enterprising but equally melancholy female in a strange step, like the tormented ghost of a waltz in chains. It was so hideous that I went out and laughed till I almost had a fit. I have never thought anything seemed very solemn since then—it destroyed the proportion in my brain. A pauper's burial on a rainy day is a wildly gay entertainment compared with that ball.

(Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Every great political convulsion has its poet and romancer. Perhaps Miss Tincker will make good her title to be considered the novelist of Italian Unity. Her new and picturesque story, "The Jewel in the Lotos," like all partisan writing, will be read with pleasure by those of the author's way of thinking. Some rusty fables have been revived, whose falsity able authors of various creeds have recently exposed; but writers of fiction are not bound to respect history. Three of Miss Tincker's dramatis-personæ may claim the rôle of heroine: One is English, another Italian, and the third Amercan. Neither is acceptable as the typical young girl of her nation. Aurelia seems but an ordinary coquet, Aurora too exalted to be believed in, and Teresa is so deliberate in her matrimonial arrangements as to remind one of the maid-servant who determined to marry without selecting any particular object upon which to rest her affections, because her disposition was such that she "Could be 'appy with most h'anybody." The portrait of the Duchess is the best in the book, and recalls that of her stupid Grace made familiar to us by the pencil of Du Maurier. The following bit of fine writing we commend to the attention of those minor artists who design the gorgeous paper offerings peculiar to the 14th of February:

> The Duke, who sketched and designed beautifully, had drawn and faintly colored a façade of a Temple of Love, with girls supporting the roof. But the lovely caryatids did not touch the ground. They stood on the bent knees of kneeling men, who surrounded each form with a sustaining arm, and looked up with adoring faces. The girls at the corners had both eyes and arms uplifted, and their faces bore the rapt expression of seraphic contemplation, while the kneeling figures regarded them with an absorbed and serious gaze; but, where the open roof rose in the centre, a girl at either side stood on her lover's hands instead of his knees, and, lifted high, bent her head under the leafy cornice, and laughed down into his face. From the draperies of these two figures two lovely Cupids, leaning to embrace each other, made the arch of the door, of which the keystone was a kiss.

There is more of it, but this will suffice. (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

"The Times of Charles the Twelfth"—the third volume in the series called "The Surgeon's Stories"—is as interesting as its predecessors and excels them in artistic workmanship. The narrative begins with a fine sketch of the opening eighteenth century, and follows the fortunes of King Charles—"a hero for whom the standard of common men was not made; great in prosperity, greater in adversity, unique in virtues, unique in faults; admired by many, understood by few, and equaled by none." Side by side with the story of King Charles runs that of his devoted follower, Gustaf Bertelsköld, the bravest and most glorious of the Carolins. (Jansen, McClurg & Co. $1.25.)

"Felicitas," a romance by Felix Dahn, is a brilliant picture of the time when the Western Empire breathed its last sigh, and Romulus Augustulus, the last imperial shadow, vanished at the beck of Odovaker. The story is of surpassing merit, full of dramatic incident, and gracefully written. (William S. Gottsberger.)

"The Mate of the Daylight" is the first in order of a collection of stories by Miss Sarah Orne Jewett. It would be impossible to find more accurate pictures of the supernaturally still life of a New England fishing-village and its retired mariners, "like worn old driftwood at the harbor-side." "The town had a strange, disorderly look, as if its buildings had been brought all at once and set down wherever there was room, but the inhabitants had never thought it worth while to take the trouble to arrange them better. . . It was like a company of soldiers which had broken ranks, and was altogether picturesque and charming." "A Landless Farmer" deals with plain country-folk, is told with great simplicity, and is full of power. It is not alone as a teller of dialect stories that Miss Jewett excels. Her style shows to great advantage in that quaint conceit, "Tom's Husband," and in the exquisit sketch, "A Little Traveler." Miss Jewett's studies of the New-England Deacon have the faithfulness and detail of Albrecht Durer's engravings, and every one has met at least one family of Ashbys: "They liked to see other folks put down, just as if it was going to set them up. They make me think of some o' them old marauders that used to live up into their castles, in old times, and then go out a oversetting and plundering. And I tell you that same sperit was in 'em. They was born a couple o' hundred years too late. Kind o' left-over folks, as it were." (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.)

A story of London by Hawley Smart, showing that its morals, like its atmosphere, are befogged, is called "Two Kisses." It introduces the reader into well-dressed and ill-behaved society. (T. B. Peterson & Bros. $1.)

"Floyd Grandon's Honor," by Miss Amanda M. Douglas, while possessing a certain attraction, is yet not a specimen of the author's best work. (Lee & Shepard.)

Miss Braddon never nods, and her vivid tale of the Commune, called "Under the Red Flag," is an exciting account of that time of terror. (Harper & Bros.)

"The Love of a Lifetime" is a pretty little story of a warm-hearted, conscientious New England girl, who waited through her whole life for the man she loved and by whom she was loved—hoping for the time when they should be free to be happy in each other without neglect of those whom they felt bound in duty to care for and work for. The heroine dies just as the time had come for the fruition of their hopes—happy at the end, as always, in the faithful love of the chosen of her heart, whose unconscious growing affection for a younger woman is not suffered by the author to weaken his devotion to his first love, or make him feel anything but the truest grief at her death. The story is a sad one and probably not uncommon in real life, and the enjoyment felt by the reader is therefore of a subdued kind, which prevents enthusiastic praise of the book. The best character in the story, except perhaps the heroine, is the simple, faithful friend of the lovers, Abram Potter, who furnishes also almost the only comic element of the tale. (Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.25.)

"The Executioner's Revenge" is the bloodthirsty title of a bloodthirsty work, appropriately bound in crimson, which purports to be a translation from the French. The Gallic varnish, however, is exceedingly thin, and as far as any local or national coloring is concerned the romance might as well belong to New York or Chicago. The hero of the story—who of course is a blue-blooded nobleman—in revenge for the seduction of his wife turns bandit, becomes the head of les Vengeurs, and, when about to be captured, conveniently blows himself up. He reappears during the French Revolution in 1793, turns executioner that he may have revenge by beheading his ancient enemy, and dies with becoming celerity when he discovers that along with his enemy he has also guillotined his own son. The story is improbable, the characters poorly drawn, and the moral nil. (Rand, McNally & Co. $1.)

Literary Notes.

There has been a notable reduction in the price of the first editions of Dickens' works, the demand having brought into market in Enland a large number of copies.

The second volume of the Thurlow Weed autobiography has gone to press at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s. It will probably be ready early in the coming month. This volume completes the work.

"Ouida" asks: "When will English reviewers rid themselves of their Puritanical prejudices, and cease to regard works of art with the narrowness of the Methodist and the ignorance of the provincial?"

The historian Ranke, who a few days ago reached his 89th year, has just published the fourth volume of his "Universal History." It deals with the Eastern Empire and the origin of the German-Roman Kingdoms.

The original trust-deed of Shakspeare's Blackfriars estate, executed in 1618, and ratifying the uses of that estate given in the poet's will, has been lately added to the Shakspearean rarities preserved at Hollingbury Copse, near Brighton.

Of the 180 authors and writers convened in Paris to promote the erection of a statue to Balzac three declined to adhere to the project—MM. Alfred Assolant, J. de Goncourt, and Emile Zola. The monument will cost 130,000 francs. The money is to be raised by a collection of sketches and essays by the authors, and by four theatrical performances.

The Rev. Adin Ballou, of Hopedale, Mass., is preparing a history and genealogy of the Ballou family. Much of the material is gathered, and the work will be published soon. Those of the name and family are invited to correspond. The Ballou family reaches back to the very early days, and is said to be of Huguenot extraction. The home of the first progenitor was near Providence, R. I.

What appears to be an authoritative statement concerning the authorship of "The Bread-Winners" is made in the *Herald*, of Cleveland, in which city resides Col. John Hay. It says Col. Hay "insists, with a positiveness and emphasis admitting no dispute, that he did not write the story"; and that he declares he "had no hand in it, directly or indirectly, and does not know who the author is."

An anecdotal paper on Gustave Courbet, the eccentric French artist and Communist, will be contributed to the February *Century* by Titus Munson Coan. Among the illustrations will be a full-page copy of Courbet's famous painting, "The Musician," which was conspicuous among the Courbet paintings at the recent Bartholdi loan exhibition; and a picture of the scene in the Place Vendôme when Courbet and his men were pulling down the Vendôme Column.

The "Year-Book and Calendar of the Reformed Episcopal Church for 1883-'4," compiled and edited by the Rev. J. W. Fairley, of Newburg, N. Y., and published at the Reformed Episcopal Rooms, Philadelphia, is devoted entirely to matters pertaining to the religious organization by which it is issued; but the article on the "Origin of the Reformed Episcopal Church," and that on the "Points of Difference Between the Protestant Episcopal and the Reformed Episcopal Churches," will prove of interest to the general reader.

The "Scholastic Annual" for the year 1884 is a pamphlet of about eighty pages, issued by J. A. Lyons, at the University of Notre Dame, Ind. The publication is now in its ninth year. It contains—besides the usual Catholic calendar, and a variety of miscellaneous matter, religious and otherwise—astrological predictions for the current year, not only covering the weather during the several months, but also giving a minute personal description of the individual who will be elected President of the United States on the 4th of November next.

There have now been issued the first and second parts of the Goodrich Family Memorial, being the English history of the family from an early date; and also the history of William and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, of Wethersfield, Conn., with four generations of their descendants. The work of compilation has been done by Edwin Hubbard, of this city, a man peculiarly qualified for the task. It is the intention to issue further parts as more matter is obtained; and the hope is expressed that in the course of time there may be a full genealogical history of the descendants of William Goodrich who are now scattered over this country, embracing among their number Col. G. G. Hammond, H. G. Goodrich, and others of this city.

Books Received.

NO-NAME SERIES: DIANE CORYVAL. Boston: Roberts Bros.

THE MILLIONAIRE: A NOVEL. New York: Harper & Bros. 20 cents.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JOHN MITCHELL, M. D. Chicago: Shepard & Johnston.

THE BREAD-WINNERS: A SOCIAL STUDY. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

MY SAINT JOHN. By James M. Ludlow. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 10 cents.

THIRLBY HALL: A NOVEL. By W. E. Norris. New York: Harper & Bros. 25 cents.

SUGGESTIONS TO CHINA-PAINTERS. By M. Louise McLaughlin. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. $1.

JOHN FOSTER: LIFE AND THOUGHTS. By W. W. Everts, D. D. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $1.

THE HAPPY ISLES; AND OTHER POEMS. By S. H. M. Byers. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. $1.25.

ONE-THOUSAND-AND-ONE RIDDLES. Compiled by Nellie Greenaway. New York: J. S. Ogilvie & Co. 15 cents.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF ANCIENT, MEDIEVAL, AND MODERN PEOPLES, ETC. New York and Chicago: A. S. Barnes & Co.

THE COMPLETE CARRIAGE AND WAGON PAINTER: A CONCISE COMPENDIUM, ETC. Illustrated. By Fritz Schriber. New York: M. T. Richardson.

A TRUE HISTORY OF THE CHARGE OF THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY AT CHANCELLORSVILLE. By Pennock Huey. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAILROADS OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR THE YEAR 1883. Lansing, Mich.: W. S. George & Co.

JOHN BULL AND HIS ISLAND. By Max O'Rell. Translated from the French under the Supervision of the Author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Paper. 50 cents.

THE KINGDOMS OF NATURE; OR, LIFE AND ORGANIZATION FROM THE ELEMENTS TO MAN. By Ransom Dexter, A. M., M. D., LL. D. Illustrated. Chicago: Fairbanks, Palmer & Co.

GROWTH THROUGH OBEDIENCE. Baccalaureate Sermon, Preached in the Church of Amherst College, June 24, 1883, by Julius H. Seelye, President of the College. Boston: Ginn, Heath & Co.

POEMS BY MATTHEW ARNOLD. In Two Volumes. Volume I.—EARLY POEMS, NARRATIVE POEMS, AND SONNETS. Volume II.—LYRIC, DRAMATIC, AND ELEGIAC POEMS. New York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

THE LIFE, LETTERS, AND LITERARY REMAINS OF EDWARD BULWER, LORD LYTTON. By His Son. With Portraits and Illustrations. Volume I. (Containing Volumes I. and II. of the English Edition). New York: Harper & Bros. $2.75.

AMERICAN ORATORS AND ORATORY: COMPRISING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, ETC. By C. M. Whitman, of the Iowa Press Association. With an Introduction by the Hon. Frank Gilbert. Illustrated. Chicago: Fairbanks, Palmer & Co.

BUSINESS READER: MANHOOD IN BUSINESS; OR, MONEY, ITS NECESSITY, HISTORY, AND THE METHODS OF ITS HONORABLE ACQUISITION; WITH ILLUSTRATIVE AND SUGGESTIVE SELECTIONS FROM THE BEST AUTHORS. By H. L. Reade. Chicago: Geo. Sherwood & Co. $1.

BIBLICAL LIGHTS AND SIDE-LIGHTS: TEN THOUSAND ILLUSTRATIONS, WITH THIRTY THOUSAND CROSS-REFERENCES, CONSISTING OF FACTS, INCIDENTS, AND REMARKABLE DECLARATIONS TAKEN FROM THE BIBLE. By the Rev. Charles E. Little. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $4.

THEOLOGY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. By Dr. Gustav Friederich Oehler, Late Professor in the Evangelical Seminary in Tübingen. A REVISION OF THE TRANSLATION, ETC. By George E. Day, Professor of the Hebrew Language and Literature, etc., in Yale College. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $3.

TIME'S CHANGES.

They parted, with clasps of hand,
And kisses, and burning tears;
They met in a foreign land
After some twenty years.

Met as acquaintances meet,
Smilingly, tranquil-eyed—
Not even the least little beat
Of the heart upon either side!

They chatted of this and that,
The nothings that make up life—
She in a Gainsborough hat,
And he in black for his wife.

Ah, what a comedy this!
Neither was hurt, it appears;
Yet once she had leaned to his kiss,
And once he had known her tears.

—*T. B. Aldrich.*

LOTTA IN LONDON.

The First Night of the "Little Lady" at the Comique—A Fiasco Followed by Success.

The English Jealous of American Artists—American Bad Taste.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—[Special Correspondence.]—Saturday night Lotta made her début at the Opera Comique Theatre. The event was attended with circumstances both unfortunate and disgraceful. I will try to relate some of them. Miss Minnie Palmer has been acting here, under the management of Mr. Rogers, and was to return to London in a few weeks under the same manager at the Strand Theatre, which is en face the Opera Comique. Miss Palmer had been fairly well received, but it had been given out that she was an imitator of Miss Lotta, who is the only genuine comedienne of her school, and indeed the "original." Lotta has been advertised with the "overmuch and overstrong" methods that the English now assume to be purely American, and which, I rejoice to say, hinder rather than help the venture of a new candidate for favor and favorable criticism. This is the sort of thing that appeared on the play bills and on the program:

> Extract from *Truth:* Lotta is to appear at the Opera Comique next month under the experienced auspices of Mr. Harry Jackson. An American writing on the subject says: "You have sent us your pet, Irving; we now send you our pet, Lotta." This young lady, who is known best in America under the euphemistic title of "The Dramatic Cocktail," is not, as is supposed, a mere dancer and singer, but she is an accomplished actress. According to all accounts she defies criticism, she scorns convention, she can be judged by no standard, and she is universally beloved, as if she were a spoiled child of the play-going public.
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> Extract from the *Era:* All old Californians will recall Miss Lotta's farewell benefit before trying her fortune in the East. It was a bumper. Not only was the house crowded, but the "little lady's" admirers bought tickets by the hundred and tore them up. The bill was pretty much all Lotta, and Lotta was encored in everything.
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> Her good fortune followed her to New York, where she made her appearance at Wallack's in an adaptation written for her by the late John Brougham, from Dickens' novel "Old Curiosity Shop." She played the dual characters of Little Nell and the Marchioness, which stamped her as an actress possessing great pathos and original genius. Her career has been one of continued success; her charity and unspotted reputation, together with her charming and winning manner, endearing her to all who know her, both socially and professionally. She is immensely rich, and on her visit to San Francisco about four years ago she determined to leave a lasting remembrance to the Californians. She therefore built a drinking fountain, costing about $20,000, as a parting gift to the City of San Francisco, where she first made her reputation.
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> A good story is told of this little lady while playing in Philadelphia. After the performance the crowd which always assembled round the stage door to see her leave the theatre was so dense that the police had great difficulty in keeping a passage for her to get to her carriage. She succeeded in doing so at last with some difficulty, but her mother was shut in the crowd. One of the boys cried out: "Here, say, get out, darn you, let the mother through; for I reckon if it hadn't been for the old woman there wouldn't have been no Lotta!"

"WOW AND WUMPUS."

However, the Opera Comique was thronged from stalls to gallery with an audience aristocratic and critical, although I fancy not favorably predisposed. When I entered the theatre I had no notion I should see so many of the "first-night" people present. I do not remember to have seen more, especially at this "off season" of the year. When Lotta appeared on the boards to my surprise she was received with unusual boisterousness. The stalls and dress-circle loudly applauded, as is not their wont in London, and the gallery hissed somewhat. As Lotta went on the hissing continued and increased to the seeming amazement and palpable annoyance of the "little lady." The demonstration in the gallery was such that it was evident to all present that the opposition was planned and organized. After a while the hissing and howling in the gallery subsided and eventually ceased. All seemed to go well, and Lotta began to get the sympathy of her audience, when, as her first song with William A. (Howard of Wallack's Theatre), she struck up the "Sweet By-and-By." This was the signal of a renewal of the unseemly and indecorous demonstration of the gallery, which seemed for a passing moment to be shared in by other parts of the house. It is inconceivable that any manager at all knowing a London audience could have consented to so inopportune a song. It is known all over Great Britain as a Moody and Sankey hymn, and was sung, not as a parody, but the identical sacred words of the hymn were used, accompanied with a dance. This was hissed off the stage, and for a little while it was doubtful if Lotta could go on. During the suspense of the audience Lotta came before the footlights and said with embarrassment amounting to confusion: "I do not understand this, gentlemen." At this point the coldness of the audience was simply Arctic, and the performance seemed doomed to be a lamentable failure. The play went on, and Lotta again began the conquest of the house. Her "cocktail" caprices became amusing, and the stalls and dress-circle gave the comedienne a morsel of sympathy. Just as she was getting fairly well into her work Mr. Arthur Dacre made his appearance as Sir Hugh, which was the next signal for a "wow and a wumpus," and he was hissed into a "confusion of face," into an indistinctness of speech, from which he did not recover during the evening. Dacre has for some time been in the courts suing for a divorce, and the case has gone against him not only "in court," but in the sense of decency and the sympathy of the English people. Here was another egregious blunder, for Sir Hugh begins his stage speeches by telling of his social wrongs, and how indifferent he is to the opinion of the world while he himself knows his innocence. Mr. Dacre was hissed every time he made his appearance on the boards. Mr. Howard, who took the part of William A. some four years ago with Lotta, was brought here at that lady's request to assume this silly part. He has grown much stouter in these four years, and now is so deaf that unfortunately he cannot understand a word that is being said upon the stage. And now, to cap the climax, the play selected for the opening night was "Musette." A more incoherent, unintelligible, impossible hotch-potch was never palmed off on an audience as a "dramatic story," as the playwright calls it. As the piece went on I could not for the life of me make out whether the scene was laid in Asia, Africa, Europe, or America. The titles and dreary dialog were English; indeed all of the characters well might be, except the principal character, that of Musette, and she was a hoidenish far-West-of-American child, of vulgar speech and intolerable breeding. When the curtain fell I was simply bewildered, having caught no key to all the mystery of the plot. The audience shared my confusion, for they could not believe their ears or eyes that the play was over. Confusion was kept up to the last, and the curtain fell leaving the audience in all sorts of mingled estimates of the performance. Except this, that Lotta herself deserved a better fate. She did conquer her audience, and before the fall of the curtain she had won their enthusiasm.

DESPERATION OF A RIVAL MANAGER.

I was anxious to ferret out the meaning of the organized opposition and also to pay my compliments to the ever-popular little American actress, and especially to express my sympathy for her personally in what was nothing less than a dramatic fiasco. So I was asked to see her after the performance, where, in her dressing-room, I was presented to her, with several well known American ladies and gentlemen and a few very democratic Londoners who were in deep sympathy with Lotta, and came to express their mortification at the rude and vulgar demonstrations of the evening. I found Miss Lotta wholly unnerved and depressed. She told me she had never before in all her life met with a rebuff of any sort, and had never heard a hiss which she interpreted as meant for herself. She further said had her mother not "braced her up" to her work she would have quitted the stage not to have returned to it after the first unfavorable reception.

Mr. Harry Jackson, her very gentlemanly and genial manager, asked me to his office, and there frankly told me that he was sure that those vulgar fellows in the gallery had been paid to be present, and that it grew out of the jealousy of a supposed rival manager. He showed me letters addressed to him from this manager asking him to consent to a "newspaper war," that a furor might be created in the way of advertising and in the interest of business. Mr. Jackson took no notice of these letters, and he supposed, certainly without further evidence, that their author was the instigator of this scene of mortification to all decent Londoners, as well as of indignation to all Miss Lotta's friends.

UNFRIENDLY NEWSPAPER CRITICS.

The newspapers were not only unfriendly, but were ungenerous in their criticisms, with two or three most noticeable exceptions. First of all, not one that I saw hinted at the organized opposition, which was freely spoken of and indignantly condemned by those strangers who were about me, and by newspaper men with whom I conversed. Neither did I see in any paper a sincerely-expressed regret at the vulgar proceedings of the gallery, which gave to the whole evening much the character of a dog-fight. I heard a well-known lady of the aristocracy, trying to press her way through the crowd, say to her husband, "Do let us get out of this horrid place."

It is worthy of notice that the *Morning Post*, the fashionable morning paper, made a most fair and friendly criticism, and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the most literary and ablest of all the London dailies, in closing a pleasant and every way just notice of the performance said:

> But even the poor part of Musette showed that Miss Lotta possessed talents of a peculiar order. She obeys no set of recognized dramatic laws, she has unflagging spirits and vivacity, her byplay is clever and original, and, though somewhat pronounced, is free from vulgarity; her voice, though not very strong, is pleasant. Miss Lotta has a large répertoire at her disposal, and it is to be hoped that so experienced and enterprising a manager as Mr. Harry Jackson will at once see the necessity of making a change in the program. When Miss Lotta has had a fair chance there is every reason to believe that she will have a long and successful season.

SOME SIMPLE TRUTH.

In offering some further explanation of the failure of this first night two or three things which I know may well be told. First of all, a London audience is hard to play to. It is the most conventional audience, as London is the most conventional society, on the face of the earth. London is so conventional that, as Lotta would ask: "Ain't it funny?" (This is not unusual American grammar.) Everybody goes in flocks in London. So nobody expresses an opinion until by hints and tentative phrases, by statements half interrogatory, there grows up a consensus of judgment, and this instantly becomes a fashion, and fashion is the "almighty" in London; more almighty than ever the dollar was in America. Then, again, the playgoing section of society, outside the literary people, are a dull, heavy, and irresponsive mass. Unless wit is very palpable and pronounced, it wholly escapes the audience. This was strikingly noticeable Saturday night. When Lotta would say something full of rattling fun her English audience were wondering what it was all about.

I never saw Mr. Irving act so well as he did in New York. Miss Terry told me that she never saw her "friend and comrade" act so well. She further said that they had never played to such quick, subtle intellects. The rule is, English people are dull, slow, ponderous, and "in season and out of season" they are conventional. Lotta is out of the common. They did not in the least know what to make of her. She bewildered them with her eyes and her heels, for all were "on the go" every minute of her presence on the stage. And it is no use to cover over the matter or to mince it, but the truth is this, that the English do not like the Americans and are jealous of them. Any American who has made any way in England has done so by merit unaided one whit by any generous help from Englishmen. I wish to make one conspicuous exception. Henry Irving put himself out of his way to help Edwin Booth. I know that Henry Irving paid Edwin Booth £1,800 for eighteen performances—the first money Booth had cleared in London. I was here for Booth's first night at the Princess' Theatre, and no man ever had to fight the prejudices of an audience to greater disadvantage than he; for the theatre was not yet finished, and his support was wretched. As usual, the press cut him to pieces, and without either intelligence or discrimination. Again, I am reminded of what Ellen Terry said when in New York, that she had never read such literary and discriminating criticisms of Mr. Irving's acting and of her own as in the American papers.

Mary Anderson is just now the fashion, and in spite of the press. The critics disparaged her by saying, all in a chorus, "She is pretty, she is statuesque, she poses well, but——" I remember how I laughed when I read the notice of Jefferson's first night in "Rip Van Winkle" in London. The criticisms were on this wise: "He is very good, but—but the play is not very much. It is a pity he does not take some more difficult part and let us see what he can do." Now, in short, London is the most provincial great Capital in Europe in its "society." Please be good enough to remember this limitation. In its "society" it is provincial. It reminds me, say, of an American city like Boston, which in its society is more cosmopolitan than London.

AMERICAN BAD ART.

But I, too, will add my protest against the American fashion—unhappily a growing one—of mixing up the sacred and profane, the venerable and the rank, all in an "Irish stew," which could be so inartistic as to introduce a very pretty revival hymn with dancing and low comedy. No country in Christendom, except America, could for one moment endure such a strain on good taste. It is not a matter of morals, but of art. Lotta did not see the incongruity of the mixture. She said it always met with tremendous applause in America. So much the worse for America. The English go to church or dissenting chapel Sunday, and do up their religion in a decorous way. Then Monday they can give themselves over to as much nastiness as other people. I do not say to more; but, so far as I know, they are much like their neighbors. But they have taste enough, artistic perception enough, not to mix their moral nastiness with their church ritual.

Saturday night, when Lotta began to sing the "Sweet By-and-By" in the midst of her rollicking and dancing, my temperature went down to 32° below zero. I was frozen tight up, and so was the whole house. She says in America it would have brought her enthusiastic encore.

STILL SHE CONQUERS.

Last night Lotta appeared again to a very good audience. She had cut out this hymn and other objectionable things upon the advice of discreet friends. There was not a hiss during the evening. She was often called before the curtain, and the performance was a distinct success. The audience resented the mean and unworthy opposition of the opening night, and once more showed that English people will always have fair play. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, who were not playing, occupied with their beautiful young son a box; and I saw again many members of the aristocracy and more "mashers" than I have seen outside the Gaiety in any theatre for many a day. Mrs. Bancroft sent Lotta an exquisit bouquet after the play. Mr. Labouchère sent the "little lady" a very pretty note after her opening night, as did also one of the *Pall Mall Gazette* staff. Sunday her handsome apartments at the West End hotel, the Continental, were the scene of much congratulation as well as of sympathy for the unfortunate circumstances of the opening night. One very old member of the nobility called Sunday, beside a number of young aristocrats. Lotta will yet be a rage in London.

ROBERT LAIRD COLLIER.

AN OLD STORY REVIVED.

The *Broad Arrow*, an English paper, reviews the following story, which has been told of many soldiers and nationalities. It says: "Who is the hero of the following true story? A mild but zealous disciplinarian was briskly passing a sentine, on his way to his official residence, when he turned upon the stalwart guardian and demanded the reason why he did not challenge him. In vain the sentry declared that he knew him to be the ——; he was emphatically told his duty was to challenge every one who approached him, and warming with excitement, the gallant officer exclaimed, 'Challenge all, challenge me, sir!' 'Well, then,' said the sturdy pupil, lowering his rifle and bringing it to the charge, 'I do challenge you. Give the countersign, sir!' and the hasty superior, having in the course of his practical instruction allowed the word to slip his memory, was forthwith made a prisoner and driven into the sentry-box. So situated, the worthy preceptor was soon granted another opportunity of estimating the effects of his teaching. A policeman, passing, demanded why the sentinel had imprisoned the gentleman. 'You foolish fellow,' said he, 'why, it is the ——!' But the only reply from the sentry was the vociferous demand, 'Give the countersign!' The policeman, deeming his uniform to be a sufficient authority for passing the sentry, had also forgotten to learn the word, and he too was ordered into the sentry-box, from which he and his distinguished fellow-prisoner were rescued only when the sentry was relieved."

DAISIES.

For The Chicago Tribune.

You sleepy little daisies,
All covered up tonight
Beneath your dainty blankets,
Of fleecy snow so white,
I wonder what you're dreaming
Through all these Winter-naps,
Asleep so snug and cozy
In your littled ruffled caps.

I half believe you daisies
Are hiding in these beds;
Afraid Jack Frost will catch you,
You've covered up your heads;
Now tell me, have I guessed it,
And is it really so,
You little drowsy darlings,
Asleep beneath the snow?

But never spake a daisy
One single, little word:
The dreamy, dainty darlings,
I don't believe they heard.
But, when the Queen of Springtime
Shall come from 'mid her bowers,
With bells and trumpets sounding
To waken all the flowers—

When shining, sparkling dewdrops
Shall fill the buttercup,
And glad, warm rays of sunshine
Shall drink their blankets up—
O then these little daisies
Will wake with sweet surprise,
And kiss us all good-morning,
And open wide their eyes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. MADGE A. PORTER.

AGRICULTURE.

A Conflict Between the Homesteaders and the Cattle-Raisers.

The Value of Saltpetre When Used as a Fertilizer for Wheat.

General Notes Relating to the Farm, Live Stock, and Husbandry.

LIVE STOCK.

Stockmen and Homesteaders.

In an article recently published Gen. James S. Brisbin stated that "The Homestead and Preëmption laws allow any settler to enter upon a cattle or sheep range and take up lands. There are a lot of men who make a business of annoying the cattle and sheep men by going on their ranges and taking up land, not for the purpose of using it, but to be bought off. I had a man lay off a farm around my herder's house and quietly squat upon it. A neighbor of mine had all of his corrals and stables preëmpted by an enterprising settler. The temptation to kill these ragamuffins is very great." The wrath of the pastoral General is quite natural, for the tax imposed upon the great live-stock interest by these settlers is indeed too grievous to be borne by those who have for years been using the lands which belong to the whole people of this country—men who have, as Gen. Brisbin has shown in "The Beef Bonanza," struggled along on these broad ranges, and as a reward for their arduous toil, much of it done in the luxurious cities of the East and of Europe, have received a beggarly 40 to 60 per cent per year upon their investments. A business in which there is so little profit should be protected from the rapacious squatter, who wants a hundred and sixty acres of the many square miles of range which the stockman claims as his by the right of might and of custom made by such as he.

But the General is not hopeless. He sees a way out of the difficulties which have made stock-growing on the plains so onerous and unsatisfactory to the large operators. He says: "The uplands and grassy plains so long believed to be valueless have become valuable, and should be sold to the stockmen at nominal values. Uncle Sam is a lucky fellow, and always finding something valuable where nobody else could see anything. Who, a few years ago, would have given a cent an acre for the uplands of the plains? Yet here they are already in demand at 10 to 20 cents per acre, with a steady market." There may be those who would ask, "Why should these lands, which a short time ago were thought to be valueless, be now sold at a nominal value to men who will never make the grassy plains more productive than they have been and are?" People of the United States, in whom the ownership of these lands rests, may inquire, "Who are these men who have so long enjoyed without money and without price the benefits yielded by our own land?" And Gen. Brisbin would frankly reply that many of the shareholders in the stock-raising companies of the plains are the lords and capitalists of the Old World, who are by securing possession of large tracts of Uncle Sam's domain transferring to the New World the struggle between the working classes and inherited capital. Uncle Sam may not be able to distinguish clearly a difference between the rights of the single squatter or homesteader, who asks for only enough to make for himself and his family a home, and the rights of those squatters who have given proof in plenty of their determination to control ranges great enough to give room for powerful European nations to lose themselves in. What are cattle-raisers and other stockmen but squatters, who as a rule have not the shadow of a legal claim upon the lands they hold and over which their stock ranges.

The Composition of the Flesh of Domestic Animals.

The composition of the carcasses of animals used for human food cannot fail to be of interest to every one, producers and consumers alike. To the former it furnishes a guide to the economic production of supplies to meet the demands for human nutriment, and to the latter the knowledge which every intelligent individual needs in the selection of foods. But thus far the organic constituents alone are of paramount importance. It is true that in all animal nutrition the vital functions cannot operate in the absence of proper supplies of inorganic materials, the principal elements being sulphur, phosphorus, chlorine, potassium, sodium, calcium, and iron, but the relative proportions of these elements in all kinds of animal foods make them comparatively unimportant in the consideration of food supply by consumers, while notwithstanding their importance to producers but little attention has been given them, except possibly to a limited extent in the study of the composition of milks.

Cattle feeding, as a rule, is less exhaustive to the farm than other branches of agriculture because of the valuable services domestic animals render in the transformation of organic materials into conditions suitable for nutrition of plants; but all farm animals are not alike either in their power of producing manure or in the quantities of mineral elements needed in their nutrition and development. The relative value of the different races has during the last year been made the subject of a valuable paper by Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, of Rothamstead, in England, embodying the results of analyses of the mineral matters of different parts of the carcasses of beef cattle, sheep, and swine. While it is not possible to give here an extended abstract of this interesting paper, there may be presented a portion of the valuable abstract of it published in a late number of the *Journal of the Chemical Society of London:*

"Phosphoric-acid lime and magnesia comprise more than 80 per cent of the ashes. They are present to the largest extent in the ash of oxen, less in that of the sheep, and still less in that of the pig. . . . Although oxen and sheep have a higher percentage of nitrogenous substance, or proteine, than pigs, yet the amount of ash from non-bony parts is less in proportion to that from the bones in the case of the ruminants than in that of the pigs, because the latter animals have only a relatively small proportion of bone. Comparing the percentage composition of the ashes of the entire bodies of the different animals, the chief points of distinction are that the ash of pigs contains more of sulphuric acid, chlorine, potash, and soda than the ash of other animals; on the other hand, the ash from ruminants contains more lime than pig ash, whilst in the ash of pigs and oxen there is a higher percentage of phosphoric acid than in that of sheep. It is shown that a given live weight of oxen contains more mineral matter than the same weight of sheep, but that a given weight of sheep has much more than the same weight of pigs. The loss of mineral constituents to a farm by the production and sale of mere fattening increase is estimated to be very small, greater of course in the case of growing than of only fattening animals. Approximately it may be stated that the loss of phosphoric acid per acre would be more in milk, and four or five times more in wheat or barley grain, or hay, than in the fattening increase of oxen or sheep. The land would lose about twice as much lime in the animals increase as in milk, or wheat, or barley grain, but only about one-tenth as much as in hay. Of potash, the land would lose a fraction of a pound per acre in animal increase, six or eight times as much in milk, twenty or thirty times as much in wheat or barley grain, and more than 100 times as much in hay."

As regards the preservation of the fertility of the soil we see how much more important is the production of meat than the production of grains or hay. That as regards the losses in the mineral elements of plant-food the production of pork is more economical than that of beef or mutton, but at the same time we find that the losses in this connection are by no means insignificant, and should not be disregarded. The entire paper of Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert is characteristic, and is well worthy of careful perusal and study by all intelligent and progressive agriculturists.

Feeding Calves with Skim-Milk.

The question of the best method of feeding cattle for the production of a maximum quantity of good flesh at a minimum cost is one of growing importance and of paramount interest to the breeder and feeder. Both experiment and observation have shown that systematic and careful feeding should be begun at an early age, but the matter of the best and most economical food to be administered has not yet been fully determined. There is no doubt, however, that the condition of the digestive apparatus and functions of the young animal are such that there is an imperative demand for highly-nitrogenous nutriment, or proteine, and that in the earlier periods of existence milk is the most suitable form for its administration. As the age advances it may be supplemented by other kinds of nitrogenous material, with additions of starchy matters. Very many authorities contend that such additions in the earlier stages of development are useless and even hurtful, and contend that nothing is so suitable and at the same time so economical as whole milk. But in later times the question of substitution of skim-milk for whole milk, with the addition of starchy substances as substitutes for the fats removed in the cream, has been advocated with more or less enthusiasm. But much of the support of this plan lacks the basis of careful experiment and is therefore of little value. In this connection, however, we have the results of careful experiments made during the last year in Germany and lately made public. In this experiment three calves were fed with skim milk, to which was added suitable quantities of malt sprouts and earth-nut cake. The development of the calves appears to have been in every way satisfactory, while the financial results seem to be all that can be desired, for it is stated that in one calf the saving effected by this mode of feeding over the plan of suckling or feeding whole milk was 30 per cent and in the others something over 50 per cent.

These are important results, and the experiments they represent should be carefully repeated under different conditions and in different localities. If the same or a satisfactory degree of development may be secured in this utilization of skim milk, with adjuncts of other concentrated foods, the savings that may be effected in rearing calves by means of it becomes an important item of profit.

Dogs.

If to the account of the dogs of this country were charged the cost of feeding them, the damages they do directly by the destruction of property and of life, and the injury their vicious habits have inflicted upon the agricultural interests by discouraging wool-growing; and if on the other side of the account were credited all the good they have done, real and fancied—it would be found that the balance against the dogs would exceed the cost of keeping all the sheep in America. One important charge made against them would be that they help men, who should be in better business, to kill birds which, if permitted to live, would keep down the number of insects injurious to food-crops. It may be no fault of the dog that he is thus brought into the business of increasing the cost of living, but it certainly is the fault of the industrious and honest workers, who are ever called upon to pay the cost of the necessities and the pleasures of the idle and the vicious.

A remarkable thing in this connection is that the very class which should be first to demand the restraint, if not the extinction, of dogs is the class which is most ready to claim the right and privilege of keeping them. The poor are always more burdened with these curses than are the rich; the idle loafer is more likely to have hanging about him half a dozen vicious curs than the honest worker is to have even one. Yet there are few sound arguments in favor of the continued existence of these destructive and costly animals. That they are grateful to those who have won their affections is true—so would be the tens of thousands of little children now homeless and friendless if even a like care and petting were given to them. That dogs can be made useful by training is true in a limited sense; but it can scarcely be shown, even under the circumstances most favorable to the canines, that their work is really profitable. Observant flock-owners who carefully analyze the cost and the profit of every part of their business declare that the shepherd dog, that embodiment of canine intelligence, is not a profitable assistant on the farm, even in caring for sheep, the work for which he has been especially fitted by generations of careful training. An average boy of 10 can do all that the shepherd dog can do and much more, and will cost little more for food, and boys of 10 can be had for less than a well-trained dog will cost.

When the whole subject has been thoroughly sifted there is found in favor of dogs little more than a misdirected and mawkish sentiment, which leads otherwise sensible people into the filthy habit of fondling flea-bitten and carrion-loving beasts; and, on the other hand, abundant and unquestionable evidence showing that the existence of uncontrolled dogs is a serious menace to the property and lives of all, and a great check to the advancement of a most important industry.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the horse market during the last week:

Description.	Years.	Hands.	Lbs.	Price.
Bay driver	5	15¼	1,000	$ 125
Brown driver	6	16	1,100	135
Draft team	6	16	2,900	400
Farm team	10	16	2,200	175
Brown horse	9	15¼	1,100	75
Bay horse	8	15¾	1,200	130
Brown horse	6	15	1,100	85
Three streeters	6	15½	1,100	360
Bay mare	6	15½	1,600	225

Live Stock Notes.

The Indiana Wool-Growers' Association will hold a meeting in Indianapolis Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Indiana Swine-Breeders' Association will hold its eighth annual meeting at Indianapolis, beginning Wednesday, Jan. 30.

The *Massachusetts Plowman* says that it has been proven that milch cows keep in better health where they have plenty of light, and also give more milk.

Tuesday, Jan. 29, the Indiana Jersey cattle-breeders will meet in Indianapolis at 1 o'clock p. m. A number of papers of interest to Jersey breeders will be read.

Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, states that for the fast and cheap production of pork raw peas are 50 per cent better than cooked peas or Indian corn in any form.

There are in Pennsylvania 854,156 milch-cows, 861,019 other cattle, and 15,062 oxen—the horned cattle being worth altogether $51,989,100. The value of dairy products for the year will be about $40,000,000.

The President of the New York Dairymen's Association says that Holstein milk contains very small cream globules, which are slow to rise; hence the Holstein milk will bear transportation better than the milk of any other cow.

The attendance at the Iowa Wool-Growers' Association was not large. The general sentiment expressed was that sheep-growing was profitable in Iowa if the dogs could be gotten rid of. The Legislature will be importuned to abolish the curs.

A dairy farmer says that his herd of cows, which had usually been supplied with water from pipes and troughs in the stalls were, on account of an obstruction in the pipes, obliged to be turned out twice a day, while the weather was cold, to be watered in the yard. The quantity of milk instantly decreased, and in three days the falling off became very considerable. After the pipes were mended and the cows again watered as before in their stalls the flow of milk returned. Cows when giving milk are more sensitive to the cold than when they are dry, and exposure to severe cold interferes with the secretion of milk.

In the dairy district near Chicago most of the calves are slaughtered at a very early age for veal, as their owners estimate that each calf would require for its sustenance, until old enough to live upon other food, milk which if sold would bring from $12 to $15. Of course no man will take the trouble to feed a calf $12 worth of milk and then accept that sum for the animal when 4 or 6 weeks old. Yet if a little care was used to select a bull of good blood the calves might be readily made worth $25 to $30 when old enough to live on hay and grain, and worth $75 to $100 when they give milk.

An item floating around says that for hundreds of years the Jerseys have been closely bred, with but one object in view—that is, to produce the largest amount of rich and highly-colored cream from a given amount of food; and, in furtherance of this plan, every precaution is taken to prevent the introduction of any blood that may deteriorate the rich qualities of the pure-bred Jersey. It does not add, as it might, that the American breeder of Jerseys has done more to improve the breed than all the efforts of the island breeders accomplished in a like time. The publication of records of butter-making performances has been a most powerful factor in their advance.

One who had in the New York market early last spring a remarkably fine lot of Cotswolds said that the first element of success in the production of such stock is securing a good breed. The next thing is to keep them growing from the time they are weaned until they are taken to the slaughter-house; they should never be permitted to lose flesh. He fed all the hay, peas, and oats they would eat, peas being better than Indian corn for making mutton. Oats furnish nitrogenous matter for the formation of muscle. His sheep each got not less than one or two pounds of turnips each day, with plenty of straw to eat and to lie on; a good shed is provided, with a supply of pure water and salt to taste at pleasure.

Would it not pay farmers in the neighborhood of cities to raise cows of good grade to supply the demand from private families for milch cows? There are many families who prefer to keep a cow for their own use rather than trust to the honor of some dairyman of character and habits of which the consumer of milk can have no knowledge, and such families are usually willing to pay a good price for a good cow.

A meeting of importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses at Des Moines yesterday formed the Iowa Clydesdale Breeders' and Importers' Association. The officers elected were August Pesh Moulton, President; William Buchanan, of Cedar Rapids, Vice-President; M. S. Devin, of Des Moines, Secretary; J. E. Fagan, of Perry, Treasurer, with the President, Secretary, and Treasurer constituting the Executive Committee. Addresses were delivered by A. B. Mathews, of Kansas City, and S. R. Ashbaugh, of Hilldale, Mich. A resolution was passed asking the State Agricultural Society to make the American Clydesdale Stud Book and Scotch Stud Book authority for admission of Clydesdales to compete for premiums. Adjourned to meet here the week of the next State Fair.

James Rankin, a Massachusetts poultry breeder, declares that he has made artificial hatching of chickings pay, and in evidence presents the following as his balance-sheet for 1882 and 1883:

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1882:		
314 pullets, at $1.25 each	$ 392.50	
Supplies and food of all kinds	754.31	
Ninety-five gallons oil	7.60	
		$1,154.41
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1883:		
634 pullets and chicks	$ 536.50	
1,616 dozen eggs sold	533.28	
302 hens sold	314.75	
1,434 chicks sold	1,400.01	
		$2,784.54
Net profit		$1,630.13

This showing gives a clear profit per hen of $5.20.

HUSBANDRY.

Oleomargarine.

Of the strong hold which oleomargarine has upon the public some idea may be gained by visiting the restaurants, hotels, lunch-counters, and other places where multitudes are fed. Only a few years ago the butter served at all except an exceedingly small number of these places was as ringed, streaked, and speckled as Laban's cattle, often as strong as an ox, and always the cause of much growling. Now nearly all the tables at these places are supplied with "butter" uniform throughout the year in flavor, odor, color, and consistency. The atrociously bad compounds of olden days no longer appear, suggestive of filthy stables, where dirty hands draw from manure-encased teats milk which is later placed in close and ill-smelling cellars, there to gather from decaying fruits and vegetables odors which make of butter an abomination. No more does the landlady fill the butter-plate with a mottled mass and her boarders with disgust as reminiscences arise of slatternly dairymaids and of country stores wherein myriads of flies are joint occupants of tubs and pails and shoe-boxes, with the varied contributions from the churns of the painfully neat, the moderately tidy, and the barbarously dirty. No longer is seen the genuine butter treasuring in its firm hold the accumulated and multitudinous stinks arising from the aristocratic codfish, souring because of long neglect, the softening potato, the decaying onion, the mushy apple, and the thousand and one odors which fill the cellar of the country store or the musty basement of the city commission house.

Instead of this, day after day and week after week, with the unvarying certainty of taxation and political plundering, there is placed upon the tables golden chunks of solid, clean-seeming and fair flavored "Fairbank's dairy" or "Chicago creamery." The rough places are made smooth; lubricated so cheaply the wheels of boarding-house life roll easily, and all are pleased—except the producers of low-grade cow butter. That it has been left for the tallow of bullocks, rather than for the cream of gentle Sukey, to so mollify the pains of life may not be to the advantage or the owner of the churn and Sukey; but it may not be exactly the fault of the maker of bull butter that this missionary work has been so long neglected by those to whom, tradition teaches, it belongs of right.

When one is very sick he does not usually long refuse to consider the causes, and acknowledge the mistakes from which his ailing arose; nor does he call that man his enemy who points to a possible cure. But great is the ire of the farmer when told that, but for his neglect of common decency in the care of milk and butter, the formidable rival who now crowds him so sorely would have had little or no power. There is nothing in oleomargarine to lead any one to seek it very earnestly, except as a possible substitute for that which was so frequently execrable; but the maker of oleomargarine has done what so few farmers have tried to do, he has brought business training to bear upon the work before him, and by the ready adoption of the latest and best methods, by scrupulous cleanliness, and by persevering energy he has been able to make of unfavorable materials that which the world chooses to eat rather than to depend upon a limited and irregular supply of good butter, supplemented by a larger but still irregular supply of that which was indifferent in quality, if not bad beyond redemption and beyond excuse.

There is, however, a grain of comfort in the quotations of 30@35 cents per pound for creamery butter, and in the further fact that even in the dairy districts retail dealers have found pleasure and profit in furnishing to their customers what the latter are proud to show to their friends as genuine home-made butter, which is yet suspiciously even in color and flavor throughout seed time and harvest, and all the months between harvest and seed time again. So long as really good butter can be sold freely as fast as it can be produced, at current prices, consumers will probably be very little inclined to complain of the makers of chemical butter. Just what figures the millions who want good butter would be compelled to pay to get it if oleomargarine had not come to check the advance in prices it is not easy to guess, but the possibilities are enough to alarm those who have few dollars and many mouths to feed. If artificial butter shall serve to drive people into habits of neatness and care in the operations pertaining to the making of genuine butter, then its appearance in the field will not have been without some good results.

Saltpetre as a Top-Dressing for Wheat.

In experiments made last year on the New Jersey Agricultural College farm 350 pounds of acid phosphate were drilled in with the wheat. About the middle of April 275 pounds of nitrate of soda were spread broadcast on one acre, while a second was not top-dressed. The yield of grain and straw was in each case as shown below:

	Grain, bu.	Straw, lbs.
Top-dressed	34	3,227
Not top-dressed	27	1,634

The weight of a measured bushel of wheat was in each case sixty pounds.

The following analyses show that in the experiment *quantity* was not gained at the expense of *quality:*

	GRAIN. With nitrate.	GRAIN. Without nitrate.	STRAW. With nitrate.	STRAW. Without nitrate.
Moisture, per ct	13.38	14.02	10.06	9.11
Crude fat, per ct	1.73	1.56	1.70	1.78
Crude fibre, per ct	1.86	1.90	38.93	38.36
Crude proteine, p. c.	11.50	10.93	1.81	1.50
Ash, per ct	1.83	1.88	2.89	3.42
Carbhydrates, p. ct.	69.70	69.71	44.61	45.83

George H. Cook, Director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, says that a study of the field experiments made last year warrants the following statements:

Nitrate of soda judiciously used as a top-dressing will generally give a profitable increase both of wheat and straw.

If an acid phosphate has been drilled with the wheat, nitrate of soda can be used alone, mixed with twice its own weight of dry soil. To insure a perfect mixture with this soil it is necessary to break all large lumps and pass the nitrate through a coarse sieve. If an acid phosphate has not been drilled with the wheat, English experience teaches that it is best to mix the sifted nitrate with twice its own weight of sifted salt.

From 100 to 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre will probably in most cases be a sufficient dressing; larger quantities in some cases have materially increased the profits.

The best time to use nitrate of soda is probably soon after vegetation begins in the spring, care being taken not to delay too long, as there is danger that late dressing will delay or cause imperfect ripening of the grain.

If possible, the nitrate should be spread just before a light rain; this will distribute it in the soil and aid in preventing it from damaging the young plants.

If wheat has been injured by a severe winter or if for any reason it appears yellow and sickly in the spring, it is claimed that a light dressing of nitrate of soda will often prove a serviceable remedy.

The Eucalyptus.

Some time ago THE TRIBUNE published a complete history of the eucalyptus tree written by Gen. James S. Brisbin, U. S. A. The article was widely copied and read at the time, and many persons doubted the claims made for the tree by Gen. Brisbin. Subsequent investigations of the properties of this wonderful tree prove it is all that Gen. Brisbin claimed for it, and in this connection the following will be read with interest:

"Where there is surplus moisture to dispose of, as, for example, a cesspool to keep dry, a large eucalyptus, states the *Pacific Rural Press*, will accomplish not a little, and a group of them will dispose of a vast amount of house sewerage. But if you have water which you do not wish to exhaust, as in a good well, it would be wise to put the eucalyptus very far away. Daniel Sweet, of Bay Island Farm, Alameda County, recently found a curious root formation of the eucalyptus in the bottom of his well, about sixteen feet below the surface. The trees to which the roots belonged stand fifty feet from the well. The shoots pierced through the brick wall of the well, and, sending off millions of fibers, formed a dense mat that completely covered the bottom of the well. Most of these fibers are no larger than threads, and are so woven and intertwisted as to form a mat as impenetrable and strong as though regularly woven in a loom. The mat when first taken out of the well was water-soaked and covered with mud, and nearly all a man could lift; but when dry it was nearly as soft to touch as wool and weighed only a few ounces. This is a good illustration of how the eucalyptus absorbs moisture, its roots going so far to find water, pushing themselves through a brick wall, and then developing enormously after the water is reached. Mr. Sweet thinks one of the causes of the drying up of wells is the insatiable thirst of these vegetable monsters."

Indiana Agriculturists.

The thirty-second anniversary of the Delegate State Board of Agriculture of Indiana will begin in Indianapolis Jan. 8 and end the 10th of that month. Later in January the Indiana Bee-Keepers', the Jersey Cattle-Breeders', the Swine-Breeders', and the Wool-Growers' associations will meet in that city. These industrial associations are State institutions, organized according to law as branches of the Board of Agriculture for the general good of the whole community and not in the interest financially of any man or set of men. They are not joint stock arrangements controlled by stockholders, but farmers' State associations, and are all in good working order. There are no meetings of any kind that convene at the Capital city productive of more good results than the State industrial associations as held in the Agricultural rooms. The meetings are free to all. Visitors are welcomed. The railroads offer special rates to those in attendance. The hotels also give special rates to recognized members.

Crop Prospects.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Dr. R. T. Brown, an accepted authority, says that not only the peaches in this vicinity are killed, but the trees are fatally injured. He thinks raspberries and all similar small fruits will be killed down to the ground. T. B. Custer, of Logansport, member of the Horticultural Society, says that fruits have not been injured, excepting perhaps peaches. He thinks the peach-trees and small fruits are not injured.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The wheat has an excellent root, and with good weather there will be a large crop.

Agricultural Items.

The Iowa Farmers' State Alliance was in session at Des Moines yesterday.

The Packlington grape is said to mildew badly, ripen late, and to be of poor quality.

It is asserted that sufficient evidence shows that *Botrytis infestans*, the parasite which causes potato disease, is the cause of diphtheria.

The Directors of the Iowa State Agricultural Society decided last evening to hold the annual State Fair at Des Moines, commencing Aug. 29 and ending Sept. 5, 1884.

A stork made for a wedding at Delmonico's Thursday of last week was one of the novelties of the season. The body of the bird was composed of ivy leaves. Its tail was of long speckled croton leaves; the legs were worked out in stevia—its claws in gray grasses. The head was of Myosotis; the eye of Narcissus; the beak was made of the yellow pistil of a calla.

It will surprise some people to learn that the sagebrush lands of Idaho, naturally the very emblem of sterility and desolation, can be readily converted into fruit-farms whereon apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, prunes, grapes, and all the small fruits are produced in the greatest profusion and of a quality unsurpassed. It is declared that the Boise, Weiser, Fayette, and other Idaho valleys cannot be excelled by any region east of California for the production of fruit.

The red Astrachan apple is justly popular, being, according to the Germantown *Telegraph*, as soft and entirely free from pulp when cooked as frozen cream. It is also an early bearer, coming next after the early harvest, and, though it is not an abundant bearer, it has a yearly crop, and thus retains its productive capacity year after year, and is naturally long-lived. We do not hesitate to say that no orchard should be without it, and so far as we know we believe it is to be obtained at almost every respectable nursery.

There is much that is suggestive in the statement that near Bellefonte, Pa., there was a few years ago an immense pear tree, with a trunk two feet in diameter. The tree had been set seventy years, and for sixty years had not failed to produce a crop of fruit, while other trees of the same time had died of old age some years before. This remarkable tree had always had by its side an ash-leach, from which a considerable quantity of potash in the form of lye had escaped and found its way to the root of the pear tree. Thus the potash had kept the tree alive, vigorous, and productive during many years.

A gentleman having an investigating turn of mind raised an extraordinary crop of watermelons in the following way: Holes eighteen inches square and fifteen inches deep, ten feet apart each way. These were filled with well-rotted manure, which was thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Low, flat hills were then made and seed planted. When the vines were large enough to begin to run the whole surface was covered to the depth of a foot or fifteen inches with wheat-straw. The straw was placed close up around the vine. No cultivation whatever was given afterward. No weeds or grass grew. The vines spread over the straw, and the melons matured clean and nice. The yield was abundant, and the experiment an entire success. Try it next year.

While in the Middle and the Eastern States the work of getting rid of the superfluous water occupies much time and thought, the office of the State Secretary of Colorado receives weekly additions of articles of incorporation of new irrigation ditch companies. These corporations have of late years been formed by heavy capitalists for the purpose of bringing under cultivation thousands of acres of arid land which when irrigated prove as arable and fertile as the most favored farming sections in the West. The Denver *Tribune* says that the new industry of irrigation not only provides labor for hundreds of men and teams, but adds to the wealth of Colorado by increasing the acreage of arable lands and swelling the aggregate volume of natural products—notably cereals, fruit, and vegetables. Two blades of grass are made to grow where one grew before, and Colorado, from being dependent for home consumption upon natural products imported from other States, is fast becoming a source of supply for Eastern markets.

HOW THE GOVERNOR'S LEG GREW ON.

Arkansaw Traveler: An old fellow from Bear Wallow visited the executive office the other day to talk with the Governor and secure something to "blow" about his neighborhood.

"Come in," said a pleasant-looking gentleman.

"Are you the Governor?"

"Yes, sir."

"Wall, then, I've allus been mistaken about you. I had heard that you left one of your legs on a battle-field, but I see you've got two legs. How do you account for that?"

"Easy enough. When I took my seat as Governor I had only one leg with me, having, as you say, lost the other one in battle. A short time after I took my seat I noticed that another leg had begun to grow out. At first I was alarmed, having never heard of such a performance, but after awhile I decided to await developments. The leg kept on growing until the ankle was reached. It stopped them for a few days, and I thought that the resurrection business was entirely suspended, but I was wrong. The leg was only gathering material with which to build a foot. After awhile the foot began to make its appearance. It reminded me of an old woman knitting a sock. It would have tickled you to death to see how skillfully and human-like the work of rounding off the heel went on. Occasionally it would drop a stitch, but, sir, it would hop back and pick it up. I was very anxious about the instep, but my fears were soon allayed, for it was shaped off as perfect as anything you ever saw. At last, when the performance reached the toes, hanged if I didn't think that I would itch to death, but I couldn't scratch, for that would have spoiled the work. When the job was completed I could walk as well as any man in town, and I even ran a race with an old negro down on the river bank."

"Did you walk around while the growin' was goin' on?" asked the man from Bear Wallow, regarding the Governor with curious gaze.

"Oh, no. I had to remain perfectly quiet and allow my leg to lie on a kind of cot which I had prepared for the occasion."

"Did you talk to any of the doctors about it?"

"Yes, but they did not regard it as remarkable. One of our leading physicians said that the election to office was very frequently the cause of legs and arms growing out, and gave it as his opinion that this was the reason crippled men were always after offices."

"It may not have seemed strange to the doctor, but dinged if it don't seem mighty strange to me."

"It did to me at first, but I soon got used to it; and let me here remark that when a man is elected Governor of Arkansaw he will soon get used to a number of things he never heard of before."

"Now, when I go home an' tell the folks that the Governor's leg has growed out, they'll believe it, for they don't think anythin' impossible with him, but when I tell 'em that I've seed the Governor an' sot down an' talked to him familiar-like, they won't believe it. Can't you give me some sort of receipt showin' that I have seed you. Jest say: 'This here is to certify that John Killprune, of Bar Waller, has this day had a conversation with me. I axed John to set down an' make himself at home, which he done, an' I found him mighty entertainin', an' wush he'd come agin and fetch his folks.' Jes draw up them words exackly an' sign 'em, please."

"I'll do it, sir," and the receipt was drawn up and signed. Greatly elated, the man from Bear Wallow went down. At the State-House gate he met the watchman, who asked:

"That feller gone down from up yonder yet?"

"What feller?"

"That feller in the Governor's room?"

"Ain't he the Governor?"

"Governor, the deuce. He's a jack-leg lawyer from up in the country and is here tryin' to get a pardon for a hog-thief. The Governor's been dodgin' him all day."

ARTISTIC ODDITIES.

Tricks of Bric-a-Brac Makers—Collectors Who Value Only the Fantastical.

New York *Sun:* "The customers who visit us most frequently," remarked a dealer in bric-à-brac, "are those who have a passion for the quaint and odd in art playthings. We are careful to call their attention at once to any oddity we may pick up. Each of them seems to infer that he alone has had a sight of it, and if we can show that it is as unique as it is odd we do not have to wait long for a customer."

"Do you often meet with articles which are really unique?"

"No, we do not. Practically, in this business, an article is unique when, the demand for it not being large, we do not often run across it. People often believe, if they have a bronze article differing in some striking point from others of the sort, that it is the only one of its kind. They do not know that elastic molds are used for certain kinds of quaint bric-a-brac. The maker casts his first figure as the mold stands; then by altering the mold slightly after each cast he produces a large variety of figures. Some makers do not use changeable moulds, but cast large numbers of their specialties and ship them to various points in assorted lots, not permitting more than a dozen of a kind to go to any particular place. This is the sort of stuff that admirers of the odd pay considerable prices for.

"A man showed me one of these quaint and so-called ancient bronzes the other day, for which he had paid $250. The subject was 'The Morning Bath,' and the bronze was signed '*Roma. P. fec.*' It purported to have been dug up in the Campagna. Incrustations of soil were to be seen here and there; the metal was oxidized in places, and verdigris lent its aid to the effect. But the design was of today, the soil was of New York origin, and the green tints and oxidations were artificially produced. The 'odd' characteristic of this little bronze was the fact that a boy in the piece had the legs of a satyr. Otherwise the piece would have been a wholesome piece of design, a quality which would have ruined it for searchers of the queer in art.

"Do I consider the taste for oddities a healthy one? Not when it is carried as far as it is by those who make it a specialty. I had a customer once whose taste in art was ruined by his fancy in this direction. I had placed in my window a very curious old print of Abraham and Isaac. On account of a slip of the engraver's burin Abraham's nose was so enormously large as to interfere with the solemn nature of his intentions touching his son. The young man I speak of was fascinated by this picture. I held it at a prohibitory price—$75. He determined to buy the print, and deposited $25 on it, begging me to hold it for him. After a while he took his prize away, and he has been buying things of that kind ever since.

"A man I used to sell old snuff-boxes to dates his passion for art oddities from the time I sold him a large metal bowl, which he still regards as the gem of his collection. It is a basin about eighteen inches in diameter, surrounded by animals who are engaged in swallowing each other. A whale, with his tail bent upward so as to form a handle, is taking in a crocodile, who in his turn is disposing of a big-headed donkey: the latter animal is making way with a gorilla, who is straining every nerve to swallow a struggling goat; and so on, till we come to a goose who is gobbling up a snake, who consoles himself by hoisting in a frog. A young devil, who forms the other handle, looks on with a grim smile, while he displays a scroll on which is written: 'Ye big fishes swallow ye little.' This piece cost its owner $3,500.

"This person had an old punch-bowl of Yungching ware, on the edges of which there sat astride a number of curious figures in various stages of intoxication; one of them appeared about toppling over into the bowl, another had fallen over on the outside, but was preserving his neck by hanging with one toe caught on the edge of the article.

"Another of my old customers cared most for oddities which included some kind of a battle. He had a funny thing called 'Dwarfs Fighting.' Their idea of a knock out was pulling each other around by the ears, which stretched enormously. He had a piece for which he paid $800. This man had a little old painting, which was more than quaint or odd. The design, as it appeared three feet away, was of a young and beautiful woman, very richly dressed. I was charmed with the effect, and withdrew for a better perspective. As I moved away the magnified draperies merged into a dull mass of color, and I could distinguish through all the finery the bones of a skeleton occupying the place of the figure. It was a very skillful piece of painting, and cost the owner $1,700. He bought it in Antwerp."

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

"I'd like for you to return my saw," said a carpenter to a colored man.

"Has I got yer saw?"

"I suppose so, for you borrowed it."

"An' ain't I dun fotched it back?"

"No, you haven't."

"Wall, I tell yer; I borrid dat saw 'fore de S'preme Cou't knocked de socks offen de Cibil Rights bill. De law ez it stan's now says dat a white man ain't got no moah rights den a nigger; in fack, dat da's jes' de same, habin right fur right."

"That has nothing to do with my saw."

"De mischief it don't. Yer had a right ter len' it, didn' yer?"

"Of course I did."

"Yas, wall, dat's one right, an' I has a right ter keep it, dat's anuder right. Good-day, sah. Wheneber yer wanster discuss der Const'ution o' de country blow yer ho'n an' I'll be dar."

DIDN'T STEAL.

Arkansaw Traveler: "Gentlemen," said an Arkansaw Colonel, as he stood under the limb of a tree from which depended a rope, "I must protest my innocence. I did not steal the mule. I am above petty theft. I know that you all have the interest of the community at heart, and I don't blame you; but there are times when we are all liable to be too rash. If I had stolen the mule my guilt would oppress me until I would beg to be put out of the world in the most summary way."

"The mule was found in your possession," said the leader of the mob.

"Very true, my dear sir."

"Did he jump into your lot?"

"No, sir; I conducted him to the confines of my premises."

"Did you buy the animal?"

"No, sir."

"Did you trade for him?"

"I did not."

"Then you stole him. Let down the rope, boys."

"Gentlemen, I hope you will give me a chance to explain. The mule in question was the property of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Maj. Ruglesbery. Some time ago the Major and I exchanged a few words of an uncomplimentary nature. I intimated that the Major's blood would be highly satisfactory to me, and the Major said that my gore would please him mightily. Well, we separated, thoroughly agreeing with each other. The next day the Major and I met. I got what is vulgarly called the drop on him, and relieved him of the top of his head. He was riding a mule at the time, and when he fell off I saw that he no longer had any practical use for the animal, so I took charge of him. Now, if I had dismounted in the way he did I should have interposed no objection to the Major's taking my horse."

"I hope, sir, that you will excuse us," replied the leader of the mob. "We thought that you stole the mule. You explanation is most satisfactory, and I hope you'll excuse us. Let us all take a drink."

THE SINKING FUND.

A Foolish Contrivance and How It Works.

New York *Times:* That a sinking fund is of any great practical value in dealing with a large debt may well be doubted. It simply adds one more promise to those involved in the debt, and is of no more binding force and no more likely to be observed than the latter. Our own sinking fund was provided for by law in 1862, at the time of the creation of the great body of the debt, but it was not until 1869 that any contribution was made toward it, and this direct, explicit, and continued violation of a solemn obligation is now dismissed by the Secretary of the Treasury with the remark that the state of the Treasury did not at the time permit the observance of the law. Obviously, during those seven years, in most of which the Government was borrowing heavily, its credit was injured rather than helped by the law which it could not comply with. Nor would it have been any better for it to have borrowed more in order to comply with it.

Since 1869, according to the Secretary's report submitted to the Senate yesterday, the demands of the fund have been satisfied and a large additional payment of the debt has been made. Aug. 31, 1865, the total debt of the United States was over two and three-quarter billions ($2,756,431,571.43). The 30th of June, 1883, it had been reduced to a little over a billion and a half ($1,551,091,207.48); a total reduction in a little less than eighteen years of over twelve hundred millions ($1,205,340,363.95). The law as to the sinking fund requires that an amount equal to 1 per cent of the outstanding debt, and the interest which would have accrued on the interest-bearing obligations already canceled for the fund, shall be devoted every year to the reduction of the debt. The Secretary shows that under this law there has been required in all $750,225,030.43. The requirement for 1863 was $5,556,270; for 1868 it had risen to $33,736,307; for 1873 it was $36,857,924; for 1878, $43,042,917; for last year, $46,321,564. The total requirements for the twenty-one years have been exceeded by $455,115,333, reckoning the principal and accrued interest paid off; regard being had to the principal alone, the payments have still been $210,252,868 more than was required by the law.

These are the facts on which Mr. Beck, who asked for the information, will probably base some proposition to reduce the revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government, exclusive of the sinking fund. His theory, if we understand it—and it is not a novel one—is that, as we have paid $455,000,000 more than the sinking fund requires, we may fairly suspend further payments until the future requirements of the fund shall equal that amount—say until 1891. The following are the amounts which the Secretary estimates will be required for the sinking fund for the next twenty-two years, or until the year 1905:

1884	$45,816,741	1895	$60,444,313
1885	46,269,759	1896	62,257,643
1886	47,195,152	1897	64,225,372
1887	48,139,055	1898	66,152,133
1888	49,101,836	1899	68,136,697
1889	50,083,873	1900	70,180,798
1890	51,085,550	1901	72,286,222
1891	52,735,300	1902	74,454,809
1892	54,581,128	1903	76,688,452
1893	56,491,468	1904	78,989,106
1894	58,468,669	1905	29,982,575

The Secretary explains what methods are open to the Government under existing laws for the payments required for the sinking fund. First, the calling of the 3 per cents, of which $250,000,000 will be outstanding in July, 1884, sufficient to meet the demands of the fund to some time in the fiscal year 1889. Second, by the purchase or payment of the 4½ per cents, which, however, cannot be redeemed before Sept. 1, 1891. There are $250,000,000 of these bonds outstanding, and by the requirements of the fund they would be exhausted by the end of the fiscal year 1894. Third, by the purchase of the 4 per cents, which are not redeemable until 1907, but which may, as the Secretary calculates, be bought, and the fund thus sustained up to about July 1, 1905. Of these there are $738,000,000.

It will thus be seen that there are at the disposal of the Government bonds which by their terms can be redeemed at par and applied to the sinking fund, $250,000,000, enough to supply the fund for five years. By that time the 4½s will be so near maturity that they will bear little premium for a couple of years, and they will furnish another $250,000,000, sufficient to maintain the fund until 1894.

LOOKING FOR A PLACE TO DIE.

Driven from Home a Young Girl Takes Poison and Wanders in the Storm.

BUCYRUS, O., Jan. 9.—Last evening as Mrs. Sandford, a respectable colored woman of this place, was about to go to bed she heard a faint knock at the outside door of her humble cabin, in the outskirts of the town. Opening the door and peering out into the darkness, flecked with myriad flakes of falling snow, she did not at first observe a dark bundle lying against her doorstep. "Can I come in, I am sick?" said a faint woman's voice. Mrs. Sandford assisted the prostrate woman into the house, when the poor girl said she was dying, and went on to tell a pitiful story in a few gasping words between paroxysms of pain, while the dews of death were gathering on her brow. In an hour she was dead. Putting together the few words that the dying girl had spoken, Aunty Sandford gathered that she was the daughter of John Burgner, a wealthy citizen of Galion, who had driven her from home because of some trouble between them. She had fled to Bucyrus, and there, friendless and out of money, she had invested her last dime in strychnine. Mixing the dose with a handful of snow, she had eaten it and had staggered in her dying agony through the snow-storm to Aunty Sandford's cabin-door, looking for a place to die. The Coroner was notified, and the ladies of Bucyrus today are making arrangements for the funeral.

PLEASANT PARAGRAPHS.

"Tom, who did you say our friend B. married?" "Well, he married £40,000; I forget her other name."

It was a son of Erin who asked the meeting to excuse him from serving on a committee because he expected to be unexpectedly called away.

"What a beautiful thing, my dear, is a rosy cheek!" "Yes, husband, but how great the contrast when the blush settles on the nose!"

A Billingsgate woman lost her speech for a month, and the rest of the family each gained fifteen pounds in weight.

Quite excusable.—"I beg a thousand pardons for coming so late." "My dear sir," replied the lady, graciously, "no pardons are needed. You can never come too late."

The author of the "Ingoldsby Legends" used to tell a story of the complete discomfiture of a wit of no inferior order by a message, politely delivered at a supper party by a little girl: "If you please, Mr. Jones," said the child, "mamma sends her compliments, and would be much obliged if you would begin to be funny."

A country journal communicates the weather news in this fashion: "Sunday was a delicious day. It was Nature's grand overture. The sunshine was balmy and brilliant, the air was as gentle as an angel's touch, and the birds' melody thrilled earth and heaven. Man walked forth into the country breathing in the delicious fragrance, bathing his soul in the blessed sunshine, and rejoicing in the glad music of the birds. The next morning we yelled for our warmest overcoat."

A NOVEL APPEAL.

A regular system of appeals to persons who are about to give social entertainments is said to exist in Philadelphia. One lady received the following note: "Madam—You are giving an elaborate and expensive entertainment this evening. Your guests will come well clothed and in good health. They will go way well fed and happy. I want to ask you if it is an equal distribution of the comforts of life that I should be starving in a bare room? Please give the carrier of this appeal a few dollars and accept my blessings. You will feel better at heart to know while you are enjoying the evening that you have also helped a fellow-creature along her weary road." Some of these appeals have not been in vain, but the charity was not judiciously disposed.

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few Doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

Suitable advt's rec... page every day (e... for 10 cents a line e...

LOST AND F...

LOST—DIAMOND AND ... Dec. 24, on Dearborn-av., ... and Chestnut-st. $50 reward ... turn to N. MATSON & CO., ... roe-sts.

LOST—A RED IRISH SET... 8 months old. Return to ... ward.

TAKEN UP JAN. 2, ... owner can have by pro... charges. Apply at 1219 Ashla...

SITUATION...

BOOKKEEPERS A...

SITUATION WANTED— clerk or packer; has had 4 ... shipping department of a silver... reference. Address S. P., Box 6...

SITUATION WANTED— clerk or packer; has had ... shipping department of a sil... reference. Address S. P., B...

SITUATION WANTED lately from Boston in some... anywhere where he can make h... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY cated young man aged 22, wh... German, as bookkeeper; secur... sired; salary no object. O 58, Tr...

SITUATION WANTED— of experience as city buy... company, packing house, ... furnish best of references.

SITUATION WANTED enced bookkeeper and ... class city references. Addr...

SITUATION WANTED— drug-clerk, German-America... ble, and thoroughly responsibl... change in the latter part of Ja... ences given. P 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED engagement; will be at ... 8 years' experience as book... of references. Address N ...

SITUATION WANTED ager where services of ... may be required. P 1, Tribune ...

SALESMEN

SITUATION WANTED — rienced lumber salesman. Ad...

SITUATION WANTED—IN West or Northwest by first... man possessing qualifications... ble of filling any position; no ... in one of the largest houses in ... monials and city reference. A...

SITUATION WANTED— tee $40,000 sales of cigars, ... grades preferred. Address N...

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY tinner and salesman in countr... LEE, care of Gault House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY cutter and tailor. P 75, Tribu...

MISCELLANEO...

SITUATION WANTED—BY stenographer; railroad work p... telegrapher, good rapid penman. ... O 95, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—F...

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY first-class cook or housekeeper... Good references. 40 Clybourn-av...

SITUATION WANTED—B... able Protestant girl to cook f... or boarding-house. Call for three... worth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—B... first-class boarding-house or ... ply at No. 3858 Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSEKEEPE...

SITUATION WANTED—AS ... in widower's family having s... ferred. Best of references; a l... Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSE...

SITUATION WANTED—BY ... understands washing and iron... from a fine American family. Ad...

EMPLOYMENT AG...

SITUATIONS WANTED—F... ing good Scandinavian and Ge... supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North...

WANTED—MALE...

BOOKKEEPERS AND ...

WANTED—DRUG CLERK ... good salary to a good man... stating reference and salary want... vis, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLA... bookkeeper experienced in ... agricultural implements; give re... salary. Address O 64, Tribune off...

WANTED—AN EXPERIE... take charge of notion depar... to first-class man. Apply at MOR... LAND & CO., 174 and 176 State-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—AN ABLE SA... troduce a new medical w... ments. F. L. MOONEY & CO., ...

WANTED—EXPERIENCE... man who is acquainted wit... trade. Address, with reference, ...

WANTED—EXPERIENCE... men on commission; Penn... jobbing trade only. The followin... Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, ... sota, Nebraska, and Colorado. ... reference will not be considered. ... & CO., manufacturers, 154 North ... phia.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLAS... ic steam press printer used ... wages and a steady job. Apply to ... Central Music-Hall, Chicago.

WANTED—WOOD CARVE... & Smith's car-works, Dayt... Address A. BOHACHEK, care B... ton, O.

MISCELLANEO...

WANTED—CANVASSERS ... salesmen to sell needle-pac... cialties that pay big; particulars f... TON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AG... trict managers for Gaskel... Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLA... st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENCIES FO... of merit; I have great facil... and traveling agents all over the ... Reference and security if nece... 16 Stockton-st., ...

WANTED—MEN—ANY ... less than $40 per week sho... easy money-making business. In... guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $... on $10 to $50. Men with more mo... chance. Write from any State f... MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 Nor...

WANTED—D. APPLETO... lishers, New York, desire ... man and a lady to sell their fin... Chicago or to travel. Address C...

WANTED—A LIVE MAN ... in the city. References req... D. WEBB, 215 South Water-st.

WANTED—FEMA...

DOMESTICS

WANTED—A GIRL FOR G... work; one that can milk; ... and laundress. 36 Groveland ... Grove-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, S... wegian girl to do general ... bois-st.

WANTED—BY A FAM... good American girl for ... good wages to the right party. ... ek-st., Lake View, near Clark.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GE... work; must be a good cook; ... erences required. 566 Division-st...

SEAMSTRESS...

WANTED—A SKILLFUL... for private family; perman... estant preferred. Apply Monda... 110 Rush-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIE... ant nurse is desired to take ... and assist in the care of other ch... and a permanent situation for th... dress N 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG, ... an as wet-nurse. Apply at ... Room F, between 11 and 2 Saturda... Sunday.

MISCELLANEO...

WANTED—AGENTS—LA... "Queen Protector"; new p... garment; sure protection to unde... sary to be worn; outsells everyth... old and 50,000 sold; agents averag... risk. Address, with stamp, La... Manufacturing Company, 9 South ...

WANTED—4 LADY CANV... ary, to canvass families. ... une office.

BOARDING AND ...

SOUTH SIDE

1233 MICHIGAN-A... rooms, with or without ...

1418 WABASH-AV.—NIC... rooms, single or double... terms low.

1714 INDIANA-AV. — F... commodations for first-c...

3623 LAKE-AV.—ON TH... warm rooms, furnish... with first-class board.

h Is Wealth.
Body is Wealth of Mind.
DR. RADWAY'S
arillian Resolvent.
at Blood Purifier.
ful Recognition.
SE AND TRUE.
DISEASES CURED BY
ADWAY'S
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R. R.
DWAY'S
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CHEAPEST AND
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THE WORLD.
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DWAY'S
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UBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.
False and True."
HE PUBLIC:

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—DIAMOND AND SAPPHIRE RING, Dec. 24, on Dearborn-av., between Chicago-av. and Chestnut-st. $50 reward will be paid for its return to N. MATSON & CO., corner State and Monroe-sts.

LOST—A RED IRISH SETTER PUPPY DOG, 8 months old. Return to 72 Rush-st. and get reward.

TAKEN UP JAN. 2, A COW, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply at 1219 Ashland-av., Lake View.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING-clerk or packer; has had 4 years' experience in shipping department of a silver-plate factory. Good reference. Address S. P., Box 638, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING-clerk or packer; has had four years' experience in shipping department of a silver-plate factory. Good reference. Address S. P., Box 638, Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN lately from Boston in some wholesale house, or anywhere where he can make himself useful. O 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUcated young man aged 22, who speaks English and German, as bookkeeper; security furnished if desired; salary no object. O 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience as city buyer for a manufacturing company, packing house, or wholesale store. Can furnish best of references. Address O 99, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper and business man with first-class city references. Address O 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A REGISTERED drug-clerk, German-American, trustworthy, capable, and thoroughly responsible, wishes to make a change in the latter part of January; highest references given. P 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—I DESIRE OFFICE engagement; will be at liberty Jan. 16; have had 8 years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier; best of references. Address N 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE MANager where services of a practical accountant may be required. P 1, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPErienced lumber salesman. Address P 78, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A LIVE TOWN West or Northwest by first-class dry-goods salesman possessing qualifications and experience; capable of filling any position; now department manager in one of the largest houses in the city. Highest testimonials and city reference. Address N 32, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL GUARANtee $40,000 sales of cigars. Manufacturers of finer grades preferred. Address N 94, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS tinner and salesman in country town. Address F. LEE, care of Gault House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL cutter and tailor. P 75, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; railroad work preferred; is expert telegrapher, good rapid penman. Address promptly, O 95, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN—AS first-class cook or housekeeper in a fine family. Good references. 40 Clybourn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to cook for a private family or boarding-house. Call for three days at 3921 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK IN first-class boarding-house or private family. Apply at No. 3858 Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER in widower's family having servants; city preferred. Best of references; a lady. Address O 75, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO understands washing and ironing to take washing from a fine American family. Address P 3, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK FOR 3 MONTHS; good salary to a good man. Address at once, stating reference and salary wanted, Box 921, Batavia, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ASSISTANT bookkeeper experienced in line of pumps and agricultural implements; give references and state salary. Address O 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO take charge of notion departments; good salary to first-class man. Apply at MORGENTHAU, BAULAND & CO., 174 and 176 State-st.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—AN ABLE SALESMAN TO INtroduce a new medical work; liberal inducements. P. L. MOONEY & CO., 239 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CITY SALESman who is acquainted with the retail grocery trade. Address, with reference, P 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CIGAR SALESmen on commission; Pennsylvania cigars to jobbing trade only. The following territory is open: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Colorado. Applications without reference will not be considered. OBLINGER BROS. & CO., manufacturers, 154 North Third-st., Philadelphia.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LITHOGRAPHic steam press printer used to color work; good wages and a steady job. Apply to E. G. CHRISTOPH, Central Music-Hall, Chicago.

WANTED—WOOD CARVERS AT BARNEY & Smith's car-works, Dayton, O.; steady work. Address A. BOHACHEK, care Barney & Smith, Dayton, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 165 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENCIES FOR ANY ARTICLE of merit; I have great facilities, as I have local and traveling agents all over the Pacific Coast. Reference and security if necessary.
A. M. TYLER,
16 Stockton-st., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $30 a week easily made on $10 to $50. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 27 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—D. APPLETON & CO., PUBlishers, New York, desire an energetic gentleman and a lady to sell their fine art publications in Chicago or to travel. Address Chicago P.-O. Box 325.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN TO SELL FLOUR in the city. References required. Apply to H. D. WEBB, 215 South Water-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; one that can milk; must be good cook and laundress. 36 Groveland Park or 3309 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl to do general housework. 215 Illinois-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, A good American girl for general housework; good wages to the right party. Apply at 1828 Frederick-st., Lake View, near Clark.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook; small family. References required. 566 Division-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—A SKILLFUL SEWING GIRL for private family; permanent situation; Protestant preferred. Apply Monday and Tuesday at 130 Rush-st.

NURSES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant nurse is desired to take charge of an infant and assist in the care of other children. Good wages and a permanent situation for the right person. Address N 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG, HEALTHY WOMan as wet-nurse. Apply at 46 South Clark-st., Room 7, between 11 and 2 Saturday, or 518 Division-st. Sunday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—AGENTS—LADIES—FOR THE "Queen Protector"; new patent rubber undergarment; sure protection to underwear when necessary to be worn; outsells everything; only one year old and 50,000 sold; agents average $100 monthly; no risk. Address, with stamp, Ladies' Undergarment Manufacturing Company, 9 South May-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—4 LADY CANVASSERS, ON SALary, to canvass families. Address O 19, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

1233 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT rooms, with or without board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, single or double, with good board; terms low.

1714 INDIANA-AV. — FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

3623 LAKE-AV.—ON THE 15TH, LARGE warm rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WEST SIDE.

147 THROOP-ST.—RARE CHANCE FOR home comforts: single room, excellent board, all conveniences; terms moderate. References. Call.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A pleasant home in a private family; good location. References. O 58, Tribune office.

HOTELS.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; rooms 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

HOTEL ROYAL, 1714 INDIANA-AV.—UNsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodation for persons seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for a week or more in the city.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 per week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE BY A GENTLEman of refinement and education, in a strictly private family, within 10 minutes' walk of Washington-st. O 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, by a single gentleman in a private family, where there are but few or no other boarders; by the meal, as the gentleman is often absent from the city. P 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMily by young lady employed during the day. North Side preferred. Address LA MAR, 532 Dearborn-av., city.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1923 WABASH-AV., TWO-STORY and basement marble-front, 12 rooms. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV. AND EDA-ST., new brick houses, $35; one floor, Butterfield-st., $10. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house of 13 rooms, located on the best private residence street of the South Side. Will rent for one or two years from May 1, and give possession at once. House is new and modern, and to parties wanting a nice home a rare chance is offered. Address P 55, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—292 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR RUSH-st.; $50 per month from Feb. 1. Apply to Trustee, Room 43, 116 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
FLATS ALL OVER WEST SIDE.
Parties looking for something to rent will please call, as we always have a good list, from $8 to $25 per month, to select from. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON-SQUARE, 984 West Madison-st.—A suite of five desirable rooms on third floor; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FIRST-STORY 4-ROOM FLAT, 118 Paulina-st., near Madison, partly furnished or not, as desired.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLAT SECOND FLOOR, SEVEN rooms, No. 3159 Prairie-av.; all improvements. Warren's flour store, 195 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—286 AND 288 WABASH-AV.—ELegantly furnished parlor and bed-room; also single and double rooms.

TO RENT—1410 MICHIGAN-AV., A SINGLE room and back parlor nicely furnished for gentlemen.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, together or separately, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st. Entrance 38 Harrison-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT — 1736 INDIANA-AV.—HANDsomely furnished warm rooms, all heated with stoves, with or without board. Cars pass the door.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 85 AND 87 Dearborn-st. Transients taken. Room 18.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR bedroom at 178 State-st., opposite Palmer House. Other rooms $2 and $3 per week.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at 15 Eldridge-court.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED FRONT alcove rooms for housekeeping; modern improvements; private family. 13 Union Park-place.

TO RENT—FOUR OR SEVEN ROOMS, SUITable for housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished as requested; private family; first-class neighborhood. Apply at 441 West Randolph-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; all conveniences. References required. 363 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, furnished comfortable for two or three persons for light housekeeping; $15 per month to pleasant and agreeable people. 129 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—280 EAST INDIANA-ST., DOUble room; near cars.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A FINE OFFICE; BEST LOCAtion in the city for business; also a residence; cheap. McCHESNEY BROS., corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OFFICES IN THE building northwest corner of Madison and Franklin-sts.; best location for parties selling the wholesale dry-goods and clothing trade. Inquire of CUTTER & CROSSETTE, Madison & Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE National Life Building. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO UPPER FLOORS, 150x150 feet, with steam-power and heat; two elevators; light on all four sides, to be let as a whole or divided to suit tenants. Also room 75x150 feet on second floor; two offices on ground floor; all in our new building on the corner of Clinton and Fulton-sts. National Tube Works Co., 159 and 161 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes—First floor 50x100 feet, lighted on three sides and supplied with steam-power and heat; location choice and central. Address Z 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING —Third and fourth floors, each 60x70; best lighted in the city; elevator and power if desired. H. A. STREETER, 35 to 41 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FOR PRINTING PURPOSES—A well-lighted floor with power, steam, heat, and elevator. Centrally located. Address O 96, Tribune.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY OF 178 STATE-st., suitable for piano or jobbing trade. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SMALL FAMily of adults, small furnished flat. Must be cheap to prompt-paying tenant. Best of references. P 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—A suite of nicely-furnished rooms—parlor and 3 bedrooms—within 20 minutes' walk of Court-House, by a party of gentlemen. Reference given if required. Address P 75, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—50 CUTTERS, PORTLANDS, and swell boxes; 1 three-seat sleigh; 2 two-seat sleighs; horses and cutters to let, cheap; robes, blankets, bells, etc.; the largest assortment in Chicago and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED SLEIGH IN good repair, very cheap. 10 Park-row and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—EXTENSION TOP FAMILY CARriage, silver-plated coupe harness, robes, whips, etc.; been used one year. Will sell at half cost. HARRIS, 23 Tilden-st., near Morgan and Van Buren.

TWO IMPORTED PONIES FOR SALE AT 540 Hubbard-st., Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—EXPERT LUMBERMAN DEsires correspondence or interview with enterprising capitalists. References. L 43, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEman, by magician. Would buy tricks and printing if good and cheap. Address P 81, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A GOOD, live man to go with me to Memphis, Tenn., in a legitimate business; can double your money in ninety days; $1,000 required. For interview only address O 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER TO JOIN ME IN A legitimate business in New Orleans; only three months required; established ten years; some capital required. For interview address N 67, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN ON FURniture, jewelry, diamonds, or any collateral, with or without removal, and at low rates. Room 50 Montauk Block, 115 Monroe-st.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

FIRST-CLASS LOANS MADE WITHOUT delay. C. L. BOYD, mortgage banker, 154 Lake-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$3,300—PURCHASE MONEY mortgages well-secured on Chicago real estate. GEORGE H. ROZET, 113 Monroe-st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, carriages, etc.; chattel mortgages bought. Room 49, 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SEcurity; lowest rates. ROSE & BARRY, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL EState at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 153 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—$100,000 IN THE CATTLE BUSIness on the best range in the Southwest. A rare opportunity for a very profitable and safe investment. Fullest investigation given. Address for 3 days Stock, P. O. Drawer D D, Philadelphia.

7 PER CENT NET—CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTgage banker, 154 Lake-st., has first-class mortgage security for sale netting 7 per cent interest.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A PRINCE ALBERT suit in foreign worsteds, satin lined, made for from $50 to $65, at Misfit Parlors. Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL — $10 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS at $5 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A KERSEY OVERcoat, custom-made, and well worth $25, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR AN ENGLISH MIXED cassimere suit, custom-made; considered cheap at $40. Misfit Parlors, opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $8.50, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposit Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $30 CUSTOM-MADE OVERcoat, in plain or fancy goods, if we can fit you, at $9.50 at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR SUCcessfully removed at 1459 Wabash-av. The art taught. MRS. DE MEDICI.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR DOUBLE-BREASTED fancy Scotch cheviot suit worth $30. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — BAKRUPT STORE — BUSIness combined with pleasure, amusements, next week entirely new attractions, Maj. Mite and wife, smallest married people on earth; 3,000 people attended their wedding; the Kentucky Giant, alive and well; Prof. Le Pierre, the Fire King; Prof. Woods in new acts of ventriloquism. Farwell fire block damaged dry goods of all kinds for sale; bought from Underwriters' sale Dec. 26. 184 and 186 State-st.

PERSONAL — $22.50 FOR A FRENCH worsted Chesterfield or sack suit, satin-lined, custom-made, and all ordered for $45. Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $22.50 FOR AN ENGLISH beaver overcoat in light or heavy weights, custom-made, and well worth $45, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$20 FOR A FINE PLAIN BEAver overcoat, custom-made, and worth $40, at the Misfit Parlors (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $35, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$55 CUSTOM-MADE SUIT FOR $25 at the Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — FRENCH TOILET CREAM makes the skin soft and smooth and prevents chapping. Elegantly perfumed. All gentlemen should use it after shaving. Trade supplied by all wholesale drug houses in Chicago, New York, and San Francisco.

PERSONAL—$6 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3, at Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—FINE HAIR-LINE CASSIMERE pants, custom-made, at $12; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$5 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $2.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $7.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$8 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $4.50 at the Misfit Parlors, Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$17.50 FOR A FINE BEAVER, satin-lined overcoat, custom made, and would be cheap at $35. Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A FRENCH DIAGOnal satin-lined and full roll overcoat, custom-made, and ordered for $50, at the Misfit Parlors, 111 Monroe-st. (opposite Haverly's Theatre).

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., A MARBLE front, 10 rooms, with furnace and gas-fixtures; $14,000; easy terms.
Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st, large stone-front house, 20 rooms; price $30,000.
Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st., stone front, all in elegant order; price $28,000.
Michigan-av., north of Thirteenth-st.; price $16,000.
Rush-st., stone-front, 14 rooms, with new furnace and gas-fixtures; $14,000.
Rhodes-av., stone front, 8 rooms, with furnace and gas-fixtures, new; $5,500. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—DOCK AND LOT—106 FEET on river by 365 feet deep, south of Division-st.; now occupied as lumber-yard; present occupant will lease for 5 years if desired. H. A. STREETER, owner, 35 to 41 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
Real estate in all parts of the City of Chicago bought and sold at reasonable prices by
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES, marble and brick fronts; modern improvements; on South Side; parlor, reception, dining rooms, and kitchen on main floor, with good cellar, all built with the best material and finish, at reasonable prices, with terms to suit; prices from $5,500 to $15,000. ABELL & GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
SOUTH SIDE
Residences and residence lots at reasonable rates and on easy payments.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—VERNON-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., two stories and cellar brick residence; east and south exposure; lot 25x165 feet. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Wabash, near Thirty-third-st.; $30 per foot under the market if taken at once. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES ON PAVED streets, modern improvements, 228 Thirty-seventh-st.; price, $5,000; cash, $2,000; balance, $500 yearly. 245 Thirty-seventh-st., $3,750; cash, $2,000; balance, $500 yearly. J. G. EARLE, owner, 233 Thirty-seventh.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-SIDE BRICK BUSINESS house, well rented, on a broad street and thickly settled. KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SOUTH-SIDE IMPROVED business block paying nicely, with a big future; a bargain. KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
WEST CHICAGO
Residences and residence lots at reasonable rates and on easy payments.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST OHIO-ST., NEAR Noble, 6-room cottage with lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME 2-STORY AND mansard stone house, Centre-av.; $10,000 would take half in good vacant lot. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE AN OFFER FOR large house for two families; large barn and coal house; lot 50x125; rented for $44 per month till May; 23 Harvard-st., near Western-av.; it cost me $6,000, but I will sell for most I can get; $500 cash and $50 or more per month or any terms to suit. HARRIS, 23 Tilden-st., near Morgan and Van Buren.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LEAVITT-ST., NEAR Twenty-second.
10 lots, Laughton-st., near Western-av.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—21x220, WEST JACKSON, NEAR Oakley; $70 if taken at once; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X194 ON JACKSON-ST., EAST of Halsted, with frame improvements, renting for $97 a month; lot runs through to Quincy-st.; a good investment; only $12,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$9,250—WEST MADISON-ST., 2-story brick store; pressed-brick and plate-glass front; rent for 10 per cent; lot 25x125 feet. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY BRICK house on Monroe-st., with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; house stands alone on lot 24x198; also frame barn; price only $6,000, on very easy terms; possession soon as wanted. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
NORTH CHICAGO
Residences and residence lots at reasonable rates and on easy payments.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
NORTH SIDE—HOUSES.
3268 WELLS-ST., near Lincoln Park, 3-story brick. $5,500
3886 NORTH-AV., near Orchard-st., house, barn, and wide lot ... 5,200
3864 CLYBOURN-AV., brick corner, store in basement ... 3,600
3586 SEDGWICK-ST., north of Centre-st., 2-story and sub-cellar brick ... 5,250
3883 WEBSTER-AV., 2-story and basement brick, 14 rooms ... 7,000
3374 FULLERTON-AV., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms ... 4,500
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
NORTH SIDE—LOTS.
3720. CHICAGO-AV., near State, valuable lot, 25x104 feet ... $6,250
3449. SUPERIOR-ST., east of St. Clair, large lot, 50x100 feet ... 11,250
3632. ONTARIO-ST., near La Salle-av., good lot, 21x100 feet ... 21,000
3563. ONTARIO-ST., large corner lot, 42x100 feet. 5,500
3747. OAK-ST., east of Rush, desirable lot, 30x108 feet ... 4,650
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
NORTH SIDE—LOTS.
3266. CENTRE-ST., 3 lots including a corner, 75x125 feet ... $8,000
3741. BELDEN-AV., east of Larrabee-st., 50x112 feet ... 5,000
3282. BURLING-ST., near Webster-av., 96x125 feet ... 5,500
3466. BISSELL-ST., near Clay-st., 25x125 feet ... 1,250
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
NORTH SIDE—LOTS.
3230. RUSH-ST., near Delaware-place, 45x200 feet $9,000
3355. DEARBORN-AV., west front, large lot, 100x166 feet ... 25,000
3640. DEARBORN-AV., east front, desirable lot, 72x158 feet ... 21,600
3547. PINE-ST., splendid corner, 100x100 feet ... 30,000
3214. CHESTNUT-ST., between La Salle and Clark, 50x111 ... 8,750
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
NORTH SIDE—HOUSES.
3326 RUSH-ST., 2-story and basement stone-front ... $12,500
3883 PINE-ST., handsome corner residence ... 17,000
3430 DEARBORN-AV., desirable corner residence ... 12,000
3695 DEARBORN-AV., near Lincoln Park ... 14,500
3442 LA SALLE-AV., near Oak, 3-story brick ... 13,500
3529 HURON-ST., 3-story and basement stone-front ... 27,000
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
NORTH SIDE—HOUSES.
3851 INDIANA-ST., near Clark, 3-story flats ... $10,500
3313 INDIANA-ST., near Rush, 3-story stone ... 13,000
3827 ONTARIO-ST., handsome 3-story stone ... 17,000
3328 ONTARIO-ST., elegant corner residence ... 25,000
3783 CHICAGO-AV., near Rush-st., 3-story brick 9,000
3877 WELLS-ST., 3-story and basement brick with store ... 20,000
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.:
SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE in Hyde Park, Lake View, South Chicago, Calumet, Lake, Winnetka, Norwood Park, Irving Park, Jefferson, Park Ridge, Cicero, Rogers Park, Riverside, Evanston, Arlington Heights, Englewood, Wheaton, and Waukegan.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston—Houses and lots of all grades. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE, HYDE Park, near lake; 100-foot lot; $22,500.
House and lot 50x150 feet on Washington-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.; $5,750.
Vacant lots and several good houses at Kenwood, Hyde Park, and South Park.
B. A. ULRICH, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LARGE LOTS AT Winnetka, from $800 to $6,000; monthly payments. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—NUMber of nice homes, convenient to depot; pleasant location, overlooking the lake; high and dry; plenty of room for a good cellar.
ISAAC DRAKE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON JEFFERSON-AV., east front, near Fifty-seventh-st.; choice improvements going up near by; bargain if taken at once. B. A. ULRICH, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET NEAR DEPOT, NORmal school; sewer and water; $15 per foot; half cash; can double your money.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFTY-eighth-st., near School-st.; $400 per lot on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD LOTS; $600 AND upwards. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE city and fire limits, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars, $350 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.
HEADQUARTERS FOR LAKE COUNTY (ILL.) FARMS.
200 acres—One of the best-improved farms in the State; buildings nearly all new; 37 miles from Chicago; three-quarters mile from railroad station; price only $60 per acre; terms easy.
82 acres—A splendid little farm; plenty of fruit; 80 rods from railroad station; 3 miles from Waukegan; price $2,500; terms easy. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO.

FOR SALE—FARM; $55 PER ACRE; 200-acre dairy farm, 66 miles west, with large and commodious buildings in good order. Farm is tile-drained; clear stream of water running through pasture. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FARMS IN ILLINOIS, Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Come and see. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TEXAS RANCH OF 150,000 acres in one body; abundant supply of pure water; location in stock region on line of Texas & Pacific Railroad for 20 miles; no better stock ranch to be had in the State; will take part pay in Cook County property. POTTER & PAYNE, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—FLORA FLORIDA, SUBURBAN addition to Gainesville. Five-acre orange-grove lots. Pamphlet free. Address 44 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF CHOICE PRAIRIE land within a half mile of Sutherland, Ia.; also 400 acres of land in Nebraska. For terms address P.-O. Box 330, Missouri Valley, Ia.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—200 ACRES IN Polk County, Iowa, for city property or business. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—C. L. BOYD mortgage banker and manager of estates, 154 Lake-st., will look after your interests in real estate and mortgage loans.

WANTED—WEST VAN BUREN-ST. AND West Washington-st. property; have cash buyers. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT ADAM SCHAAF'S PIANO WAREROOMS, 276 West Madison-st., Can be found a variety of second-hand pianos in perfect order and fully warranted. Get my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Cash or payments.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' NEW improved upright pianos, fully equal to the finest made. Prices reasonable. Payments easy.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE — CHICKERING UPRIGHT piano, do concert grand, do square, also a Steinway square, Vose, etc.; no reasonable offer refused. 215 State-st., one flight.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO., W. W. KIMBALL, and EMERSON PIANOS. | PIANOS AND ORGANS Sold on MONTHLY PAYMENTS If required, at W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, Corner State and Adams.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO OR ORgan go to PROSSER'S. He makes renting a specialty. 215 State-st.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st. (entrance 190), have the finest and largest stock of pianos and organs in the city for sale or rent, low prices, cash or on time.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANOS at prices that defy competition; terms to suit customers. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine pianos.

STECK PIANOS, HARRINGTON PIANOS, and Packard Organs. Warerooms 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

100 UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, NEW styles; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from premises), corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts; also 30 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order. Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY BUILDINGS, TO be moved on or before March 1; terms easy. Apply at 39 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT-DAY GRANDFATHER'S clock (old); price $42. J. S. BAST, 272 North Clark-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-KNOWN AND ESTABLISHED business on the frontier for sale. For particulars inquire of MARSHALL FIELD & CO., or REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER.

DRUG-STORE—ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS; less than 75 miles from Chicago, in town of 7,000 inhabitants; will invoice about $6,000, and is paying. Will take part cash if remainder is well secured. Address Z 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — THE LEADING JEWELRY business in a live town of 12,000 inhabitants with an established trade; will invoice about $4,500; will give 10 per cent off invoice to anybody taking the whole stock, or will take good land, or stock of drugs, or liquors to the amount of $1,200 or $1,500, the balance in cash and good paper; will reduce stock to $3,500 for any cash buyer; will give any agent 5 per cent to sell the whole stock within sixty days. Ill-health and a wish to change business cause for selling. Address E, Box 771, Lima, Ohio.

FOR SALE—PRESCRIPTION DRUG-STORE at a sacrifice; fresh stock, and doing a paying business; three doctors above store; the only reason for selling is failing health. Address P 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—THE highly valuable insured four years lease of a well-rented 3-story and basement brick dwelling-house, with brick barn in rear, located on Clark-st. (east front), south of Polk. Particulars in store, 277 Clark.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE ON A PROMInent corner, North Side; cheap rent and long lease; price $3,000; only those with the cash need apply. Address P 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE SITUATED IN A thriving suburban manufacturing town. Address RHEI, care of Room 49, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST, LARGEST, MOST profitable, popular-priced restaurant in Chicago, seating 248 people; elegant location; the above property is offered for sale cheap in consequence of poor health. Address O 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD DRUG AND BOOK stock in a thriving town in Central Illinois. Full particulars to those who mean business. Address Drug Stock, care of WILLIAM W. MARMON, Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE—BEST PRESCRIPTION DRUG-store in the city. Praiseworthy. O 91, Tribune.

I VISIT THE BEST DRY-GOODS TRADE IN two Northern States, and wish a convenient side line of samples. P 54, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE — MANUFACTURING household monopoly; any State; investigate. Choat's Hotel, 276 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AS A HOTEL OR factory, Waverly House, Elgin, Ill.; heavily built, brick, 4 stories, 50x140; N. W. R. R. and C., M. & St. P. R. R. pass the house; both depots only a stone's throw off. G. J. TITUS, 109 Loomis-st., Chicago.

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THE COURTS.

The Amusing Features of a Divorce Case Now Running—Items—The Record.

Items.

An amusing divorce case is on trial before Judge Shepard, being that of Elizabeth Prell against Henry Prell, on the ground of drunkenness and cruelty. He is a saloonkeeper at No. 20 North Halsted street, and all the friends and relatives of both parties apparently are in court. One witness for the complainant, Frank Locke, brought down the house by telling how he masqueraded around Prell's house in Mrs. Prell's night-dress. It appeared that a party was at the house having a good time when Locke conceived the idea of having a masquerade. He tried to get Prell's night-shirt, but his wife said he did not have any, and offered her own instead, which was accepted. The witness took very good-naturedly the laughter of which he was the subject when he related this escapade.

A final decree was entered in the case of Henrietta Manning and Aaron Peck against William E. Swenzel, Carrie A. Swenzel, Henry Waller Jr., Nelson Morris, and Julius Rosenthal, and provides that the defendants must pay $6,568.73 in sixty days or the premises in controversy, comprising 52.62 acres in Price's Subdivision, will be sold.

Judge Smith is hearing the case of Maren Foss against the City of Chicago to recover damages for injuries received about a year ago by falling through a sidewalk on Centre avenue, near Superior street.

Tuesday next the petit jury in the United States Circuit Court will be impaneled. The calendar, comprising 198 cases, has been prepared, and is ready for distribution.

In the suit of Iram D. Crawford against Otto G. Schulenberg an amendment to the bill was filed yesterday, showing the debts of Crawford and Schulenberg to be $22,969.55. The principal creditors are Marshall Field & Co., Eastland & Duddleston, and Capt. A. McVay of New Orleans.

Yesterday Antoinette Swenson filed a petition in the Probate Court asking for the appointment of a conservator for her husband, Bernard Swenson, who was adjudged insane Jan. 10 by the County Court. Swenson is the owner of the schooner Horace Taber, a vessel valued at $10,000.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,839—Fernando Jones vs. Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. and the University of Chicago. Bill to set aside trust deed for $150,000, and for injunction. George R. Grant, solr.

18,840—U. S. Mortgage Co. vs. William J. Tewkesbury. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $3,400 on the n. ½ of lot 7 in Assessor's division of lots 1, 2, and 3, block 1, in Clark's addition to Chicago. Dexter, Herrick & Allen, solrs.

18,841—Joseph J. Dowling vs. James S. Alexander. Bill to restrain production of play of "Nobody's Claim." James F. Latham, solr.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—901, Davis vs. McCormick; deft. of John McKenna, J. H. Fisher, J. C. McCormick, J. A. Noonan, and J. H. Norton, and decree pro conf. as to them, and defts. F. C. Freeman and A. J. Goff ruled to app. by first Monday in March and publication.—916, Same vs. Gaytes; deft. of F. B. Peabody, trustee, and Theresa H. Gaytes, and decree pro confesso as to them; H. S. Stoddard apptd. g. ad. l. for Hubert N. Gaytes.—Howell vs. Taylor; decree as prepared.—Union Mutual Life-Ins. Co. vs. Stevens; decree as prepared.

Law orders—502, Prather vs. Preston; lv. by stip. to file amd. dec.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,183—Asst., $5,000. Suppressed for service.

90,184—Louis Weber vs. Henry Sweet. Confession of judgment, $397.20. Philip Stein, atty.

90,185—Henry Sweet, use, etc., vs. Ohio Ins. Co. of Dayton, O., Allemania Fire-Ins. Co. of Pittsburg, Boatman's Fire-Ins. Co. of Pittsburg, and United Fireman's Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Garnishment. Philip Stein, atty.

90,186—Bill. Suppressed for service.

90,187—H. C. Harvey vs. L. H. Eggleston and O. A. Blattner. Confession of judgment, $155. S. A. French, atty.

90,188—Eugene L. Thomson vs. Mary B. Thomson. Bill for divorce for desertion. F. A. Mitchell, solr.

90,189—Morris Rubens vs. Henry L. Strauss and Samuel Mayer. Asst., $1,000. Beck & Roberts, attys.

90,190—Attcht., $1,400. Suppressed for service.

90,191—Herman Felsenthal et al. vs. Moritz Tausig. Case, $25,000. Moses & Newman and Forrester & Felsenthal, attys.

90,192—Nathaniel Bloom vs. H. L. Strouse and Samuel Mayer. Attcht., $298.38. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

90,193—W. H. Hall vs. Same. Attcht., $351.93. Same attys.

90,194—Henry C. Morey vs. C. & W. I. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. J. P. & T. R. Wilson, attys.

90,195—Mary Anna Wing vs. Frederick Burt. Covenant, $600. J. P. & T. R. Wilson, attys.

90,196—John McLaughlin et al. vs. John Emory and T. W. McClintock. Asst., $4,000. Francis Lackner, atty.

90,197—Gustav A. Johnson vs. Andrew Olaf Andrin, Thomas J. Kinsella, Thomas J. Kinsella Jr., John Buehler, and John Johnson. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $500 on Lot 84, in Hall's Sub. of 9¼ acres in the E. ½ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 4, 39, 14. J. E. Munroe, solr.

90,198—Dennis Rick vs. Northwestern Parlor Suit Manfg. Co. Asst. $1,000. Rubens, McGaffey & Ames, attys.

90,199—Fritz Luesmann vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

90,200—Fritz Naltmer vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

90,201—Ferdinand Posselt vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

90,202—John Eggert vs. same. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

90,203—The Woolen Mfg. Co. vs. Julius M. Stein. Asst., $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

90,204—Leo Metzler et al. vs. Same. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

Suppressed Friday—90,172, Robert Hunter, use of James D. Wells, vs. Bank of British North America and other banks. Garnishment, $869. Shufeldt & Westover, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—9,147, Fay vs. Blomsted; dis. plffs. cost and judgt.—9,161, Hughes vs. Town of Lake; plff. ent. nol. pros. as to Town of Lake, and lv. to file new narr.—9,117, Heitzman vs. Penna. Co.; jury to seal and sep.

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—10,138, Meyers vs. Edding; dis. plffs. cost and judgt. want pros.—10,174, Tobin vs. C. C. Ry. Co.; same.—10,222, Hurds vs. Foley; dis.—10,244, Demaris vs. City; dis. plffs. cost and judgt. want pros.—10,272, Heeren vs. Maloney; same.—10,276, Barnard vs. Carroll; same.—10,280, Schoenhofen vs. Joerss; same.—10,022, Shay vs. Hanchett; dis. deft. cost. want pros.—10,026, White vs. same; same.—10,038, Buell vs. same; same.—11,402, Williams vs. Rose; lv. to file plea of merits.—9,382, Foss vs. City; jury to seal and sep. until Monday.

Verdicts—9,998, David Wilson et al. vs. Frederick R. and Charles T. Otis; verd. for plff., $779.24, and mo. n. t. by deft.—9,906, Charles Kern, use George W. Bohanon, vs. David Leisberger and Wolf Salomon; fdg. for plff., debt $400, das. $82, and mo. n. t. by deft.

JUDGE ANTHONY.—Law orders—8,863, Proster vs. Hanchett; dis. n. c.—11,347, Evans vs. Am. Carpet Co.; lv. to amd. afft. and bond in attcht.—8,909, Fisher vs. Jones; time to file bond and bill of exc. extd. 10 days.—10,111, Maynard vs. Stiles; dis. n. c.

Verdict—9,131. Aaron L. Fiebelman vs. Gustave Fuchs; verd. deft. guilty, das. $6; mo; n. t. by plff.

Judgments—9,169, Peter Kummer vs. M. Johnson; judgt on fdg. for plff. $10.—10,979, S. Parkman Dexter et al. vs. Ferdinand and Benjamin Mayer, and Simon Dansig, assg.; judgt $4,728.35, and spl. extn.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—11,442, Keith vs. Coutant; defit. and judgt. of Jan 9, 1884, set aside and lv. to file afft. merits by Jan. 14.—9,474, Rounsavell vs. Eldridge; lv. to withd. com. counts and defit. deft. want compl. with rule.—9,316, Helfert vs. Wrisley; dis. n. c.—9,542, Gates vs. Ross; same ord.—9,504, Goff vs. Gates; same ord.

Verdict—9,468, Milton Hickok vs. City of Chicago; verd. for plff. $1,500, and mo. n. t. by deft.

Judgment—7,164, Sylvester Sibley et al. vs. Otis R. Glover; judgt. $750.

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery order.—505, Gates vs. Miller; deft. appls. to Appellate Court as of Dec. 17.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,282, Wiseman vs. Wiseman; deflt.—1,300, Baker vs. Baker; same.—1,424, Barrett vs. Chicago Lathe Co.; rule contd. to Jan. 14.—1,408, Dzerzinsky vs. Dzerzinsky; deflt.—1,259, Powell vs. Powell; deflt.—1,178, Murray vs. Murray; deflt.—1,295, Newquist vs. Berggren; dis. complt's cost.—1,334, Wasmansdorff vs. King; same.—350, Valley Pulp & Paper Co. vs. Marseilles Paper Co.; ans. of J. W. Howell Assn. to int. petns. to stand as ans. to all int. petns. filed.—1,098, Prell vs. Prell; jury to sep. to Jan. 15.

Decree—1,127, Manning vs. Swentzel; dis. as to unk. owners; master's rept. and dec. of sale.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

47,054—Dr. S. W. Wetmore use of Henry Petterath, vs. Mrs. John Petrie. Appeal.

47,055—Josef Vancure vs. Waytech Majzis. Confession of judgt., $65. E. A. Fisher, atty.

47,056—Petition of Herman S. Schnabel and wife to adopt Herman E. Boyer. C. M. Hardy, solr.

47,057—Columbus R. Cummings vs. E. R. Levee. Appeal.

47,058—Josiah L. Hathaway vs. Alfred Oldfield. Attcht., $559.28. B. I. Magruder, atty.

47,059—Annie C. Helmer vs. Milton T. Helmer. Bill for divorce for desertion. James Blume, solr.

47,060—The Independent Glass Company vs. Henry Friedman. Asst., $800. Lyman & Jackson, attys.

47,061—E. W. Carr vs. Michael A. Donohoe and Wm. P. Humberg. Appeal.

47,062—J. G. Kearney vs. Thomas Havey and wife. Appeal.

47,063—Thomas J. Sutherland vs. Edward M. Fields, Daniel A. Lindley, Pope C. Teeft, John P. Truesdell, Edward S. Washburne, and Cyrus W. Field. Bill for discovery. Thomas J. Sutherland, atty. pro se.

47,064—Asst. Withheld for service.

47,065—Petition of Malinda M. Vaughan, guardian of Grace Maud Dykes, minor, for leave to sell real estate. P. L. Sherman, atty.

47,066—Charles M. French vs. John Green. Appeal.

47,067—Langfeld, Lichten & Co. vs. Henry Simon. Asst., $400. Julius Stern, atty.

47,068—Lars Branstad vs. Bernhard M. Balstad, Abgail Balstad, Andrew Peterson, George P. Bay, and A. Hendrickson. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $567 on lot 87, Hosmer & Rogers' subd. blk. 7, Borden's subd. w ½ se ¼ 34, 40, 13. B. F. Richolson, solr.

47,069—S. Oppenheimer & Co. vs. John H. Bain. Asst., $5,000. Moses & Newman, attys.

47,070—Michael D. Dougherty vs. Frederick W. Huxman. Appeal.

47,071—Samuel Groak vs. Sigmund Lederer, Benedict Lederer, Seth F. Hanchett, and James H. Burke. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—10,225, Jenkins, Assg., vs. Munson; lv. to file to amd. ret.—3,225, Mayo vs. N. W. University; rule on plff. to give sec. for costs by Monday next.—2,417, Burke vs. City; 20 days' addtl. time granted to file bill of exc.—4,613, The Grape & Cane Sugar Refining Co. vs. Teed et al.; lv. to plff. to amd. narr. by fig. second count, and amdt. filed, and deft. to have until Jan. 17 to plead or demur to same.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law order—5,322, Puschek vs Fricke; dis. n. c.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—1,056, Koplin vs. Meyer; inj. dislvd. and lv. to file sug. das.—2,727, Carrol vs. Carrol; defit. and ref. to Waller.

Divorce—2,703, Rose Liberty vs. George H. Liberty; dec. of divorce for adultery.—2,432, G. Prescott Knight vs. Anna Knight; same for desertion.—2,235, Susie Fox vs. D. F. Fox; same.—1,987, Martha Jones vs. Harrison Jones; same, adultery.

Decree—160, Moulding vs. Harland; final decree and appld.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,644, Crawford vs. Schulenberg; lv. to file amd. bill instr.—782, Crow vs. Crosby; lv. to deft. George Gibbs to file cross-bill instr.—1,339, Patterson vs. Richmond; deflt. of certain defts. and grdn. apptd.—422, Harding vs. Coombs; suit dis. complts. cost.

County Court—New Suits.

4,499—Thomas J. Shay vs. Elias Levee and Seth F. Hanchett. Appeal.

4,500—People, use of Elsa P. Holmes, vs. John Olson. Petition for support. L. L. Mills, State's Attorney.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,446, In re vol. assgmt. Leopold Haas; lv. to assg. to sell propty. at auction and rept. to ct. nisi 5 days.—4,221, Thomas vs. Springer; suit dis. n. c.—4,378, McCoy vs Straus; defit. and judgt. of Dec. 12, 1883, vacated and lv. to deft. to file plea of set-off, and rule on plff. to reply to dmr. in 10 days.—4,497, In re Millie M. Williams; mo. n. t. ovld., ord. court. to St. Mary's Training-School, and appld. by Co. Atty.—4,424, In re vol. assgmt. Elias Levee; ord. for payt. of exms. as per stip.—4,445, In re vol. assgmt. John M. Gungrich; assg. to pay first judgt. and costs mentioned in petn., thereupon constable to turn over all assets to assg., and constable restrained from interfering with assg. until further order.

Verdicts—4,197, William J. Miller, use of Rodman B. Ellison and William P. Ellison, vs. Jens Olsen; verd. for plff., debt $400, das. one cent, and mo. n. t. by plff.—4,430, In re Berthold B. Bonheim, insolvent debtor arrested at suit of Frederick Stearns & Co.; verd. deft. not guilty refusing to turn over propty., etc., and debtor dischgd.; ord. on clk. to return to surety money deposited as security.

Judgments—4,209, Bernhard Benedict vs. A. L. Springer & Co.; fdg. for defts., judgt. on fdg.—4,240, Louis Mueller vs. Joseph Gehrig; judgt. on verd. for plff., $374.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Will—Est. John Sowka; will proven, and letters test. to Joseph Gillmeister and Joseph Kowalski, bond in $300 apvd.

Administrations—Est. Mathias Jungen; letters to Anna Maria Jungen; bond in $4,000 apvd.—Est. John Toohey; letters to Patrick Toohey, bond in $5,300 apvd.—Est. Anna Kaiser; letters admin. with will annexed to Charles A. Stolzenbach, bond in $300 apvd.—Est. Robert L. Queal; letters to Kate E. Queal and Henry S. Towle, bond in $40,000 apvd.—Est. John Bartz; letters to John Witline, bond in $300 apvd.—Est. John Fox; letters admin. to Ellen Fox, bond in $100 apvd.

Orders—Est. Fred W. Dunton; est. closed.—Est. Henry F. Behlendorf, insane; rept. of sale of pers. propty. apvd.—Est. Phebe B. Burlingame; attch., vs. John B. Culver, ret. instr.—Est. Joseph White; admrs. to settle acct. in 90 days.—Est. William P. Cardwell; attcht. vs. admrs. dischgd. and they released from custody.—Est. Henry Birren; pf. heirp. and admx. to set. acct. in 20 days.—Est. Carl Lanfeld; pf. heirsp.—Est. Christian Westphal; clm. of Franciska Skazynska reinstd.—Est. Lauria L. King; est. closed.—Est. John Naper; clms. alld; Jacob Blatton $22, Berria & Carroll $106, J. B. Sullivan & Bro. $14.60; adm. excused from rendering first acct.—Est. H. C. Eggleston; dmr. ovld and lv. to pld in 10 days.—Est. Patrigius Elser; clm. of Albin Bachmann alld. for $1,135 and spl. bond for sale of real est. apvd.—Est. Philo L. Smith; new apprs. apptd.—Est. John O'Keefe; supl. pf. heirsp.—Est. Patrigius Elser; acct. apvd.—Est. Ephraim Adderus; clm. of extx. alld. for $1,774.58.—Est. Jacob Schoener et al., minors; first annl. acct. apvd.—Est. Gustav Nelson; inv. and appst. apved; lv. to admr. to sell pers. est. at private sale.—Est. Hannah F. Dunlop; inv., apprst., and children's awd. apved.—Est. Joseph Kettlestrings; inv., appst., and wid. awd. apvd.—Estate Joseph K. Dunlop et al., minors; grdns. inv. apvd.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE GARDNER—609, George La Rue, petit larceny; plea of guilty; sentenced to three months in the House of Correction.—522, Walter Scott, larceny; recognizance forfeited.—373, Robert Dundon, murder; further arguments and instructions heard; verdict guilty of manslaughter, and term fixed at 7 years in the penitentiary; jury polled; motion for a new trial entered.

JUDGE HAWES—838, City vs. Lally; reinstated and continued.—570, William Leary, petit larceny; recognizance in $500.—134, Francis Chaffee, nolle prossed.—759, Same; recognizance in $1,000.—296, Hannah Oldenstadt; plea of guilty of petit larceny; own recognizance.—380, Same; nolle prossed.—114, John Cavanaugh, assault; jury trial; verdict of guilty with recommendation to mercy.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE SMITH—Peremptory call mo. n. t. in term Nos. 9,488, 9,656.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Peremptory call mo. n. t., in term Nos. 8,302, 9,200, 9,170, 8,206, 8,204.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BARNUM—Motions for new trials in term Nos. 5,866, 3,078, 3,066, 3,164, 2,702, 3,390, 3,588.
JUDGE TULEY—General business. No. 51, Webster et al. vs. Martine et al., on hearing.
JUDGE MORAN—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions and general Nos. 4,478, 3,843, and city special assessment 3,121.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.
JUDGE GARDNER—No court.
JUDGE GARY—Will be at the Criminal Court today to hear a motion for a new trial in the Dorr case.
JUDGE HAWES—Will be in the Circuit Court today to hear motions.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's calendar.
JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 10,046, 10,050, 10,060, 10,064, 10,076, 10,084, 10,112. No case on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—First call, Nos. 529 to 579, inclusive. Trial call, term Nos. 9,173, 9,183, 9,185, 9,195, 9,199, 9,207, 9,209, 9,217, 9,219, 9,221, 9,223, 9,227, 9,237. No case on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 9,528, 9,554, 9,568, 9,420, 9,576, 9,584. No. 9,300, Wadhams vs. City, on trial.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 135 and 104. No. 306, Gould vs. Crosby et al., on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, set cases term Nos. 3,138 and 3,242, and Nos. 3,674, 3,468, 3,500, 3,082. No. 3,152, Horn vs. Vogt, on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 2,451, City special assessment; 22, Cicero special assessment. Gen. Nos. 4,280, 4,281, 4,308, 4,309, 4,330.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 452, 489, 527, 533, 641, 557, 558, 566, 568, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 581, 590, 594, 595, 598, 603, and 609.
JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 388, 389, and 477.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Following were the State Supreme Court proceedings today:

West vs. Fitz; motion for time to file briefs by appellee denied.

Reid et al. vs. Martin; time extended to appellee for ten days to file abstract and brief.

Hustin vs. Graham et al.; time given until the 26th to file additional record.

Black vs. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company; five days' time to appellant to file reply.

Court adjourned till Tuesday next.

The following persons were admitted by the Supreme Court to practice law: Robert L. Walker, Mason City; Willis W. Wor, Mattoon; J. C. Wilcoxen, Canton; Riley Ward, Jacksonville; R. L. Tutman, Monticello; R. B. Smith, Danville; Millard McMurdo, Sparta; Henry Lenders Jr., Taylorville; James H. Lott, Paxton; Samuel W. Leonard, Danville; O. G. Reiniger, Brighton; Jacob S. Hizey, Newton; Frederick P. Green, Pekin; Stewart Brown, Springfield; T. G. Garland, Bloomington; Jacob Strawn, Lacon; Peter P. Clarkson, Winchester; Alexander McFarlan, Aledo; Albert H. Thompson, Chicago; J. M. Hornbacker, Peoria; J. W. McMurty, Watseca; John Small, Kankakee; T. D. Winslow, Aurora; Wirt D. Walker, Chicago; R. W. Wright, Belvidere; Charles S. Allen, Aurora; J. W. Ebersoll, Ottawa; Samuel H. Wright, Chicago; Edward O. Towne, Chicago; Eugene M. English, Chicago; Samuel K. Dougherty, Chicago; Sam Welty, Bloomington; C. B. King, Peoria; Rufus N. Rhodes, Chicago; E. J. McArdle, Chicago; Francis W. Combs, Chicago; Alexander Buckingham, Mount Vernon; S. B. Foster, Chicago; Herbert H. Hamilton, Rockford; Albert P. Grout, Winchester; Orrin P. Maxon, Chicago.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Daniel Paulus et al. vs. Melissa Lotta; Rush Circuit Court; affirmed in part and reversed in part; Bicknell, C.

Julia A. Williams et al. vs. Alfred Yinging; Delaware Circuit Court; affirmed; Best, C.

Mary E. Allen et al. vs. John Davis; Grant Circuit Court; Franklin, C.

Lavina Hoke vs. George W. Applegate, guardian, etc.; Harrison Circuit Court; reversed; Bicknell, C.

Ed W. High et al. vs. Board of Commissioners; Shelby Circuit Court; affirmed; Colerick, C.

Henry Shade vs. William Creviston et al.; Huntington Circuit Court; reversed; Elliott, J.

Samuel B. Bushnell vs. W. S. Bushnell et al.; Jasper Circuit Court; affirmed; Zollars, J.

William Beatty vs. Mary Barnett; Brown Circuit Court; affirmed; Black, J.

Martin Meehan vs. John B. Wiles; Hamilton Circuit Court; affirmed; Franklin, C.

Philip Matter vs. Joseph W. Stout, Auditor; Grant Circuit Court; reversed; Hammond, J.

Robert McCord Jr. et al. vs. Charles L. Thompson et al.; Knox Circuit Court; affirmed; Black, C.

Mechanics' Building Association vs. Jonathan R. Whitacre; Wayne Circuit Court; petition for rehearing overruled; Best, C.

William Thomas vs. Samuel B. Matthias; petition for a rehearing overruled; Franklin, C.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

No. 128. Charles P. Chouteau et al., appellants, vs. S. L. M. Barlow, surviving executor and trustee, etc.; argument continued by Mr. W. P. Clough for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Roscoe Conkling for the appellant.

No. 112. The Illinois Central Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Laura B. Turrill, administratrix of G. H. Turrill, deceased.

No. 113. The Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Laura B. Turrill, administratrix of S. H. Turrill, deceased; argument commenced by Mr. George Payson for the appellant, and continued by Mr. L. L. Bond, both of Chicago, for the appellees. This is the swage-block case, involving about $250,000.

Adjourned until Monday.

WOUNDS OF GENERALS IN ACTION.

A curious article might be written on the immunity from wounds in action of some Generals, and the ill-fortune of others in becoming the billet for a bullet. No Commander (adds Mr. A. Forbes *English Illustrated Magazine*) was ever more forward in the fighting line than Sheridan, yet he never got a scratch. Skobeleff, who many a time went at it with his own good sword, and in his white coat and on his white charger headed every charge with a recklessness that men call madness, had as complete an immunity as if he carried the charmed life that his soldiers ascribed, and was wounded only in the quiet trenches by a chance shot fired into the air a mile away. Wellington was but once hit; the bullet that carried away his boot-heel scarce gave him a contusion. Grant was never struck; no more was Napoleon. Of Sir Neville Chamberlain again, one of the most distinguished officers of our Indian army, the saying goes that he never went into action without receiving a wound, and the gallant old man has been fighting pretty steadily ever since the first Afghan war. Bazaine was a man to whom fortune was not stingy in the matter of wounds. At Borny there came to him the leaden reminder that he was mortal, though this time it was into nearly as great a sham as itself.

HENRY VILLARD.

His Remarkable and Interesting Career Depicted in a Graphic Manner.

A Man Who Is Well Known and Esteemed as a Journalist, Litterateur, and Financier.

Raising One Hundred and Fifty Millions in Four Years—His Present Condition and Prospects.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—Nothing, in this generation, has caused a more startling impression in financial circles here and throughout the country than the downfall of Henry Villard. It has been more than a nine-days' wonder. It has been the absorbing topic in Wall street and of the newspapers for three weeks (the first announcement of his overthrow was in his retirement, Dec. 17, from the Presidencies of the Oregon Navigation and Transcontinental Companies), and still continues to be such, owing to his National reputation as a financier and his enormous operations.

Villard's career as a railway magnate has not extended over more than four and a half years, but it has been exceptionally brilliant. No man in Wall street has ever inspired more, if as much, confidence, and his marvelous success would seem to have justified that confidence fully. When he gained control of the Northern Pacific Railroad, nearly three years ago, by a masterly movement that has hardly been equaled in monetary history, he was generally considered one of the ablest financiers in America, and he preserved this high name down to his sudden and crushing defeat. That defeat, whose various and complicated causes could not be given in any ordinary space, even had the time for giving them arrived, was the defeat of one against a host, and due in a measure to a splendid self-trust, warranted by a prosperity almost unprecedented, and an exalted position which the most desperate attacks had never endangered.

HIS ANTECEDENTS.

It has been the fashion to speak of Henry Villard since he became a power in the land as if he had been an adventurer, as if he had sprung from nothing to everything. Over and over again of late the statement has been made that his real name is Hilgard, with an intimation that this is proof of something dark and perilous in the man. The statement, which is true enough, has long been familiar to all his friends and any number of his acquaintances. There has never been any attempt or disposition on his part or on theirs to hide the fact, nor is there the least reason why there should be. Hilgard is an old and honored name (Prof. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, is his cousin and greatly attached to him), and belongs to a distinguished family in Bavaria. Villard's father was an eminent member of the judiciary in Munich; his position being analagous to that of one of the associate Judges of the supreme bench in the United States. Villard himself was born at Speyer, the eminent historic town on the Rhine where at the Diet held in 1529 the first protest made against secular or ecclesiastic authority to enforce obedience in matters of faith originated the name Protestant. He was carefully educated in Bavaria and France, and designed by his parents, I understand, for a political or diplomatic career. But he had no fancy for it, nor indeed for any of the stiff and pompous phases of the life of his family, or of the privileged class to which they belonged. He was a representative of Young Germany; his sympathies and leanings being republican and democratic, he yearned to try his fortunes in the New World. Although his parents and entire kindred were vehemently opposed to his emigration, his mind was made up; and when barely 18 he quitted home and set sail for these shores.

RESOLVED TO DEPEND ON HIMSELF

to make his own way, but naturally uncertain of the future, he took the name of Villard, not wishing, in case of failure, to cause any discredit or unhappiness to his aristocratic family on the other side of the sea. After he had established himself, particularly just before he had married Miss Fanny Garrison, the lovely and accomplished daughter (then and now a universal favorit) of the famous philanthropist, William Lloyd Garrison, he wished to resume his own name. But the resumption was attended with so many inconveniences and difficulties that he finally suppressed his wish, urged thereto by the young lady herself. He had at first, as may be imagined in a foreign country and unacquainted with the language, innumerable obstacles to overcome. But he overcame them all by energy, perseverance, courage, and self-dependence—qualities that have always been his—and was in comfortable circumstances, greatly respected, and had many sincere and devoted friends long before he had been heard of in Wall street. The Bavarian youth, transplanted to this soil, tried divers things, and though repeatedly frustrated in his efforts he steadily and rapidly gained on the whole, and was encouraged to continue.

He ultimately chose journalism as a profession, for which he was in many ways excellently equipped, and formed connections with leading newspapers here, in Boston, Chicago, and Cincinnati. When the Civil War had broken out he entered the field as a military correspondent, witnessing and taking part in many of the principal actions in Virginia and the Southwest. His letters were of the highest order, simple, direct, forcible, and displaying a remarkable knowledge of the art of war. His relations with the highest officers of the Union armies being intimate and confidential, his facilities for fresh and trustworthy information were of the best. He had some thrilling experiences and adventures at the front, to which, though most creditable to his coolness and daring, he never alludes. After the War and his marriage he repeatedly visited Europe, making long stays in Germany, writing for the newspapers on American and Continental affairs, and contributing to the *North American* and other periodicals. His tastes and employments have always been intellectual and artistic, and he is almost the only man who has been a railway king, to use the current phrase, of whom this may be said. To speak of him as having been at any time a vulgar adventurer is indicative of gross ignorance. His antecedents are distinguished; he is, in the best sense, a gentleman and a scholar.

AS A FINANCIER.

Villard's earliest connection with large financial companies was some seven or eight years ago, when he was appointed President of the Oregon Steamship Company and the Oregon & California Railroad, in which the Frankfurt and other German bankers were largely interested, and which Ben Holladay had so mismanaged that the property had fallen into the hands of the bondholders. In looking after their interests he saw a rare opportunity for forming the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, which has been one of the most profitable stocks ever placed on the exchange, and which, notwithstanding its great decline as to quotations in the last six months, gives every promise of being permanently an 8 per cent security at least. The Oregon Improvement was the next company of his organization. It has been selling lately at 58—even as low as 55—in the face of the fact that its earnings for the fiscal year ending in November show a surplus of more than $400,000, after paying the interest on its bonds and 8 per cent dividend. Yet many persons still speak of all the Villard stocks as if they were worthless.

The Oregon Transcontinental, which has been the chief cause of Villard's troubles, is certainly in bad condition at present; but those in position to know think it has a good future. A deal has been said of the needless cost of the Northern Pacific under Villard's administration. He may have been far too lavish in outlay, deeming it most important to complete the road at the earliest date (he is not a man to count dollars where a great purpose is to be served); but everybody admits that it is excellently built. The Union and Central Pacific Roads were poorly and cheaply constructed in the beginning, and needed endless repairment afterward. This is not likely to be the case with the Northern Pacific. The expense now put upon it may save vast sums hereafter, so that what has been styled Villard's prodigality may ere long prove intelligent economy.

It is altogether probable that if the stock market had been as it normally is Villard would have had a fortunate issue of his long and heroic struggle. But the bears have had almost uninterrupted control of the market for two years and a half, something unexampled in the history of the Stock Exchange. Since September there have been thoroughly organized and desperate attacks on the Villard stocks, such as have scarcely been known before in Wall street. A good deal of personal feeling has unquestionably entered into these violent raids. Many big operators have had a prejudice against him because he has been mentioned as a man of culture and sensibility, of commercial ideals and unsullied honor, who would never deceive his associates or betray his friends. All this is so very different from Wall street and Wall street methods that the mere presentation of it is a rebuke to the bulk of speculators and brokers. Villard has been sneeringly called a sentimental financier by some persons who believed him to be what he has been represented. But the many were incredulous. They declared that he would act in a great exigency like any other operator: that he would sacrifice his associates and friends sooner than lose his own money. They were perfectly sincere in their declaration; they could not think that any financial leader would be morally superior to themselves.

THE DOWNFALL.

The great exigency came. Villard fell with his stocks. Many of his associates lost large sums of money; he was ruined. Wall street, the general public, and most of the newspapers would not credit it. No wonder. Railway magnates are not reduced to straits, whatever may happen to their friends. Whoever heard of such a case? Nobody until the startling instance of Henry Villard. He actually went down with his stocks, brave and true to the last. Imagine Jay Gould, or Sidney Dillion, or Russell Sage, or C. P. Huntington going down in that way! The thing is inconceivable. For days after Villard's fall oral and printed reports said that he was still rich, while many were made poor through trusting him. When he was very ill, broken down by the terrible strain that had been upon him and by the loud voice of detraction, there were rumors, on the one hand, that he had fled to Europe with millions, and, on the other hand, that he had attempted suicide. Of such barbarities will men be guilty for pecuniary ends.

Within a few days the facts have been revealed, and falsehood and slander have in a measure ceased. A reaction has set in. The very men who aided in Villard's undoing, now that he is undone, are sorry for him. They did not think that he would sink his whole fortune in trying to sustain his stocks, when he might have thrown the burden on others. That is an astonishing innovation on Wall street. After all, he is a sentimental financier. It is glorious, they say, to take such a magnanimous course; it is morally sublime; but it is not business. And, in despite of ethics, business is—business. Even Wall street has a heart. Numberless have been the expressions of sympathy sent to him from that quarter. It may not do that sort of thing itself; but, to its credit be it said, it admires the man capable of rising to such a hight. This is all the more remarkable because Villard has scarcely anything in common with the mass of brokers or the bulls and bears. He is acquainted with very few of them, although they of course know him, at least by sight. He does not affect their hilarity, their love of display, their epicurism, their fondness for sensation. Notwithstanding that he likes to do things in princely style and to be surrounded by artistic objects and rich furnishings, he has no fancy for ostentation. Individually he is simplicity itself. He is a very plain liver; he very rarely touches wine, and then a small glass of claret satisfies him; he abhors tobacco in every shape. Exquisitly neat, he is always most soberly attired; he eschews ornaments; he does not even wear a ring except his wedding-ring. Not the smallest oath nor any indelicate allusion ever falls from his lips. He is refined as a fine woman: there is no taint in his blood or in his morals. A pattern of domesticity, he finds his greatest happiness in his wife and children. He is seen often at concerts and the opera—he is passionately fond of music—and sometimes at the theatre, but special attraction is needed to draw him away from his delightful home.

HIS TRAITS.

During the years that he was a noted millionaire he had no bias in favor of the merely rich, whose advances he mildly repelled. His inclination has always been to persons of mind, culture, and taste. He has ardently adhered to his old friends, and tried to help those who were poor or in trouble by every means in his power. The instances of his quiet benevolence and secret generosity are innumerable. As soon as he had grown wealthy he sought to assist his friends in making money, favoring them with opportunities. It used to be said almost daily by somebody, "Henry Villard is the best rich man I have ever seen." It is, in a sense, a public calamity for such a man to lose his splendid fortune, which, in some manner, all his friends have shared. In trying to protect their interests recently he has, I am told, lost more than a million of dollars. As might be supposed, many of the persons who have lost money by his stocks are still severe upon him; but these as a rule have been but slightly acquainted with him. Almost without exception, his old friends, whether they have lost much or little, remain the same. I have heard dozens of them say that no kind of financial adversity could change their opinion of him and his uniform kindness and generosity. The harshest men in their judgment are, I understand, they whom he made rich, and who since then have lost a small part of the riches they owe directly to him.

Within two or three days Villard has received any number of notes and letters from abroad as well as at home of cordial sympathy, with tenders of any amount of pecuniary aid, some of these from men of untold wealth. If Villard has fallen he is pretty certain to rearise. He is only 47 or 48, of naturally robust constitution and of massive frame. A man who has proved himself one of the first of financiers (he has raised in the last four years not less than $160,000,000) is not likely to be extinguished by a single disaster. He has come out of his terrible contest with overwhelming forces, defeated for the time, but with his fair name unsmirched. He has been unfortunate; but he is unstained and unstainable. He feels that he can afford to lose his millions, though not the smallest fraction of his good name. It is plain now that he has been made a scape-goat; that much of the responsibility which should be borne by others has been thrust on him. He has gone unscathed through the fiery ordeal. Those others have yet to pass it, and may not come off unharmed. Villard's financial failure has been his moral triumph. For such as he there must always be a future. It is comforting to think that a railway king may, in these days, lose his crown and throne without forfeiting the confidence and esteem of his subjects. For a king of Henry Villard's order, the kingdom remains, and may be his when he seeks to reclaim it.

COLSTOUN.

DIPLOMACY, ACCORDING TO "MONSIEUR."

The French *Figaro* publishes the following amusing incident, which is said to have taken place during one of the state dinners at Berlin, and at which the late Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury were present:

Prince Bismarck, who is well known to be a great eater, filled his plate with cherries; the Marquis of Salisbury observed it.

"Prince," said he suddenly, "what you are doing is very unhealthy."

"What?" said Prince Bismarck, in astonishment.

"You have just swallowed two cherry-stones."

"You are mistaken," said the Prince, with marked coldness.

"Never!" replied Salisbury, with that hauteur which characterises the proud English aristocracy.

"Monsieur le Marquis!" said Bismarck, his eyes shooting fire.

It was at this moment that Lord Beaconsfield came to the rescue.

"Perhaps," he insinuated, in his softest voice, "you are both, right; your Highness must be so occupied with serious thoughts that you might inadvertently have swallowed a tiny stone."

"Two!" interrupted Salisbury, in a decided tone.

"Or two," continued Lord Beaconsfield, as calmly as possible; "and you, my dear Lord and colleague, enjoy such good sight that nothing escapes you. Now, Prince and Marquis, will you allow me to decide this difficult question?"

"How?" murmured Bismarck.

"Your plate, Highness, if you please."

This last was in English, the correspondent adding that Lord Beaconsfield was the only diplomatist at Berlin who never talked French. The plate was sent to Lord Beaconsfield, who at once emptied the contents on the table. All eyes were now fixed on him. With his long, bony, agile fingers, covered with precious stones, he began to arrange what looked more like a child's game than an occupation worthy of such a distinguished Minister. He put all the stones in a line, and placed a stem on each stone. Then, in that clear, piercing voice that has so often moved the House of Commons, the English Prime Minister began to count one, two, three, and so on to forty-seven stones, and likewise with the stems, till he had counted forty-nine. The proof was there—two stones were wanting.

Bismarck rose and said in an agitated voice, "Marquis, you are right!" then, turning, said in a loud voice, "Lord Beaconsfield, you are a great man!"

ALL IN THE FAMILY.

Texas Siftings: "Your father was nothing but a simple stonemason."

"I know where you got that information," quietly remarked the other.

"From whom did I get it?"

"From your father."

"How do you know that?"

"Because your father was my father's hod-carrier."

ILLINOIS HISTORY.

Two Interesting Papers Concerning Daniel P. Cook and John McLean.

Their Rare Political Abilities and the Good Use to Which They Were Always Put.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne's Notes Accompanying the Edwards Collection of Papers.

The people of Illinois, and particularly all those interested in the early history of the State, will be glad to learn that the publication of the letters, correspondence, and manuscripts of Ninian Edwards, third Governor of the State, is about to issue from the press of the Fergus Printing Company of this city. These papers were presented to the Chicago Historical Society last fall by the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, of Springfield, the son of Gov. Edwards. Seeing the value of this collection in a historical point of view, Mr. Marshall Field, of this city, with characteristic liberality, proposed to pay for the cost of publication. Mr. E. B. Washburne undertook the task of editing and supervising the publication, and he has joined to it a large number of notes in explanation of the history of the men and the events therein contained. We have been permitted to look over the advance sheets of some of these "notes" by Mr. Washburne, and print herewith the notice he has made of Daniel P. Cook. We may print hereafter notices of others of the prominent and distinguished men in the early history of the State.

The papers will make a volume of more than 600 pages, printed on elegant paper and presented in the highest style of art. It will be adorned by steel engravings of Gov. Edwards and Daniel P. Cook and fac-similes of some twenty letters of distinguished men.

We meet here, for the first time, a letter of Daniel Pope Cook to Gov. Edwards. Mr. Cook, a native of Kentucky, immigrated to the Territory of Illinois in 1815. He was at the time and date of this letter the editor and a joint owner with Robert Blackwell of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, which was at that time the only newspaper and printing-office in the Territory. This press was the first one brought to this Territory, from Kentucky, in the fall of 1809, and published by Matthew Duncan.

Nathaniel Pope was a candidate for Congress from Illinois Territory in 1816, and was elected, and took his seat Dec. 2 of that year. He was re-elected to the succeeding Congress, and procured the legislation which admitted the Territory of Illinois into the Union. His life and public service, both in the Territory of Illinois, as a Delegate to Congress, and as the first Judge of the United States District Court of the State of Illinois for thirty-two years, in which position he greatly distinguished himself, are well known. He was the brother of John Pope, Governor of Arkansas Territory, member of Congress, and United States Senator from the State of Kentucky, and father of Maj.-Gen. John Pope, of the United States army.

The Oglesby spoken of was Joseph Oglesby, a doctor and preacher, an early settler of Illinois Territory, and a member of the General Assembly of the Territory from St. Clair County in 1812-'13. Ménard and Fisher, spoken of as having "absolutely come out as candidates" for Delegate, were both members of the Territorial Legislature in 1816; Ménard as President of the Council and Fisher as Speaker of the Assembly. Pope distanced all the candidates and was triumphantly elected. Such was the standing of Gov. Edwards, who was the friend and, I believe, the relative of Nathaniel Pope, that Cook was undoubtedly right when he said that the "supposition" that Edwards "was unpopular" was a "d—d foolish one."

Cook was undoubtedly one of the ablest and most remarkable men whose name ever graced the annals of Illinois. At the first election for Congressman, after the State was admitted, he was beaten by John McLean of Shawneetown, by a majority of fourteen votes. The candidates were both young men, both from Kentucky, and in the canvass at that and a subsequent election they proved themselves men of rare ability and surpassing eloquence. This was the commencement of *stump speaking* in Illinois. In the next election the same candidates were before the people, but McLean was beaten by Cook. He was three times reëlected, making a service of eight years. He was but just of the constitutional age when he made his first canvass. In his last term of service he was acting-Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means—Louis McLane of Delaware, the Chairman, being absent—and he discharged the duties of that most onerous and responsible position with so much ability and evinced such a thorough knowledge of all matters which come before the committee and the House as to challenge the respect and admiration of all the members. And this was at a time when his health was failing and his physical powers were becoming exhausted. It seems that as his bodily weakness increased his mental qualities shone brighter and brighter.

In 1826 Mr. Cook was beaten for Congress by Joseph Duncan. Of a naturally feeble constitution and with delicate health, his labors began to tell upon him, and he ended his Congressional service the 4th day of March, 1827, a confirmed invalid. He soon after went to Cuba in the vain hope of restoring his health. In the month of June thereafter he returned with his family to his home in Edwardsville. But nothing could stay the progress of the dreadful disease (consumption) which was consuming his life. He was on that road over which we must all once pass:

—— calcanda, semel, via lethi.

His mind reverted to the place of his birth and to the joys of his childhood. He went back to his own Kentucky to die, and there he breathed his last Oct. 16, 1827. Though cut down at the early age of 32, he had accomplished more than most men during the course of a long life. In him statesmanship seemed native and intuitive. In the House of Representatives he showed a complete mastery of all questions that were to be discussed, and he stated his conclusions with such clearness, force, and precision as always to command the strictest attention of members. There was before him when he died the promise of a most brilliant and distinguished career, which would have added additional lustre to his name and brought additional honor to the State of his adoption. But in his case the words of the poet Gray, though used in a different connection, were to be realized:

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

In the great slavery struggle in this State in 1823-'24, Mr. Cook, though coming from a slave State, was one of the most pronounced opponents of the "Convention Resolution." It is somewhat curious that while he was a Kentuckian and a strong anti-slavery man, his contemporary, living in the same town (Kaskaskia), Elias Kent Kane, a New Yorker, and so prominent in our earlier politics, was a pro-slavery man, who advocated making Illinois a slave State. It is a remarkable as well as a most creditable fact, that of the eighteen members in the "Convention Legislature" who resisted the Convention Resolution, *ten* of them were from the slave States.

It should have been stated that Mr. Cook was the first Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, and for a short time a Judge of the Circuit Court in what was then called the "Western Circuit." Four years after his death the Legislature of the State honored his memory by giving his name to Cook County. In respect of his high character, his great ability, his honorable name, and of the inestimable service he rendered to our great Commonwealth, the County of Cook should erect a monument to his memory.

Mr. Cook married the daughter of Gov. Edwards. He left one son, John Cook, late of Springfield, Ill., and who was a Brigadier-General in the War of the Rebellion, appointed by Mr. Lincoln.

An Illinois Pioneer—John McLean.

The name of John McLean, so honorably distinguished in the early history of Illinois, is but little known to the present generation. Mr. E. B. Washburne, the editor of the Edwards Papers, devotes one of his notes to Mr. McLean, which is herewith presented:

Perhaps less is known at the present day of John McLean than of any public man of his day who occupied such a distinguished position. His name and memory seem to have almost died out in the State, and it is now practically impossible to gather much of anything in relation to his personal history. That which is most generally known at the present day is the fact that one of our great interior counties—McLean—was named in his honor when organized. Dec. 25, 1830, only a few weeks after his death.

John McLean was born in North Carolina in 1791. When 4 years old his father removed to Logan County, Kentucky. The son, after acquiring a limited education, studied law, and in the year of 1815 settled in Shawneetown, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. His first appearance in public life was as the first Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, elected in 1818—beating Daniel P. Cook by a majority of fourteen votes after an exciting contest in which both candidates greatly distinguished themselves. His next appearance in political life was as Representative from Gallatin County in the Legislature of 1820-'22.

He was again elected to the House from the same county in 1826 and in 1828, becoming Speaker of the House for both terms. He was first elected to the United States Senate in 1824, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Edwards and to serve out the remainder of his term, which expired March 4, 1825. The resignation of Gov. Edwards made a vacancy which could have been filled by a Gubernatorial appointment, but Gov. Coles declined to appoint any person to hold until the next meeting of the Legislature, as that event was so near at hand that the appointee would have but a very short time to serve. Jesse B. Thomas was the colleague of McLean at this time, and Daniel P. Cook was the only Representative from Illinois.

In 1829, Mr. McLean was again elected Senator for six years to succeed Jesse B. Thomas. The question as to who should be the successor of Mr. Thomas was agitated a long time before the election was to take place, and the letters here given of Gov. Edwards and Mr. McLean are in respect of the election, and they are certain to be read with a very great interest by all persons who desire to familiarize themselves in the early history of the State. Whatever doubts there may have been in regard to the election of Mr. McLean, they were dissipated before the election took place. He received the unanimous vote of both Houses of the Legislature—a circumstance without a parallel in the history of our State. When the bank mania was sweeping over the State Mr. McLean was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and attacked the whole system with a boldness and vigor which gave great uneasiness to the bank party. To obtain a hearing he was obliged to resign his position as Speaker, as the House had refused to go into Committee of the Whole where he could be heard. Indignant at the treatment which he had received, he made a speech remarkable for its ability and eloquence, and predicted all the consequences which resulted from the establishment of that banking system.*

He took his seat as Senator the 7th day of December, 1829, and served through the long session until its adjournment, May 31, 1830. He died after a short illness at his home in Shawneetown, Oct. 14, 1830. At the commencement of the short session of that Congress, the 9th day of December, 1830, his surviving colleague, the Hon Elias Kent Kane, announced his death in the Senate, and in beautiful and fitting language paid a just tribute to his memory. "In private life," said Mr. Kane, "he was remarkable for his benevolence, frankness, and independence of character. No one in the circle in which he moved had a larger share of the confidence and affection of his fellow-men. He was by profession a lawyer, possessed of a vigorous mind and a rapid but easy elocution. These qualifications, added to an honesty of purpose universally accorded to him, raised him to the front rank of his profession, and there sustained him. As a statesman, the people of Illinois would long remember him as the author of many of the most valued portions of their statute books and as the acute and able presiding officer over the deliberations of the most numerous branch of their Legislature."

Both of the terms of service of Mr. McLean in the United States Senate were too short to enable him to acquire that distinction which he would have otherwise secured. The contemporaries of Mr. McLean in this State are now nearly all dead. Pretty much all that is known of him now is by tradition and through the brief notices of him that have been made by the historians of the State. The most life-like portraiture of him is by Gov. Reynolds in his "Pioneer History of Illinois." He regards him as one of the greatest of our pioneers. He describes him as "a man of gigantic mind, of noble and manly form, and a lofty and dignified bearing. His person was large and formed on that natural excellence which at once attracted the attention and admiration of all beholders. The vigor and compass of his mind were exceedingly great, and his eloquence flowed in torrents, deep, strong, and almost irresistible." The Governor contends that there was no man in Illinois before or since his day that surpassed him in pure, natural eloquence. No man possessed a stronger hold upon the people than he did, and his death was considered a great public calamity.

Mr. William H. Brown, in a memoir of the late Hon. Daniel P. Cook, read before the Chicago Historical Society, speaks of Mr. McLean as a gentleman possessed of fine talents and unblemished character, who was in his time one of the most popular men in the State, and possessed in a rare degree the esteem of all who enjoyed his personal acquaintance. Gov. Ford speaks of him as being possessed of a fertility of genius and of an overpowering eloquence. It is not now known that John McLean has a single relative living in the State of Illinois.

*"Ford's History of Illinois."

PROTECTION FALLACIES.

High-Tariff Taxation Does Not Increase Wages.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—That ancient, historical, and apparently immortal falsehood, the assertion that a high-tariff taxation increases wages, is beginning to make its periodical reappearance in the columns of the advocates of high protection. Probably no economic fallacy which ever deluded the human mind has been more often exploded, had less foundation to stand upon, and yet clung more tenaciously to the belief of people of a certain class. It has been repeatedly and irresistibly demonstrated that any such result from the tariff is absolutely impossible, and yet the familiar old lie continues to be revived at every opportunity. The pretext for its present resurrection is the appearance of the census volume on manufactures. From that book a short list of industries showing an increase of wages is produced, supported by parallel columns giving the figures for 1860 and 1880. From this exhibit it is argued that the blessed high-tariff taxes on consumers are the cause of the increase. This is the product of a new and original kind of reasoning that runs like this: Wages increased between 1860 and 1880; during that time we had a high tariff; therefore a high tariff increases wages. It would be exactly as competent to put it thus: Wages increased from 1860 to 1880; during that time we had war and a heavy debt; therefore wars and heavy debts make higher wages.

No intelligent person doubts that in many branches of industry wages have made a considerable advance during the last twenty years. The publication of statistics to prove this is needless. Most of those who have studied the census are ready to acknowledge that the advance has been even greater than any advocate of the tariff has yet asserted. The average of the increase claimed by one of the papers that publish these statistics is 22½ per cent. As a matter of fact, the increase for all branches of industry in the country from 1860 to 1880 amounts to 58 per cent. Yet it is very far from following that the tariff had anything to do with this increase. In the thirteenth century an agricultural laborer in England, working all day, could only earn fifty grains of silver. At the present time he can earn 350 grains. It would be no more absurd to ascribe that increase to a high tariff than it is to ascribe the increase in this country from 1860 to 1880 to such an instrument. Two hundred years ago wages in Europe were probably not one-fourth as high as they are now. But it is not a protective tariff that has brought the change about. In the last thirty years wages in England have increased 80 per cent. During that time England has maintained free trade. Protection cannot be charged with that result, therefore. During ten years of the lowest tariff this country has ever had—from 1850 to 1860—the average of wages rose 60 per cent. During twenty years of the highest tariff we ever had it rose but 58 per cent. The contrast is not in favor of a high tariff. The universal tendency of wages everywhere is to advance with advancing civilization. As education, refinement, and culture increase the desires of men multiply, and the demand for labor of improved skill and efficiency, employed in more directions, keeps pace with them. As long as this is the cases wages will tend to increase whether we have a high tariff, or a low tariff, or no tariff at all.

A list of the industries in which wages show an increase during the last twenty years is a very insufficient and unsatisfactory basis on which to argue any benefit from the existing tariff. What shall we say of the conclusion to be drawn from those industries which in the last ten years have shown a decline in wages? In 1870 the average annual wages in the iron industry was, in gold, $450. In 1880 it had sunk to $393. In 1870 machinists received an average of $494 in gold each. In 1880 their average wages had fallen to $453. In 1870 the average wages in the glass industry was (gold) $418. In 1880 it was only $378. In 1870 workmen in sash, door, and blind factories received an average of $429 each in gold. In 1880 they were paid but $390. These figures tell a very plain tale. If protection caused the increase of wages in the industries which show an increase, why is it not fair to assert that it also caused the decrease of wages in the industries which show a decrease?

If protection acts to increase wages the effect must be proportioned to the cause, and we must find wages highest in those industries which have the highest degree of protection and lowest in those which have no protection at all. Yet the reverse is true. In the scale industry the average wages is $524.63 a year. In carpentering it is $457.43. In printing it is $665. All these industries are without a cent of protection, yet in them the wages are among the highest paid in all the range of manufacture. On the other hand, the average in the highly-protected iron industry is only $393.50; in the highly-protected woolen industry but $293.30; in the cotton industry $243.70; and in the glass industry $378.21. The last four are among the most highly-protected branches of manufacture on the list.

It should not be forgotten, moreover, that while, as is admitted, wages have generally increased since 1860, the cost of living has far outstripped them. A writer in a St. Louis paper makes the following comparison between the prices of necessaries for the two periods:

	1850—1860.	1880.
Beefsteak	6 to 7 cents	25 cents
Pork	3 cents	10 cents
Coffee	14½ cents	25 cents
Flour	$4.00	$9.00
House rent	$8.00 to $10.00	$25.00 to $30.00
Board	1.75 to 2.25	4.50 to 5.00
Clothing, best suit with overcoat	25.00	60.00 to 70.00

What possible advantage can an increase of wages bring if it bears with it a still greater increase in the prices of all the commodities for which wages must be expended?

COLD FACTS.

GROUSE-SHOOTING IN SCOTLAND.

Grouse-shooting has come to an end in Scotland. The outlook at the opening of the season was most unpromising; and in Perthshire, the most prolific grouse county in the country, the contents of the general bag amounted to hundreds instead of thousands of brace. In spite of this, owing to the absence of all disease on the moors and the continuous steady shooting, the contribution of Scotland to the English markets has been quite as large as in any former year. The annual rental of the grouse-moors last year amounted to $1,750,000; and they are calculated to have yielded 250,000 brace of birds.

THE WAR'S BEGINNING.

How the Rebellion Was Commenced in the West—The Battle of Belmont and Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson.

FORT KEOGH, M. T., Jan. 7.—[Special Correspondence.]—The country was still suffering from the shock given it by the disastrous defeat of our army at Bull Run when the President the 7th of August, 1861, sent to the Senate a list of thirty-four names of persons to be Brigadier-Generals in the army and requested their immediate confirmation. Among these names was that of U. S. Grant, Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment of Infantry, who was at once ordered to the Mississippi, given command of the District of Southeast Missouri, and made his headquarters at Cairo, the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He soon determined the strategic points in his district, and decided upon the seizure of Paducah, at the mouth of the Tennessee River. Kentucky was at this time playing the absurd rôle of neutrality, but while the Governor and his people were making loud professions of peace, the Rebels were fortifying Columbus and Hickman on the Mississippi, and Bowling Green on the Big Barren. Without giving any heed to the armed neutrality parade and silly States-Rights doctrines of Kentucky, Grant, hearing that the Rebel troops were about to occupy Paducah in force, advanced in the night with two regiments, drove out some Rebel recruits, and seized the city. The "neutral" citizens had Secession flags flying and were in great glee, hourly expecting the arrival of some 4,000 Rebel troops, when Grant with his blue-jackets tumbled into their streets. After fortifying Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland River, and leaving sufficient garrisons behind, he set out to return to his headquarters at Cairo, but before leaving Paducah issued a proclamation to the citizens, which is a little curious, as being the first military paper issued by Grant in the War.

PADUCAH, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861.—*To the Citizens of Paducah*: I am come among you, not as an enemy, but as your fellow-citizen. Not to maltreat you nor annoy you, but to respect and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. An enemy, in rebellion against our common Government, has taken possession of and planted its guns on the soil of Kentucky, and fired upon you. Columbus and Hickman are in his hands. He is moving upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy, to assist the sovereignty of your Government. *I have nothing to do with opinions*, and shall deal only with armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations without fear. The strong arm of the Government is here to protect its friends and punish its enemies. Whenever it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves, and maintain the authority of the Government, and protect the rights of loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the forces under my command.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier-General Comdg.

Grant had marched upon the sacred soil of Kentucky without consulting any one, and as soon as the State authorities heard he had seized Paducah, they telegraphed Gen. Fremont, Grant's superior officer, that a great outrage had been committed, and that Paducah, "a city of Kentucky, was actually in the hands of United States troops." The State officials had first telegraphed Grant to know why he had presumed to advance with an armed force upon the soil of Kentucky, and the General gave the very sensible reply that he had come to put down rebellion. His answer was sent to Fremont, and some sharp correspondence ensued between that General and Grant, not so much because Grant had advanced into Kentucky without orders as because he "had corresponded with State and other high officials on matters of importance without the permission of his superiors," and he was peremptorily informed that the right of writing letters to Governors, etc., lay only in the "headquarters at St. Louis." Notwithstanding the exertions of the Rebel Governor, the Legislature passed Union resolutions, and the loyal people of Kentucky, cheered by the knowledge of Grant's presence with an armed force in Paducah, began everywhere to organize to sustain the old flag of the Nation, and keep the State in the Union.

HOW GRANT LOOKED.

Loreke, in his history, gives this picture of Grant in camp at that time: "Gen. Grant, when in camp at Cairo, presented little—in fact nothing—of the gewgaws and trappings which are generally attached to the attire of a General, and in this respect he showed a marked contrast between himself and some of his sub-lieutenants, whose bright buttons and glittering shoulder-straps were perfectly resplendent. The General, instead, would move about the camp with his attire carelessly thrown on and left to fall as it pleased. In fact he seemed to care nothing at all about his personal appearance, and in place of the usual military hat and gold cord, he wore an old battered black hat generally designated a "stove-pipe," an article that neither of his subordinates would have stooped to pick up. In his mouth he carried a black-looking cigar which he was constantly puffing."

The situation in Grant's district the 23d of November, 1861, was as follows: Jeff Thompson, at Indian Ford, on the St. Francis River, with 3,000 men; Price, in Southwestern Missouri, awaiting reënforcements from Polk and Jeff Thomas; Polk at Columbus. Hearing Polk was crossing troops from Columbus to Belmont, with a view to reënforcing Price, Grant sent Col. Richard Oglesby against Jeff Thompson, with instructions to attack him and break up his camps. The night of the 7th Grant, who had already sent C. F. Smith from Paducah to demonstrate against Columbus, hearing that Polk was about to move from Belmont with a force to cut off Oglesby, determined to attack that place. He at once moved by boat with 3,000 men to Hunter's Point, three miles from Columbus, on the Missouri shore, where he debarked and marched for Belmont. The rebel Tappan's force was soon encountered and driven back, as was also Pillow, who came to his support with three regiments. Grant deployed his whole force as skirmishers, except one battalion held in reserve, and fighting from tree to tree, through sloughs and abatis, after a contest of four hours drove the Rebels under the river bank and captured several hundred prisoners. Belmont is on the low ground, and in range of Columbus, from which place the Rebel batteries kept up a plunging fire on the Union forces. After whipping the Rebels our forces became disorganized and began plundering the Rebel camps, while the Colonels, instead of pursuing the Rebels, went to making stump-speeches. Meanwhile the Rebels rallied; and Polk began to cross reënforcements from Columbus in transports. Grant attempted to call off his troops; but, being raw and green, and, crazy with their victory, they would not obey him. To stop their pillaging he ordered the Rebel camps to be fired. Gathering what troops he could he began his retreat towards his boats, but found the Rebels had intercepted him. A staff officer galloped up to Grant, and excitedly cried out: "General, we are cut off and surrounded!" "Silence, sir!" replied Grant. "If that be so, we must cut our way out as we cut our way in." The General, who had already had one horse shot under him, behaved with great coolness and gallantry, going into the thickest of the fight and encouraging his men. He said constantly, "We have whipped them once and can do it again." The troops closed up, and, charging upon the enemy, cut their way to the transports, when they embarked under cover of the gunboats and sailed up the river, while the Rebels returned to their ruined and burning camps. We had 85 killed, 301 wounded, and 99 missing. The Confederate loss was 632.

A BATTLE WISELY FOUGHT.

Much has been said about the Battle of Belmont, but we think Grant acted wisely in fighting it. The reasons, in brief, for the battle were these: First, the inordinate desire of our green troops to fight; they had already begun not only to call but to believe Gen. Grant a coward. Second, the necessity of trying the spirit, endurance, and power of the enemy, as well as giving our own men some experience in actual war before larger and more important movements began. Third, the necessity of preventing Polk from sending troops to cut off Oglesby. Fourth, by attacking to show the Rebel commander the importance of keeping his forces together, and thus prevent him from sending reënforcements to Price in Missouri. All these objects were accomplished, and they were sufficient to justify the battle of Belmont.

Halleck had been called to command the Department of Missouri, and one of his first acts was to enlarge Gen. Grant's district and give him additional troops. Having hastily organized his new command, Halleck, to prevent Polk from reënforcing Buckner at Bowling Green, ordered Grant to make a grand reconnaissance into Kentucky. Gen. Payne moved from Cairo to Bird's Point, and thence to Fort Jefferson, where he remained, while Gen. Smith with a column moved from Smithland through Blandville. The expeditionary forces marched to within one mile of the defenses of Columbus, when, having fully accomplished their object and obtained much valuable information, they returned. Smith, in his report of this expedition, represented the capture of Fort Henry as feasible, and Grant at once forwarded it to Halleck, "recommended," and the next day set out in person for St. Louis, to obtain, if possible, permission to attack Forts Henry and Donelson, but Halleck snubbed him, and sent him back to Cairo. Nothing daunted, Grant four days later telegraphed Halleck: "With permission I will take and hold Fort Henry." To back him up Grant got Commodore Foote to write Halleck and advise the attack on Fort Henry. The 30th of January Halleck gave his consent, and the 2d of February Grant started from Cairo with 17,000 men on transports. McClernand led the advance, and disembarked his troops eight miles from the fort; but Grant ordered them on board again and continued up the river to Bailey's Ferry, where the dropping shells from the Rebel guns admonishing him he was close enough, he rounded to and had his forces put on shore. The Rebel General Tilghman commanded the fort, and had 2,700 men. The works were strong, bastioned, embrasured, with sand-bags on the parapets, and mounted seventeen heavy guns, twelve of which bore on the river and five inland. Outside of the works were intrenched camps on hights defended by long lines of rifle-pits.

FORT HENRY CAPTURED.

The boats in the river began the battle at 11 o'clock the 6th day of February, while Grant was marching by land to invest the fort, having to march eight miles to get to the rear of the Rebel works. While Grant was cutting roads through the woods and bridging the overflown streams, the Rebels made good use of the two or three hours thus afforded them and ran away by the upper roads; but Gen. Tilghman with his staff and about sixty men remained, and surrendered to the navy before the land forces could get up. Grant, knowing Foote's modesty, and wishing to place the credit where it belonged, with the gallant tars, promptly telegraphed Halleck, "Fort Henry is ours. The gunboats silenced the batteries before the investment was completed." Next day Grant telegraphed Halleck: "I shall take and destroy Fort Donelson the 8th."

Grant's cavalry at once drove in the Rebel outposts, and picketed to within one mile of the fort. The 8th, according to promise, the infantry and artillery began moving on Donelson, but the rain had so swollen the streams the advance was delayed until the 11th. Meantime, Foote's gunboats, which had been up the Tennessee, returned and advanced in conjunction with the land forces. McClernand again led the advance, and, the 12th, the main column, under Grant, was well on the way, Gen. Smith and Lewis Wallace commanding the divisions. Fort Donelson was a strong work, built on precipitous hights, and surrounded by deep gorges and ravines. It covered a hundred acres of land and mounted fifteen heavy guns. The river was protected by heavy water-batteries, admirably located and well constructed. The Rebel Gen. Buckner was in the works with 21,000 men and sixty-five field-pieces.

The 12th Grant began investing the works. McClernand, with his division, moved to the rear of the Rebel forts, and constituted the right wing of the besieging forces. Gen. Smith's division formed the left of the line, and Lew Wallace's forces, under Grant in person, the centre. The 14th the gunboats arrived and the skirmishing began. Friday at 3 o'clock six gunboats attacked the fort, and a terrific cannonade ensued. Foote was wounded, and all of his boats more or less injured, some of them being literally knocked to pieces—the flagship St. Louis having her wheel shot away and receiving fifty-nine shots.

So shattered were the gunboats that Commodore Foote said it would be necessary for him to return to Cairo and repair them, and he urged Grant to remain as quiet as possible until he returned; but while Grant and Foote were still in conference the Rebels sallied from their works and attacked the extreme right of Grant's line. After a stubborn fight McArthur's brigade was driven back, and all of McClernand's division for a time wavered, but Lew Wallace came up promptly from the centre to their support and drove the Rebels; but the attack was soon renewed on both McClernand and Wallace, and after a close fight their troops stubbornly fell back. The Rebels did not follow far, and there was a lull in the battle, when Grant, who had just heard of the attack and returned from the gunboats, rode up at full speed, and, perceiving the condition of affairs, said to a staff officer: "Examine the Rebel prisoners and see if their haversacks are filled." The staff officer did so, and found they contained three days' full rations. "Good," said Grant in glee; "they are fighting to get out to Nashville. They have no idea of staying to fight us." Then observing the wearied and disordered appearance of his men and the quiet of the enemy, he said: "The contest has reached its hight. Whichever party first attacks now will whip," and putting spurs to his horse, he galloped furiously to the left, where Smith's division was drawn up, and ordered an attack to be at once made on the Rebel right. Returning to his own right, he rode among the soldiers, assuring them the Rebels were trying to cut out, and exhorting them to stand firm and hold the enemy fast while the left assaulted. The dispirited men caught the idea and courage of their commander, and, with shouts, began to move to the front. Meantime Grant had sent word to the navy of what was going on, and had old Foote run up his crippled boats and again open on the Rebel forts.

Smith's division, at the point of the bayonet, carried the hights and captured the key to the Rebel position. That night Grant slept in a negro hut near the Rebel works, and the weary troops bivouacked on the hard-frozen ground. The Rebel Generals held a council of war, and Floyd, who was the ranking officer, turned the command over to Pillow; Pillow, in turn, turned it over to Buckner, and then both he and Floyd ran away. Next morning the Union troops began stirring early, and Grant was preparing to assault the Rebel intrenchments, when a Confederate bugler brought him a note from Buckner asking him not to assault. Soon after it was light another messenger from Buckner reached Grant, and a white flag was hoisted on Fort Donelson. The Rebel commander proposed an armistice until 12 o'clock to settle the "terms of capitulation." Grant curtly replied: "No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender will be accepted. I propose to move immediately on your works." Buckner had already said in his note to Grant, "Commissioners would be appointed to settle the terms of capitulation in accordance with the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs," and the object of Grant's reply was to relieve his Government of any complication. He was determined not to embarrass the authorities by recognizing in any doubtful way the Confederacy, its negroes, rights, or property. When we remember the confusion then existing in the public mind in regard to the Confederacy, we cannot but admit the wisdom of Gen. Grant's action. When Buckner received Grant's terms he was not well pleased, but seeing no help for it accepted "the ungenerous and unchivalrous conditions." Grant at once rode to Buckner's headquarters and cordially shook hands with the Rebel General, who had been his schoolmate at West Point. "Ah," said Buckner, "If I had been in command yesterday, Grant, you couldn't have reached Fort Donelson so easily." Grant good-naturedly replied, "Had you been in command I should have waited for reënforcements before attacking, but I knew Pillow would not give me much of a fight."

THE EFFECT OF THE VICTORY.

Grant had 27,000 men in the battle of Donelson, and lost 2,041 killed, wounded, and missing; of these 425 were killed. The Rebels had about 21,000 men; of these 14,623 were captured; 3,000 escaped with Floyd, 1,000 with Forrest, and 2,500 were killed and wounded. Sixty-five pieces of cannon, 17,600 stand of small-arms, and a large quantity of ammunition also fell into the hands of the Union forces.

When the news of the capture of Fort Donelson reached Cairo Gen. Cullam telegraphed to the North: "The Union flag floats over Fort Donelson. Fifteen thousand prisoners taken." This news electrified the people, and the wildest rejoicing prevailed. While the names of Grant and Foote were in everybody's mouth, the President sent Grant's name to the Senate as a Major-General, and the nomination was immediately confirmed, the whole country applauding. Rumors had appeared in the newspaper press and had otherwise been publicly proclaimed that Gen. Grant was in the habit of getting intoxicated. This idea may have arisen from his slovenly mode of attiring himself or from some other equally unreliable cause. The friends of the Illinois troops under Gen. Grant's command, being anxious for their safety, selected a delegation to visit Gen. Halleck and have Grant removed.

"You see, General," said the spokesman, "we have a number of Illinois volunteers under Gen. Grant, and it is not safe that their lives should be intrusted to the care of a man who so constantly indulges in intoxicating liquors. Who knows what blunders he may commit?"

"Well, gentlemen," said Gen. Halleck, "I am satisfied with Gen. Grant, and I have no doubt you also soon will be."

While the deputation were staying at the hotel the news arrived of the capture of Fort Donelson and 13,000 prisoners. Gen. Halleck posted the intelligence himself on the hotel bulletin, and as he did so he remarked loud enough for all to hear:

"If Gen. Grant is such a drunkard as he is reported to be, and can win such victories as these, I think it is my duty to issue an order that any man found sober in St. Louis tonight shall be punished with fine and imprisonment!"

The people of St. Louis took the hint, and nearly all that night entered into the spirit of jollification. The temperance delegation from Illinois were not behind their neighbors in celebrating the occasion, and with whisky, too.

The capture of Fort Donelson penetrated the Rebel line and necessitated the evacuation of Nashville, Bowling Green, and Columbus. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi were thus freed from the Rebel forces from St. Louis to Arkansas.

Our soldiers and people, who were not yet aware of the effect of strategic battles, were amazed as they saw city after city and long lines of country fall into our hands without a blow. The National spirit rose, and Grant's army was everywhere praised as one that the Rebels were afraid to meet. The increasing popularity of Grant was unfortunate for him, in that it excited the alarm of Halleck. This General, old, able, and experienced as he was, allowed a feeling of jealousy to spring up in his breast, and so thoroughly did it possess him that it ultimately caused him to do Grant a great injustice.

Soon after the battle of Donelson a new district, called the District of West Tennessee, was created, and Grant assigned the command of it, Brig.-Gen. W. T. Sherman succeeding him in command of the Cairo District.

Grant at once occupied Clarksville, fifty miles above Donelson, and sent Smith to take possession of Nashville. Gen. Nelson, of Buell's army, had already taken the city, and Grant immediately repaired there in person. The enemy was now at Chattanooga, and Grant began fitting out expeditions against him.

The 3d of March, 1862, Halleck telegraphed to McClellan: "Grant left his command without my authority and went to Nashville. His army seems to be as much demoralized by the victory of Fort Donelson as was that of the Potomac by the defeat of Bull Run. It is hard to censure a successful General immediately after a victory, but I think he richly deserves it. I can get no returns, no reports, no information from him. Satisfied with his victory he sits down and enjoys it without any regard for the future."

Grant had been hard at work preparing to move against the enemy, and the next day (March 4) was surprised to receive from Halleck the following dispatch: "You will place Maj.-Gen. C. F. Smith in command of expedition, and remain yourself at Fort Henry."

Grant was now a disgraced man, but bore his misfortunes as quietly as he had his victories. The 13th of March Grant was relieved from his disgrace, and at once moved his headquarters to Savannah, and began concentrating his troops for the great battle of Shiloh.

And thus was the great War set going.

I. S. BRISBIN.

THE POWER OF THE LOBBY.

Influence of the Third House—How Congress Is Corrupted by Ex-Members.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 7.—[New York *Times*.]—The city has filled up rapidly during the last few days. There are a variety of interests which may be affected by the action of Congress, and the people concerned are here to look after them.

The business of lobbying has greatly changed since 1872 and 1873. I remember well during the Crédit-Mobilier investigation, when it was popularly believed that all the crooked Congressmen were scared to death, and that a measure the least bit suspicious couldn't get a vote in the House. Sam Randall said to me one day triumphantly after Van Trump, of Ohio, had made a raid on a certain scheme: "All we have to do is to wave the black flag at them and they take to their heels." And yet at this very time the Pacific Mail subsidy was quietly going through. John W. Forney was dickering with Dick Irwin, not exactly for Randall's vote, but to keep him from voting at all. Fortunately for Randall's fame he did vote and against the bill. But Forney got $25,000 for his supposed services. There was, however, a very small fraction of the $600,000 spent by Irwin to get the subsidy paid to men on the outside. Forney and Donn Piatt, Lyman Elmore, and all the outside strikers got less than $100,000. At least $500,000 went directly to Congressmen—to Representatives and Senators. It was, moreover, disbursed by Congressmen. Irwin knew nothing more than he told. He made his bargains and paid the money, but where it went he never knew. Of course he had his suspicions. He knew what votes were changed. The committee that investigated the scandal got as far as the Third National Bank, where the checks were cashed, but there the scent grew cold. The Cashier could not remember who the men were who identified Bill King. They were two members of the House, and King was not much more than the stakeholder. Of course he got some of the money, but only a fair commission.

All of Huntington's operations in Washington were conducted by himself. The Central Pacific Railroad has always retained at an annual salary an agent at Washington. It paid Dick Franchot, ex-member of Congress from New York State, a salary of $25,000 a year. He was a bright, capable, and shrewd man, but his business was simply to find out and report to Huntington. He could attend to routine matters in the departments and make himself generally useful and agreeable. Having the privilege of the floor, he had facility of access to members which an outside fellow lacked. It is a great deal easier to chat with members in the cloak-rooms or at their desks than to run about town and take your chances of finding them at their rooms. In the course of one afternoon an ex-member can see and talk with twenty members on the floor of the House or in the cloak-rooms, and gather all the news and gossip he wants. It would take an unprivileged lobbyist nights and nights to find that many at home. Now, the private and luxuriously furnished retiring lobby in the rear of the Speaker's desk is a capital place for private conferences. Formerly this was open to correspondents, but four years ago, when the new rules went into effect, it became, to the news purveyors, terra incognita. They have never had sufficient influence to gain access to its secret precincts. And yet Mr. Huntington never visited the Capital without spending a few hours in that sanctum sanctorum of the House.

After the death of Franchot, Charley Shirrell, who formerly lived on the Pacific Coast, became the resident agent of the Central Pacific. He was allowed a clerk and a messenger, one Boyd, who for a long time was Assistant-Doorkeeper of the House, and lost his place because Dick Irwin gave him a few hundred dollars for being clever to him while he was buying the Pacific Mail subsidy through. Shirrell is a clever fellow and attentive to the interests of his employers, but he never ventures to do business on his own hook. He reports to C. P. Huntington, and if the members can't conveniently take a trip to New York Mr. Huntington comes to Washington. Sometimes he prefers to come here to having the members visit him in New York. He is a thrifty man of business, and it is often cheaper to come here than to pay the expenses of several Congressmen. I remember on one occasion another New York capitalist who had business before Congress one winter told me that all through the session of Congress, whenever certain Southern Congressmen visited New York, he had to pay their hotel bills, and it was astonishing how many extras were included in those bills.

There are some queer things about legislation. For instance, year after year the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill has contained a clause preventing competition in contracts for photo-lithographic work to be done for the Patent Office. A Mr. Peters, who has an establishment for doing that kind of work here, makes a profit of from $75,000 to $100,000 a year on work done for the Government. Under the terms of the law the work must be awarded to a Washington bidder if he is as low in his proposals as an outside bidder. The way the Department of the Interior interprets this is as follows: They advertise for proposals. If any foreign establishment is lower than Peters he is asked if he will do it at the figures of the lowest bidder, and he, of course, says he will. The contract is then made with him for a certain amount of work of a certain kind. For all other kinds of work and for all work of the specified kind over and above what his contract calls for he charges his own price—result, big profits. He keeps a yacht, and entertains Congressmen handsomely, makes expensive presents to their wives and daughters, and always has friends on the Appropriations Committee of both Houses.

But the scheme that Congress has to contend with this winter is the Whisky-in-Bond bill. Before the 6th day of July next tax on whisky in bond to the amount of $26,000,000 will have to be paid unless Congress passes a bill before that date extending the time in which it has to be paid. Two years from January, 1884, tax on whisky now in bond to the amount of $72,000,000 will have to be paid if Congress does not interfere. The enforced payment, it is claimed, will break every distiller in the country and bring on a financial panic. Several years since the whisky men formed a pool to control the price of whisky, and to do that it was necessary to control production and keep all but a certain quantity off the market. Of course such a scheme contemplates also the control of Congress sooner or later. The last day of grace will be July 6, 1884, on $26,000,000. A big pile of money.

A Pure and Effective Hair Dressing.

Cocaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, beautifies the hair and is sure to allay all itching and irritation of the scalp.

The superiority of *Burnett's Flavoring Extracts* consists in their perfect purity and strength.

"ASSISTED" S

Nearly One-Half the Be cago Are Heavily M the Brewe

This Grows Out of the Between the Vender Kinds of Be

When the Harper Law Goes Proportion of These Secor Will Be Closed

There are a few German sa city who think they are doin when they buy their beer f number is not very large. other day told a reporter h there are so many small saloo who the real owners are.

"You see," said the report to-do German who has sol house for upwards of a qu and counts among the most settlers in Cook County, " loonkeepers were as inde brewer as I can affor would never have been any on account of too many s only men with a sufficient a to buy for cash what they in be in the business, and the bu be conducted like any other ness. But as matters stand saloonkeepers—and I should prised to hear that it is the m are in reality no more than th brewery, the latter being th the saloon, lease, fixtures, a cases this is founded on good and the relations between the the brewer are well understoo many others this rather unnat business is the outgrowth of petition and jealousy among t

ORIGIN OF THE SYS

"How has this system sprun

"Well, in the first place, yo some stands in the city that h and valuable beer trade, espe lively business streets. The ers, I believe, were the first to obtain absolute control of such by securing a lease of the pr selves and then subletting t by the terms of his lease is other domestic beer tha by the original holder of the some instances where the saloons pay no direct rent, bu on each keg of beer sold. The the most popular saloons on th instance, who is the tenant of ery firm, pays $2 over the each barrel of beer he sells, a tract existed up to the time th became very popular between well-known down-town resort a kee landlord. In all such cases a brewery controls the lease o stands, the men who run th every other way independen ers and amply able to start b they choose, as far as capita They most always own the saloons, and not very seldom bonus in cash if they decide their business.

STARTING BARKEE

"This system of obtaining c ular distributing points for also by no means confined t know of many instances sale liquor-dealers have trade of popular stands ber of years by holdin of such places. This I conside mate business and of no parti our trade. But it has led to bad, which I earnestly hope hi away with. The brewery losi one or the other good stand by acquiring the lease of it was an lost ground and cast about fo in the neighborhood. As soon a some customer from another p or, still better, some ba some popularity in the sam prevailed upon to start in this new store. The b course willing to advance all capital necessary to fix the s shape and secured itself by I know of instances where saloons were started in this name of men who had absolu their own, and who obtained dealers only on the strength In other instances the reputed place may have had a few which he put into fixtures, than enough to pay the first m the different licenses. A few s ers have succeeded and have g the mortgage, but in the m they ran deeper and deeper int in the end the saloon with all on the hands of the brewe looked for a new victim.

BREAKERS.

"It also happens that some ing become popular in a cert saved up a little money falls i agent who has been trying in beer into one of the existing s poses to him the starting of a the help of the brewery If he is a decent sort his proposition is acc starts in business under the mortgage which in nine cas comes too heavy for him befor is over. His successor will get siderably below cost and m if he has capital enough to debt, but there are not man will risk their money in pla have failed, and in consequen people who obtain nominal po saloons are reckless fellows how they make a living. If known the public would be a amount of hollow mockery of those elegantly-fitted-up many of which hardly ma cannot pay the interest on th tered on those nice fixtures.

DOES IT PAY?

"Does it pay the brewers? profits are pretty large, and th out even on a year's business having the chance left tha deceived by the fine looks o a handsome cash bonus will more than cover the loss have money enough to buy right. This class of saloons, of the competition for th certain locality, are gener der and run decently, exc into very bad hands. They falls for people anxious to rather than a danger to the city."

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THE "CARRYING"

"I have been told tha mortgages on saloons are the debts ranging all th $1,500 and even $5,000. It i last June, when there was licenses, one West Side brewer $6,000 to customers who had n to pay the licenses, and colle back in weekly installments money was never repaid, I am

"ASSISTED" SALOONS.

Nearly One-Half the Beer-Shops of Chicago Are Heavily Mortgaged to the Brewers.

This Grows Out of the Rivalry Existing Between the Venders of Certain Kinds of Beer.

When the Harper Law Goes Into Effect a Large Proportion of These Second-Hand Places Will Be Closed Up.

There are a few German saloonkeepers in the city who think they are doing a brewer a favor when they buy their beer from him, but their number is not very large. One of them the other day told a reporter how it happens that there are so many small saloons in the city and who the real owners are.

"You see," said the reporter's friend, a well-to-do German who has sold beer in his own house for upwards of a quarter of a century and counts among the most solid old German settlers in Cook County, "you see, if all saloonkeepers were as independent of the brewer as I can afford to be, there would never have been any trouble in Chicago on account of too many saloons. For then only men with a sufficient amount of capital to buy for cash what they intend to sell would be in the business, and the business itself would be conducted like any other mercantile business. But as matters stand now a great many saloonkeepers—and I should not be at all surprised to hear that it is the majority of them—are in reality no more than the agents of some brewery, the latter being the actual owner of the saloon, lease, fixtures, and all. In some cases this is founded on good business reasons, and the relations between the saloonkeeper and the brewer are well understood, but in a great many others this rather unnatural state of our business is the outgrowth of the strong competition and jealousy among the brewers."

ORIGIN OF THE SYSTEM.

"How has this system sprung up?"

"Well, in the first place, you know there are some stands in the city that have a very large and valuable beer trade, especially corners of lively business streets. The Milwaukee brewers, I believe, were the first to hit on a plan to obtain absolute control of such valuable stands by securing a lease of the premises for themselves and then subletting to somebody who by the terms of his lease is bound to sell no other domestic beer than that brewed by the original holder of the lease. I know of some instances where the keepers of such saloons pay no direct rent, but a stated amount on each keg of beer sold. The keeper of one of the most popular saloons on the North Side, for instance, who is the tenant of a Chicago brewery firm, pays $2 over the market price for each barrel of beer he sells, and a similar contract existed up to the time that imported beer became very popular between the lessees of a well-known down-town resort and their Milwaukee landlord. In all such cases, however, where a brewery controls the lease of popular saloon stands, the men who run the saloons are in every other way independent of the brewers and amply able to start business anywhere they choose, as far as capital is concerned. They most always own the fixtures in their saloons, and not very seldom obtain a heavy bonus in cash if they decide on a change in their business.

STARTING BARKEEPERS.

"This system of obtaining control over popular distributing points for wet groceries is also by no means confined to brewers, and I know of many instances where wholesale liquor-dealers have secured the trade of popular stands for a number of years by holding the leases of such places. This I consider really a legitimate business and of no particular injury to our trade. But it has led to something very bad, which I earnestly hope high license will do away with. The brewery losing the trade of one or the other good stand by a competitor's acquiring the lease of it was anxious to regain lost ground and cast about for an eligible store in the neighborhood. As soon as this was found some customer from another part of the city—or, still better, some barkeeper with some popularity in the same vicinity—was prevailed upon to start in business in this new store. The brewery was of course willing to advance all or nearly all the capital necessary to fix the store up in good shape and secured itself by chattel mortgage. I know of instances where elegantly-fitted up saloons were started in this way under the name of men who had absolutely no money of their own, and who obtained credit from liquor-dealers only on the strength of their backing. In other instances the reputed owner of such a place may have had a few hundred dollars which he put into fixtures, but seldom more than enough to pay the first month's rent and the different licenses. A few such saloonkeepers have succeeded and have gradually cleared the mortgage, but in the majority of cases they ran deeper and deeper into debt, leaving in the end the saloon with all its indebtedness on the hands of the brewery, which then looked for a new victim.

BREAKERS.

"It also happens that some barkeeper having become popular in a certain locality and saved up a little money falls in with some beer agent who has been trying in vain to get his beer into one of the existing stands and proposes to him the starting of a new saloon with the help of the brewery anxious to sell. If he is a decent sort of a fellow his proposition is accepted and he starts in business under the load of a chattel mortgage which in nine cases out of ten becomes too heavy for him before the first year is over. His successor will get the fixtures considerably below cost and may succeed better, if he has capital enough to start out without debt, but there are not many careful men who will risk their money in places where others have failed, and in consequence the kind of people who obtain nominal possession of such saloons are reckless fellows who don't care how they make a living. If the truth were known the public would be astonished at the amount of hollow mockery contained in some of those elegantly-fitted-up down-town places, many of which hardly make expenses, and cannot pay the interest on the mortgages plastered on those nice fixtures.

DOES IT PAY?

"Does it pay the brewers?" "Well, their profits are pretty large, and they sometimes get out even on a year's business with such places, having the chance left that somebody will be deceived by the fine looks of the place, will pay a handsome cash bonus for the lease, which will more than cover the loss on interest, and have money enough to buy the fixtures outright. This class of saloons, started on account of the competition for the beer trade in a certain locality, are generally of the better order and run decently, except when they get into very bad hands. They are in reality pitfalls for people anxious to be saloonkeepers rather than a danger to the morality of the city."

THEY ARE NUMEROUS.

"Is the number of these places very large?"

"Every brewery doing business in Chicago has from six to twelve such places continually on its hands. But they are not the worst outgrowth of the assisted saloon business. There are perhaps a thousand small saloons in the city which could not exist if the brewers did not hold them above water and take larger chances with them than should be taken in a legitimate business. They are mostly very small and in poor neighborhoods, started by people who had just capital enough to get $100 worth of pictures, pay a month's rent in advance, buy a small stock of miscellaneous liquors and cigars, and pay the old license rates. They get gradually in debt with the brewers, who, if matters do not look very bad from the start, are inclined to be easy. Such people may struggle through a year and keep the brewer paid up and then their credit is established. They get money advanced to pay rent and licenses, and a chattel-mortgage is given as security. Another year and the saloon is the actual property of the brewery, which will probably keep the place up rather than allow it to be closed as long as the debtor shows an honest disposition. Now, if the brewers would keep within their legitimate business and not deal with people who have to mortgage their scanty fixtures in order to meet current expenses the number of saloons would be very much smaller.

THE "CARRYING" PROCESS.

"I have been told that over 1,500 chattel-mortgages on saloons are held by breweries, the debts ranging all the way from $200 to $1,500 and even $5,000. It is an actual fact that last June, when there was a rush for the $103 licenses, one West Side brewery advanced over $8,000 to customers who had not money enough to pay the licenses, and collected the money back in weekly installments. Some of the money was never repaid, I am told. Where the brewers advancing money to pay licenses were anticipating a change, because they knew their customers to be ready to leave the saloon on their hands, they often took the licenses in their own name. Of course, when it comes to paying $500 for a license the brewers will have to drop a large number of their customers, and the closing up of saloons on account of the high license will in nine out of ten cases hurt only the pockets of the brewers, who will be left in the lurch with a lot of useless fixtures."

WHOLESALE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

"Are not the wholesale liquor-dealers assisting customers in the same way?"

"Only to a very small degree. The liquor-men as a rule are sharp after their collections, and consent only in exceptional cases to cash advances. The brewers are also collecting promptly, but they are so anxious to keep up the number of places where their beer is sold that they give all the assistance asked for. You may put it down as a fact that but very few saloonkeepers who, like good business men, started with capital enough to keep out of debt from the start, and who have no mortgage on their fixtures, will have to shut up shop on account of the $500 license. Those who have to do that are mostly only in name the owners of their places, and the loss on fixtures will fall on the brewers, who have only themselves to thank for the fix the Harper law has placed them in."

CHATTEL MORTGAGES RECORDED.

A cursory examination of the chattel-mortgage records at the Recorder's office for a period of a few months gives the following figures, which show clearly to what extent the saloonkeepers are staked by the brewers:

M. Brand & Co.	82
Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Company	58
Conrad Seipp Brewing Company	40
Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company	39
Philip Best Brewing Company	37
West Side Brewing Company	11
Gottfried Brewing Company	6
K. G. Schmidt Brewing Company	5
Keeley Brewing Company	5
Bartholomae & Roesing	4
Walker & Birk Brewing Company	2
Bartholomay & Burgweger	2
Valentine Blatz	2
Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company	2
August Fuermann	1
John L. Hoerber	1

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters or those written on both sides of the paper.]

Dakota Weather.

CLARK, D. T., Jan. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I came out here from Chicago last October and went into business. Am doing well, but find it very cold, much more so than I expected. Will give you a record of how cold it has been this month:

Jan. 1. 8 a. m., 18° below zero; 6 p. m., 10° below.
Jan. 2. 8 a. m., 20° below zero; 6 p. m., 4° below.
Jan. 3. 8 a. m., 28° below zero; 6 p. m., 18° below.
Jan. 4. 8 a. m., 40° below zero.
Jan. 1. Cloudy, hard northwest winds.
Jan. 2. Pleasant, hard northwest winds.
Jan. 3. Pleasant, light northwest winds.
Jan. 4. Pleasant, hard northwest winds.

Snow from six to eight inches. Sleighing is very good. It has been down to zero and below since Dec. 14, most of the time below.

JOHN W. PARKER.

Defends Buckner's Bill.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The criticism of "Buckner's bill" in today's TRIBUNE says the bill "proposes the substitution of United States Treasury notes based chiefly on 'the faith and resources of the Nation,' for the National-bank circulating notes." Are not the National-bank bills based entirely on the bonds—that is, "the faith and resources of the Nation"? Again, the bill proposes to pay the interest-bearing bonds with non-interest bearing notes or notes exchanged for coined silver. Are not all bonds paid in precisely this manner? Or does the Government pay interest on the gold or silver money in which it now pays the called bonds? How would the notes be forced on the public in any manner different from the forcing on the public of our National-bank bills? If the bank bills are good because the Government bond is behind them, why should not the Government notes be just as good? If my notes are good because issued on the Rothschild bond, surely the Rothschild notes would be just as good.

Or if it is necessary to have notes based on bonds, let the Government issue its 3 per cent bonds to the Controller of the Currency, issue 90 per cent of Treasury notes, collect the taxes to pay the interest just as now, and let us, the people, whose Government this is supposed to be, have the profits now accruing to the banks, to whom the Government has abdicated the right of furnishing a large part of the medium of exchange—a large part of the transportation of labor and its products from one to another. This transportation or exchange of labor and its products should be as unobstructed as the circulation of the blood. F. W. A.

From Kansas Through New to Old Mexico.

DURANGO, Mex., Jan. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I left Kansas City on the through Mexican train of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Dec. 5 and rode through Kansas by daylight, wondering at the improvement made by this State since the writer's first visit in 1870, when intelligent residents undertook to limit the agricultural capacity of their State to the territory east of Junction City. The equipment of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway is of the best, its service excellent, and the only thing to be desired is increased speed, such as will be safe with this magnificent roadbed when settled by age. This road seems deservedly popular, not only in Kansas—its home State—but with the traveling public at large, and it will surely reap great rewards for its pioneer enterprise in the Southwest. I had the pleasure of joining at Topeka Messrs. C. H. Lebold and J. Augustine of Abilene, Kas., who were accompanied by their accomplished wives and by Miss Lebold (aged 4 years), who proved to be a great campaigner, fit for a soldier's life and fare. I was welcomed by them as an old-time Kansas neighbor, and was thenceforward a fraction (largest at lunch) of their party, to my greatly increased comfort and pleasure.

We found snow on Raton Mountain, but no delay of trains, and passed down the beautiful Rio Grande Valley by daylight under an Italian sky, through a rapidly-shifting panorama of prairie, mountain, snow, floating ice, navigated by hungry wild fowls; herds of goats watched by shepherds clad in gay serapes; burros laden out of sight with wood, or fodder, or family bound villageward. (Man, wife, and children covering the little beast completely.) Indian villages whose dusky maidens peddled fruit, mineral specimens, etc., at stations; vineyards with vines earthed high for winter; orchards like home; beautiful grass-carpeted, well-shaded, natural parks; irrigating above-ground ditches; pigs like grey-hounds; long-horn cattle; and, those modern Centaurs, the mounted cowboys. Prairie-schooners coupled in trains. Here and there the smoke of smelter, mine, or coke-oven. Everywhere the dull adobe houses, the broad sombreros and the gay serapes. And so past El Moro (where coal is mined and coke burned for Denver and Pueblo furnaces), Trinidad, Las Vegas, with its famous hot springs, by Santa Fé and its storied antiquities, through Albuquerque, just beyond which the Atlantic & Pacific cut-off for California diverges from the Santa Fé main line. Through Socorro, where we change cars for El Paso on the border, which is reached in the early evening. Next morning we board the Mexican Central train and cross the Rio Grande into Old Mexico, where at El Paso del Norte we wrestle in spirit and in pocket with the baggageman and his metric weights (each ticket being allowed but forty-five pounds of checked baggage free, all over extra at a heavy charge) and are searched (as to baggage) and "passed" by the customs officer, and finally "pull out" for Chihuahua, to be reached for supper (190 miles). Our conductor, Mr. A. Leveisidge, was most attentive, as was also Mr. McCuen, Master Mechanic of the Mexican Central Railway, who was on our train. The shops of this road are now located at Chihuahua. E. A. H.

WHAT HE WANTED.

Master Fred Fenton fell from the topmost limb of an apple-tree. He was picked up and carried to the house in an insensible condition. After watching at the bedside through many weary hours his mother perceived signs of returning consciousness. Leaning over him she asked him if there was anything she could do for him, now that he was beginning to feel better. Should she bathe his forehead? Should she fan him or change his pillow? Was there anything he wanted?

Languidly opening his eyes and looking at her, the little sufferer said:

"Yes, mamma; I want a pair of pants with a pocket behind."

He got them.—*Ex.*

Buy B. H. Douglass & Sons' Capsicum Cough Drops for your children; they are harmless and will cure their colds. D. S. and Trade-Mark on every drop.

AFTER THE LOTTERIES.

"The Tribune" Secures Some More Evidence for State's-Attorney Mills.

Gullible "Investors" Buying Tickets of the Smiling Sellers Day After Day.

How the Companies Work the Drawing in Their Own Interest—A Possible Investigation.

Judging from the immense business done in lottery tickets in this city and the open manner in which it is carried on it would seem as if State's-Attorney Mills did not show any special zeal in the enforcement of the law in this particular. In reply to a question propounded by a TRIBUNE reporter some three weeks ago regarding the operations of lottery agents here, Mr. Mills said:

"The matter has not been brought to my attention, but if it is, and evidence to warrant such a proceeding is produced, a prosecution will be instituted without delay in cases where the law is violated."

THE TRIBUNE thereupon selected two of the leading lottery agents in this city, bought some of their tickets, and "wrote them up," with full details as to how and where the business was carried on. The fact that the office of one of these agents was visited by several thousand people the day after a "drawing" was also noted and commented on. The only attempts made to stop the traffic have been when the business outside the city, as carried on through the mails, has become so large that the Federal authorities have taken congnizance of it and instituted prosecutions. In this way there has been a deal of trouble in securing convictions, owing to the difficulties in the way of obtaining positive evidence against the principals, and even when convictions are obtained the punishment is so light, when compared with the enormous profits of the business, as to be completely ineffectual in stopping the illegal traffic.

THE FEDERAL FORCES.

Capt. Stewart, who has charge of the Post-Office inspections, told a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that this work of prosecuting lotterists, fund swindlers, etc., had resulted in other departments of Post-Office work being improperly or insufficiently attended to. He had only seven inspectors for eight States, and the staff was not nearly large enough to allow of these outside matters being looked after. The tracing of missing letters or parcels, and work of that nature, for which the service was directly responsible, was quite enough to occupy all their attention, without acting as detectives and prosecutors in all the big and little swindling schemes by which "suckers" in the country lost their money. As a matter of fact, he would not have given so much of the inspectors' time and trouble to these matters but for the total disregard of the State and city authorities to all such open and defiant violations of the law. He did not think the department could give much attention to these matters in the future unless there was an increase in the staff.

MORE EVIDENCE.

Whether the foregoing plain statement from the Post-Office Department will have any effect in rousing Mr. Mills to what would seem to be his manifest duty remains to be seen. In order, however, to furnish the people's paid prosecutor a little more evidence, and to show him that the lotteries are still running, a TRIBUNE reporter visited three of the leading agencies yesterday and found them, as usual, engaged in a regular "land-office business." Now, as they were three weeks ago, the lottery offices in this city are thronged with men and women, who pass their money over the counter, receive a printed slip of paper, and go out of the door to dream of the prizes which they never draw, and never can draw, from the very nature of the scheme which engulfs their hard-earned dollars.

COL. MOORE AT HOME.

Endeavoring to appear as green and truly rural as possible, and succeeding so admirably that several scalpers wanted to sell him a ticket to St. Louis at reduced rates as he passed along Clark street, the reporter took his way to the office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, run by Col. B. Frank Moore, No. 127 La Salle street. The office is a spacious room on the first floor, handsomely fitted out with counters and partitions of such character as would lead one to suppose that money was no object to the company. The reporter marched boldly up to the little glass window, heavily grated with an iron screen. The little stub pencil in his vest and the wad of reporter's paper in his overcoat pocket weighed heavily on his conscience, but he managed to say, in what was meant to be a hearty, bucolic tone: "How are you, Col. Moore? When does the next drawing come off?"

"The 15th," affably responded the gallant Colonel. "Want a ticket?"

"Certainly," responded the reporter, reaching inside after a printed "scheme," and showing the edge of a ragged bill in his lightly-closed hand.

CHILDREN CRY FOR THEM.

Up to this moment the reporter had been the only "sucker" in the room; but the door just then opened and three or four men and women came filing in, and he modestly withdrew to one side, partly because of his native modesty and partly to observe the manner in which the hapless flies walked into the web of the genial, smiling spider behind the desk.

First appeared a young woman, tolerably well dressed, leading two 8 or 10 year old children, a girl and a boy, by the hand. She carefully took off her kid glove, and from its palm extricated a $2 bill. This she handed in at the little window, saying, "Fifths, please." The Colonel handed out a package of the printed slips, which are supposed to represent tickets, and she lifted up the little boy that he might choose a lucky number. Then the trio turned away.

"Here's your change, miss," remarked the Colonel.

"Oh, but I wanted two," was the answer, and the remaining dollar was tossed into the well-filled drawer, where it lodged with a musical chink, and the little girl in turn picked out a "lucky number." The young woman probably would not have known the difference if she had been handed a Chinese laundry ticket—a most valuable customer, who will probably come again.

The next comer was a portly German, with sealskin cap, warm overcoat, stout cane, and generally comfortable appearance. He invested $5 in a whole ticket, laying down his money and selecting his ticket without a word. He had evidently been there before.

REGULAR CUSTOMERS.

The next person desirous of stocking a snow-bank with dollars was a stout laboring-man, with a woolen cap over his ears and heavy yarn mittens on his hands. He "invested" a dollar, counting out the requisit number of dimes and small change in gloomy silence. He had the appearance of a regular customer, and seemed to be perfectly familiar to the routine of the establishment, although a stranger to its "benefits."

Next drew up to the window a middle-aged woman of respectable appearance, well-dressed in a fur-lined silk circular, with handsome feathers in her bonnet. "If I don't get something this time it winds up the lottery business for me. I've tried it so long, and I've never got anything at all," was her remark in a sad voice, as she laid down a $5 bill, with the request for "a whole."

"Well, madam," responded the gallant Colonel, with an attempt at a sympathetic expression on his benevolent countenance, "it's largely a matter of luck; perhaps this will be the very time. What name shall I say?"

"Mrs. E. B. Preston, No. —— West Monroe street."

"Ah, indeed! Why I live in that neighborhood myself," responded the representative of the company, who seemed surprised, although he had undoubtedly seen the woman every month for years.

"Yes; I've lived there for twenty years. My husband when he was alive settled down there, but I am afraid I shall have to give up my house."

The reporter had fears of a similar character for her unless she gave up the "lottery business," or took a new husband with a sufficient amount of average commonsense to induce her to put her money where she stands a better chance of getting some return—the middle of Lake Michigan, for instance.

At her departure a little, dried-up, old man, whom the reporter took to be a German Jew, stepped up to the aperture whence no coin returns and asked in unfamiliar accents for "doo-vivts, mit the number sixdy-dree in it." Strange to say, he could not be accommodated, and he finally compromised by taking a "fifth," and choosing at random.

STANDING IN WITH THE CLERK.

Then came a swell of the deepest dye, dressed in the hight of style, and a handsome fellow withal. He was evidently on familiar terms with the "bank," behind whose counter the gallant Colonel had been relieved by a smooth-faced young man of impassive countenance.

"Well, have you figured out those numbers?" he asked.

The clerk answered in the affirmative, and wrote down four numbers, each running well up into the thousands. The swell laid down $2 and the clerk put down two more, the arrangement having been made that they should "go halves" on the chances of the four tickets. The gaudy young man then left, remarking that it would be "a —— shame if they didn't get something this time." He may possibly be lucky this time through his "standing in" with the company, unless his holding half of the chances should be sufficient to work to his prejudice.

A STEADY STREAM.

And so it went on. In came the people, and in went the money. Where? Into the lottery, of course, and good care will be taken of it for them. During the ten minutes the reporter remained in the room nine men and women invested in tickets, and the reporter, stepping up, made the tenth. He did so partly because his money was absolutely charmed out of his pocket by the benevolent and philanthropic smile of the massive Colonel, and partly because the gentleman who makes out his "assignments" had told him to do so.

"What's the least I can invest?" he asked.

"One dollar, which gives you one-fifth of a whole ticket."

The reporter sorrowfully passed in his coin and got his little slip, which he placed next to his heart and left the place, edging through the door in order to make room for incoming people, among whom was an express messenger with several bulky money-packages in his hand.

A "REAL-ESTATE" COVER.

The investigator next took his way to the office of the Henry College Lottery Company at 79 Clark street. This office is likewise on the first door, and is presided over by a gentleman whose front window bears the following legend: "Fred Erbe, Real Estate." If there is any "real estate" in the office it must be on the floor. The reporter found Mr. Erbe in person, and nobody else, nor did any purchaser enter the office while he remained. After signifying his intention of giving the company his dollar to take care of, he chatted pleasantly with the smiling "real-estate" dealer, who obligingly dilated at length upon the scheme and its merits.

"Who buy more tickets, men or women?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, men; though a great many women come in for tickets."

"All classes invest, I suppose."

"Yes, though it is the middle class who do it most largely."

"If they once begin I suppose they keep on."

"Yes, they are apt to. But, you see, it is not like gambling. It is more cold-blooded, and people don't go beyond what they can spare. You see, they would spend the money any way, and it might just as well go into this lottery as anywhere else."

"Certainly. It makes it pleasant all around, doesn't it?"

"Yes," responded Mr. Erbe, with an uncertain smile. "And then, you know, they might draw something; the lightning may strike most anywhere."

WHEN THE WHEEL GOES ROUND.

"How do you conduct the drawing?"

"Well, we put 100,000 tickets in a wheel and the prizes in another wheel. There are always 100,000 tickets, whether we sell that many or not. Then one man draws a ticket and another man a prize at the same time, and the ticket takes the prize. You see, if we don't sell all of the 100,000 tickets we put them in all the same, and that gives the company a chance to win a prize for itself."

"I see," said the reporter, gazing dreamily into space as he began to calculate somewhat after the following style: If 15,000 out of the 100,000 tickets are sold, then the 20,000 or 30,000 purchasers collectively stand a chance of thirty to 100 of getting prizes. Then the thirty chances must be divided up among the 30,000 holders of tickets. Therefore, each purchaser stands a chance of one in 3,000 of getting a prize. Overcome by the brilliancy of the prospect the reporter hastily "blew in" his dollar, receiving in exchange one half ticket and one-half of one three-thousandth chance of drawing a prize. Adding this to the ticket already lodged against his heart, he went out on the street and communed with himself for a season, revolving in his mind the pretty tale which a passenger-train conductor had once told him: "Yes, it's this way. When I get a cash fare I flip up a cent, and if it comes down heads I keep it. If it comes down tails I flip it again, and by-and-by it's sure to come down heads. We used to toss it up at the bell-rope; but you see somebody might put some glue on the cord, and we'd get left."

"COMMISSION-MERCHANT" PARKS.

The next shop visited was that conducted by J. A. Parks in Room 14, No. 162 Washington street. Parks is nominally a commission-merchant, but is really one of the oldest and most successful lottery agents in the city.

"When does the next drawing take place?" said the reporter, stepping up to the ticket-window in Parks' office. Mr. Parks was seated in view a short distance from the ticket-window, at which his clerk stood to attend the customers.

"The 31st—last Thursday of every month," replied the clerk promptly.

"Half a ticket, please," said the reporter, laying down $1. The clerk put the money in the till and handed out an envelope containing a circular of the "Fifth Monthly Drawing of the Henry College Lottery," and a ticket numbered 35,339 for the same lottery drawing.

"Got any tickets for the 'Little Havana' Lottery?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, no; we gave that up six months ago," replied clerk.

"Can you give me a list of the winning numbers of the last 'Henry College' drawing?"

"Cert," said the clerk, handing out the required document. The reporter then made an original remark on the weather and retired.

HOW IT WORKS.

An examination of the prize-list showed that THE TRIBUNE, by a former investment of $1 in the same lottery, but through a different agent, when seeking evidence for Mr. Mills, had come within 138 of winning a half-interest in a $20 prize. THE TRIBUNE ticket was No. 90,417, while the nearest winning numbers to that were 90,555 and 90,269, each of which had gained $20. Thus there were 286 numbers intervening, representing $572 paid to the lottery, and for this sum a $20 prize had been given! In this speculation business THE TRIBUNE seems to be in hard luck somehow.

"DON'T USE THE MAILS."

The Henry College lottery strongly warns its patrons against using the mails for registered letters or post-office orders, and prints the following in capitals: "We prefer that all remittances be made by American Express Company's money orders." It adds: "Orders sent to agent Adams Express Company, Louisville, Ky., will receive prompt attention." It also warns its correspondents against writing superfluous words on the envelope when the mails are used—such as "lottery agent," etc.—the simple address being sufficient. All of which is, of course, intended to save Capt. Stewart that trouble of which he complains.

"A D——D EXPENSE."

Parks, in an interview about a year ago with a TRIBUNE reporter, who was playing the Granger racket and ostensibly seeking an agency for the sale of lottery-tickets in Joliet, said:

"It costs us a tidy sum to save ourselves here. I have been in the business four years, and was arrested twice. One time I was back here selling away as usual inside of fifteen minutes. So that arrest didn't matter much. They can arrest away and I will beat them every time. It is a d——d expense, though. I pay $600 a year in the city for protection, and by G—d it's no use. Last time I was arrested it was worse than when I didn't pay a cent. . . . For two years after I started here I did not dare to sell a ticket; I simply took orders for them. I could challenge any detective to find a ticket in my office. Nevertheless I did the business. I had only a couple of blocks to send for them, and I kept messengers to bring them as they were wanted."

JUST A CHANCE.

But for several years past and under a new régime Parks and his fellow law-breakers have been obliged to go to no trouble of that kind. Outside of their occasional unpleasant relations with the post-office authorities they have practically had it all their own way, although the public prosecutors—especially since THE TRIBUNE began its investigations—have had and still have unlimited evidence at their command. Had it been presented to the last grand jury the chances are that several indictments would have been returned. Mr. Mills' explanation of the failure to do this, as made to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, was that the lottery business had been crowded out by the investigation into the alleged Aldermanic bribery in connection with the passage of the Chicago & Evanston Railroad ordinance. He added, however, that the matter would be presented to the new grand jury at an early day. Perhaps, therefore, something may be done after all towards breaking up a gang who are driving a profitable trade at the expense of thousands of gullible "investors," though the conservative observer of the average grand jury's make-up will probably hoop in his enthusiasm until the actual results appear.

The time of life is short; to spend it painfully is to be without St. Jacobs Oil.

TO SELL OR NOT TO SELL.

The Lake-Front Question Engages the City Fathers All Afternoon.

Ald. Wickersham Would Reserve Ten Feet and Otherwise Hedge in the Railroads.

The Mayor's Objections to the New Proposition—Tons of Talk and an Adjournment for More Light.

The Joint Committee on Finance and Wharves and Public Grounds met in the Controller's office yesterday afternoon to consider the matter of the sale of the three blocks on the Lake-Front between Randolph and Monroe streets to the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroad Companies. Ald. Bond presided, and there were present of the committee Ald. Wickersham, Foss, Quinn, Sweeney, Simons, Cullerton, Severin, Sullivan, and Follansbee, Mayor Harrison, Ald. Wetherell, John Stafford, and a number of other citizens.

THE ISSUE.

The order presented by the Mayor to the Council was as follows:

ORDERED, That the Mayor and Controller be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate the sale of the following-described real estate—to-wit: That part of the Lake-Front bounded south by the north line of Monroe street, north by the south line of Randolph street, east by a strip of land on each side running from the north line of Monroe street to the south line of Randolph street, along and adjoining the west line of the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad, and on the west by the east line of Michigan avenue to the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, or either of them, and the officers of the said respective companies may determine at a price therefor not less than $800,000, and to convey the same upon the receipt of such consideration; and they, the said Mayor and Controller, are hereby authorized and empowered to enter into and carry out substantially the terms and agreement and conditions mentioned and contained in the communication of the Mayor to the City Council, dated and presented this day, and they are further authorized and empowered to make, execute, and deliver to said companies or either of them a lease of the said one inch of land running along the west side of the right of way of said Illinois Central Railroad, being the one reserved from the conveyance above for the term of 999 years, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon.

OPENING THE BALL.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the committee recommend the passage of the order.

Ald. Wickersham said he could not vote for it. He had been reasonably familiar with the Lake-Front for some years. It was in his ward, and he had heard the sentiments of those who knew more about the matter and were wiser than he, and they didn't think it proper to pass the order in its present shape. They had authorized him to support the proposition to sell, and they would like to have the property sold, thinking it to the interest of the city to sell it, provided the conditions were proper. They would like to see a great depot erected there and the city get the money, as the property was practically useless now. But they were not satisfied with the Mayor's order, didn't want it passed, and had had one drafted embracing their views, having specially studied the matter for years, and he would offer it as a substitute. The order was as follows:

WICKERSHAM'S SUBSTITUTE.

ORDERED, That the Mayor and Controller be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate the sale to the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, or either of them, of the following described real estate—to wit: That part of the Lake-Front bounded south by the north line of Monroe street, north by the south line of Randolph street, east by a strip of land ten feet wide, running from the north line of Monroe street to the south line of Randolph street, along and adjoining the west line of the right of way of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and west by the east line of Michigan avenue, for a price not less than $800,000, and to convey the same by quit-claim deed, with covenants of further assurance, upon the receipt of such price; such conveyance, however, to limit the use of said land to the purpose of a passenger depot only. And the said Mayor and Controller are further authorized and empowered to make, execute, and deliver to said railroad companies, or either of them, as said companies may determine, a lease of said strip of land ten feet wide, running along the west line of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's right of way for the term of 999 years, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. And the said Mayor and Controller are further authorized to covenant on behalf of the city to and with said railroad companies, or either of them, as said companies may determine, a lease of said strip of land ten feet wide, running along the west line of the Illinois Central Railroad Company's right of way for the term of 999 years, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon. And the said Mayor and Controller are further authorized to covenant on behalf of the city, to and with said railroad companies, or either of them, that said city will use all reasonable and diligent effort to perfect its title to said land for the benefit of the purchaser; but no possession or conveyance of said land, or any part thereof, shall be given to the purchaser until the payment of the purchase money as aforesaid. *Provided*, however, that no such sale shall be made or conveyance executed of any part of said land, unless and until the Illinois Central Railroad Company shall in due and legal form waive all claim of every form to any riparian rights along, or adjacent, or appurtenant to the land above described; and *provided*, further, that said land shall not be conveyed to the Illinois Central Railroad Company without proper and legal consent on the part of said company that the said land and improvements to be erected thereon, shall be and forever remain subject to taxation in like manner with other property of similar character and uses in the City of Chicago.

SAFEGUARDS.

Ald. Wickersham went on to say that this would do away with the "bond business" and "other purposes," which might mean a great deal more than a passenger depot. The Illinois Central, under its charter, paid little or no taxes, and if the company came into possession without a provision on the subject, the question would arise, "Are they subject to taxation on this property or not?" He wished to have it clearly understood, if the land were conveyed to them, that it was subject to the same taxation as other property in the city; that that should be stated in the deed. Many thought that by leasing the one inch the city would preserve its riparian rights. Provision was made in the Mayor's order for a 999-year lease, with a renewal, which would give a leasehold interest for 1,998 years, which would practically be the same as ownership of the property, so far as riparian rights were concerned. He had had that matter carefully inquired into, and admonished the committee not to be deluded or led astray by that inch. Riparian rights were what the city had been fighting for year after year and what the abutting property-owners were so sensitive about; and they had taken legal advice at his suggestion during the last forty-eight hours, and the opinions were absolute that by giving an inch the city might as well give the railroads title to the property, because they would have the riparian rights for 1,998 years.

AN INCH MIGHT GET LOST.

Ald. Cullerton—What is the difference between ten feet and one inch?

Ald. Wickersham—None in principle, but the objection to the one inch is that it might get lost, as surveyors are apt to make mistakes.

Perhaps five feet, the Alderman continued, would be sufficient; an inch was too narrow a strip. The price, $800,000, might be objectionable, but he would vote for it. It was true that streets, or about 160 feet, were taken out. If they were included the price, at $800 a foot, would be $1,024,000. Property across the street he saw was advertised for $1,000 a foot, and he supposed it would bring $800 readily. The property was about 250 feet deep to the railroad tracks. But the property-owners on the other side of the street said it would be better to sell the land if the conditions recommended were put in the order. They said in a note to him: "We emphatically object to the sale of the land unless the Illinois Central and Michigan Central waive all claims to any ownership in the riparian rights in front of the three blocks of land to be conveyed. A lease of the strip of land carries with it the riparian rights for the full term of the lease; hence the necessity of the clause waiving all riparian rights."

Ald. Follansbee asked what the frontage was.

Ald. Wickersham replied that that of the block from Randolph to Washington was 336 feet, Washington to Madison 384, and Madison to Monroe 400. Washington and Madison streets were both eighty feet wide. So the total frontage, including the streets, was 1,280 feet. The property-owners opposite did not object to the price if the conditions of sale were all right.

THE PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Ald. Quinn—Who are those people?

Ald. Wickersham—Many citizens.

Mr. Stafford—There are very few citizens who understand the Lake-Front matter. I have been on the committee appointed by the citizens since 1869. We have been fighting the railroads for fourteen years, and this is the first time the Illinois Central has consented to take the land unless the deed specified the three blocks. I was sent for by Mayor Heath during the last year of his administration to negotiate the sale by metes and bounds, leaving a strip of one inch, and he was willing to sell the land for $300,000, if he couldn't get any more. Mr. Ackerman said he wouldn't take it—that the company claimed to have the riparian rights. It is only recently that the movement to sell was started again, and now upon their acceptance of the Mayor's communication I am perfectly willing they should have it if they will let the inch in.

Ald. Quinn—At that time (1877) what would property on the west side of the street sell for?

Mr. Stafford—I have a piece at the corner of Monroe street, and couldn't give it away. The city has no title to the two north blocks; and as to the other, I have a bill in court asking for the clearing off of the buildings because the title to the land is in the State.

THE MAYOR.

Mayor Harrison said it didn't make any difference whether the strip was an inch or ten feet. The right of way was a fixed thing, and if the inch was next to it, the riparian rights were preserved to the city, provided a term was specified in the lease. As to "other purposes" than a passenger depot, the company wanted to have their offices there. He put a stipulation in the agreement that there should be no freight depot, and the companies agreed to that, but wanted to be left free so that hereafter, if necessary, they might apply to the Council for consent to erect one. The ten feet didn't make any difference, except this: It would be useless and very wrong for the Council to pass anything that might break off the negotiations. One inch or six inches were enough. But as to the riparian rights, he didn't know whether the Illinois Central was going to claim them or not. All he knew was that the officers thought that that matter was of no importance whatever, and if the ten feet were put in the thing might as well be abandoned.

Ald. Wickersham—It should be abandoned, then.

A FATAL OBJECTION.

The Mayor said a lease in perpetuity would convey the fee, but a lease for a fixed term would not. He told the Illinois Central people that it was absolutely essential that the city should have the fee to a piece of land to which the riparian rights could attach, and Mr. Ayres consented to leave an inch in, saying that he didn't care for that. But if a demand were made of the Illinois Central to surrender any claim they might have to the riparian rights the thing was knocked in the head.

Ald. Wickersham—And it ought to be.

The Mayor said that the majority of the stock of the company was held in Europe and there was no one here authorized to make the waiver, and it couldn't be had. If the city sold the land, reserving a strip to which the riparian rights attached, it would be in the same position as now, as a lease would reserve whatever rights the city had.

AN INCH AS GOOD AS A MILE.

Mr. Stafford remarked that he had consulted Judge Beckwith, who said the riparian rights would attach to the inch.

The Mayor said if there were any fears that the inch might be lost in future surveys, the strip could be made larger. It was to be distinctly stated in the deed that the strip was reserved by the city. The object was simply to give the companies the right to cross it. As to the price, if the city were to sell the property, it would have to open the streets; so they must be left out.

Ald. Wickersham—But the companies get the streets under this arrangement.

The Mayor—That is true. I figured it at $996,000. Some say it is worth more than $800 or $1,000 a foot. That cuts no figure. We can't sell it to any one else. There is no way to get a bill through Congress to enable us to sell it. No one will buy property without a title. It is out of the question for the city to get a title to sell to any one except the railroads.

Ald. Bond—The city can give a quit-claim deed now?

QUIT-CLAIMING THE MOON.

The Mayor—Yes; but nobody will buy from us and take a quit-claim deed. We can sell them acres of the moon if anybody is fool enough to take our titles. A bill cannot be gotten through Congress giving the city title to the two blocks without the consent of the railroads. The property-owners have given their consent. Congress wouldn't act unless they did.

Ald. Cullerton—Is there not some condition in their consent respecting the railroads?

The Mayor—To sell to them.

Ald. Cullerton—That is what I thought.

Mr. Stafford—To sell to the railroads for $800,000.

Ald. Cullerton—They don't relinquish to the city at all?

Mr. Stafford—The fight has cost the company half a million in the last four or five years.

Ald. Cullerton—You are with them now?

A QUESTION OF PREFERENCE.

Mr. Stafford—I am with the Mayor. They would rather see the Devil than me. The property-owners are willing and anxious to have a depot there.

Ald. Cullerton—What is their objection to the sale of the property to a private party for the purpose of putting buildings on it?

Mr. Stafford—You couldn't get the Government's consent to it. That property was to be kept clear forever. It is so stated in the deed of 1839, when the Government gave it to the city for a park, and it was on that ground that the injunction of 1869 was issued.

Ald. Wickersham—Isn't it true that some of the property-owners have always objected to the sale unless a consideration were paid to them? Wasn't $100,000 offered ten or fifteen years ago, and the property-owners refused because it wasn't enough?

Mr. Stafford—I refused to take $5,000,000. I was fighting for the harbor.

MAKING THEM GOOD.

The Mayor said that Mr. Scammon, Mr. Hoyne, and Mr. Stafford spent a good deal of money in litigation, and the company had agreed to reimburse them.

Mr. Stafford said Mr. Scammon would get less than half he paid out. He himself had spent $15,000.

Ald. Cullerton—Do you think the property-owners would object to the lease of the land to a party who would build docks out there?

Mr. Stafford—All are very anxious to have docks there, and an order was passed by the Council four or five years ago for surveys. Ackerman said if docks were built there the Illinois Central would do the work. The present President of the road, however, said he would rather see the city than the company build them—that the company didn't care for the riparian rights. On that account I gave my consent to the sale.

THE SUBMERGED LAND.

The Mayor said the Illinois Central didn't claim riparian rights, but the submerged land under a conveyance from the State.

Mr. Stafford said the matter was pending in the Federal Court. He would be willing to let the three blocks go for nothing if the company would surrender the claim they made to the harbor. The commission sent out from Washington gave it to them, but active work defeated the 100-foot scheme.

The Mayor supposed the company would just as leave have ten feet or five feet reserved, if they got a proper lease and didn't have to pay anything for it, as they wished to cover their right of way with sheds. The lease could be worded so as to guard the riparian rights.

Ald. Wetherell suggested that an easement might be given to an inch strip.

The Mayor said that was exactly what the lease would be equivalent to.

MORE ABOUT PRICES.

The discussion then touched on prices again, and Mr. Stafford said that a piece of property on the other side of the street, 171 feet deep, was sold two years ago for $250 a foot. There were no business houses or residences there, and the property was unfit for anything.

Ald. Cullerton—Why wouldn't the railroad companies lease from the city for 999 years?

Mr. Stafford—I don't think the people on the other side would consent to that. They control the matter.

Ald. Cullerton—The companies would pay 5 per cent interest on the $800,000 in bonds, and we might get $40,000 a year rental. That would be about fair.

Mr. Stafford—I don't know that the companies would take it that way, and the property-owners would have to be hunted up again. It took me nine months before to find them.

Ald. Cullerton—The trouble is with the railroads as well as the property-owners?

Mr. Stafford—Yes.

The Mayor—The Illinois Central paid Mr. Stafford's expenses while getting the releases.

Ald. Cullerton—About every time Congress meets we get a dose of Lake-Front, and the companies keep increasing the price.

Ald. Follansbee—Can't the city lease the property for 999 years?

The Mayor—No, nor for six months.

Ald. Cullerton—We can lease part of it.

The Mayor—That depends upon Congress giving us the power to lease it.

Ald. Follansbee—Can't we get that power? It seems to me $800,000 is too cheap.

THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL.

The Mayor—I have nothing to do with the thing. I was instructed to negotiate for the sale of the land. I have been offered so much for it. It now rests with you. I have given you my opinion that we cannot do better than to sell it, and I believe it is best to do it. But I know from my experience that you cannot get a title to the land in any other way than to sell it to a railroad; and I am not sure that you can do it then. The only reason I think it probable is because you will be backed by three great railroads.

Ald. Follansbee—If we could get the right to lease we ought to get $150,000 a year on twenty-five-year leases.

The Mayor—If you can get the right to do it.

Ald. Follansbee—We have got to get the title before we can sell it.

The Mayor—But here is the thing: we have the party who helps us to get the power.

Ald. Follansbee—We have got to help them.

The Mayor—We can't get their help unless they get the property. Of course, if we had the title to the property we could sell it to individuals and get more money.

Ald. Wetherell—Suppose we made a lease to them, and they take possession, do the $800,000 in bonds immediately go into escrow?

SCHEMERS.

The Mayor—I told them if they would take the property and go to work and build a depot on it it would be easier to get a bill through Congress. The reason for that advice was this: There are numerous schemers who are trying to make something out of the property, and will fight a bill in Congress if the railroads are not in possession. They didn't want possession.

Ald. Wetherell—Suppose they took possession, and in a year or two said: "Your title is no good;" what are you going to do?

The Mayor—If they did they would return it, and we would get our rental for it.

Ald. Wetherell—Wouldn't they come in and say, "We will divide the purchase money with you?"

The Mayor—The bonds are put in escrow.

Ald. Wetherell—Wouldn't there be a compromise?

The Mayor—Say they give Vanderbilt's guaranty to buy the bonds at par. The reason they consented to take possession was so as to make fair terms with the military companies. If they took possession of all, and we could get title to only part, they ought not to pay interest on the whole. They say unless they can know whether they can get the property inside of a year they don't want it.

Ald. Wickersham—They might give us $800,000 cash for it.

AN ADJOURNMENT FOR MORE LIGHT.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the committee adjourn until 2 p. m. Monday, and then agree upon a report. In the meantime they could hear what the papers had to say.

This was agreed to, and then everybody fell to discussing the matter in an informal way, the Mayor being heard to say that the companies reserved the right to say whether they would accept the title or not, and would like to have the matter decided in six months or not at all.

OUT OF THE DEPTHS.

A Correspondent's Researches and a Remarkable Occurrence He Describes.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 10, 1884.

The upper portion of Vermont is one of the pleasantest regions in America during the summer and one of the bleakest during the winter. It affords ample opportunity for the tourist, providing he chooses the proper season, but the present time is not that season. Still there are men and women here who not only endure the climate, but praise it unstintingly, and that, too, in the face of physical hardships the most intense. The writer heard a striking illustration of this a few days since which is given herewith:

Mr. Joseph Jacques is connected with the Vermont Central Railroad in the capacity of a master mason. He is well advanced in years, with a ruddy complexion and hale appearance, while his general bearing is such as to instantly impress one with his strict honor and integrity. Several years ago he became afflicted with most distressing troubles, which prevented the prosecution of his duties. He was languid, and yet restless, while at times a dizziness would come over him which seemed almost blinding. His will power was strong, and he determined not to give way to the mysterious influence which seemed undermining his life. But the pain and annoying symptoms were stronger than his will, and he kept growing gradually worse. About that time he began to notice a difficulty in drawing on his boots, and it was by the greatest effort that he was able to force his feet into them. In this manner several weeks passed by, until finally one night, while in great agony, he discovered that his feet had, in a short while, swollen to enormous proportions. The balance of the narrative can best be described in his own words. He said:

"When my wife discovered the fact that I was so bloated she sent for the doctor immediately. He made a most careful examination and pronounced me in a very serious condition. Notwithstanding his care I grew worse, and the swelling of my feet gradually extended upward in my body. The top of my head pained me terribly; indeed, so badly at times it seemed almost as if it would burst. My feet were painfully cold, and even when surrounded with hot flannels and irons felt as if a strong wind were blowing on them. Next my right leg became paralyzed. This gave me no pain, but it was exceedingly annoying. About this time I began to spit blood most freely, although my lungs were in perfect condition, and I knew it did not come from them. My physicians were careful and untiring in their attentions, but unable to relieve my sufferings. My neighbors and friends thought I was dying and many called to see me, fully twenty-five on a single Sunday that I now recall. At last my agony seemed to culminate in the most intense, sharp pains I have ever known or heard of. If red-hot knives sharpened to the highest degree had been run through my body constantly they could not have hurt me worse. I would spring up in bed, sometimes as much as three feet, cry out in my agony and long for death. One night the misery was so intense that I arose and attempted to go into the next room, but was unable to lift my swollen feet above the little threshold that obstructed them. I fell back upon the bed and gasped in my agony, but felt unable to breathe. It seemed like death.

"Several years ago the Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, now of Washington, was stationed here as pastor of the Congregational Church. We all admired and respected him, and my wife remembered seeing somewhere that he had spoken in the highest terms of a preparation which had cured some of his intimate friends. We determined to try this remedy, accordingly sent for it, and, to make a long story short, it completely restored my health, brought me back from the grave, and I owe all I have in the way of health and strength to Warner's Safe Cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I am positive that if I had taken this medicine when I felt the first symptoms above described I might have avoided all the agony I afterward endured, to say nothing of the narrow escape I had from death."

In order that all possible facts bearing upon the subject might be known, I called on Dr. Oscar F. Fassett, who was for nineteen years United States Examining Surgeon, and who attended Mr. Jacques during his sickness. He stated that Mr. Jacques had a most pronounced case of Albuminuria or Bright's disease of the kidneys. That an analysis showed the presence of albumen and casts in great abundance and that he was in a condition where few if any ever recover. His recovery was due to Warner's Safe Cure.

Mr. John W. Hobart, General Manager of the Vermont Central Railroad, stated that Mr. Jacques was one of the best and most faithful of his employes, that his sickness had been an exceedingly severe one, and the company were not only glad to again have his services, but grateful to the remedy that had cured so valuable a man.

Mr. James M. Foss, Assistant-Superintendent and Master-Mechanic of the Vermont Central Railroad, is also able to confirm this.

I do not claim to be a great discoverer, but I do think I have found in the above a most remarkable case, and knowing the unusual increase of Bright's disease I feel that the public should have the benefit of it. It seems to me a remedy that can accomplish so much in the last stages ought to do even more for the first approach of this deceptive yet terrible trouble. F. B.

LIVES OF PAIN

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA have long enough run riot in the human system.

They have tormented the human family and defied the medical faculty; from time out of memory they have corrupted the blood, demoralized the joints, vexed the nerves, agonized the muscles and racked the brain with wearying pain.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is the enemy of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, repairs their damages, renews the blood, eases the joints, calms the nerves, soothes the muscles, gives rest and peace to the troubled brain, and ensures delightful sleep.

"ATHLOPHOROS" is a new remedy, but it has been abundantly tried. From far and near come testimonials from well-known persons who had long been sufferers. It has turned their diseases out. It has cured them. That is all,—and that is enough.

"ATHLOPHOROS" can do for you what it has done for those sufferers. It can drive out your Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and will do so if you give it a fair trial.

"ATHLOPHOROS" has by this time had such a good trial all over the country that its true work is known, and its true character proved.

"ATHLOPHOROS" means "Prize-Bearer;" "Victor;" "Conqueror." It carries off the prize as VICTOR over the attacks of these terrible maladies, and CONQUEROR of the frightful agonies their victims have endured. Not a mere temporary relief, but a permanent, enduring, and triumphant cure.

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

"UNION" FOLDING BED,

With Woven-Wire Mattress, takes all the bedding. UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., 73 to 81 Erie-st., Chicago. For sale by Furniture Dealers.

Private Wires and Prompt Service.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

Stock Brokers AND Commission Merchants.

Two Exclusive Private Wires to Wall-st.

ATTENTION OF Conservative INVESTORS

Is invited to Chicago Car Trust Six Per Cents. They unite the elements of Good Security, Good Interest, and substantial guarantees against fluctuation in value.

A limited amount of these securities are now offered by the undersigned, where further particulars may be obtained.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 18.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share will be payable Feb. 15, 1884, at the office of the company in Boston, to stockholders of record Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business. Transfer books will be closed Jan. 11, 1884, at the close of business and reopened Jan. 19, 1884. The National Bank of Commerce in New York, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in New York.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company of Chicago, transfer agents, will pay the dividend to stockholders registered in Chicago.

GEORGE L. GOODWIN,
Assistant Treasurer, 95 Milk-st., Boston.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

Cash Capital, $500,000.00

Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.

DIRECTORS.
John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
John Crerar, John B. Drake, Geo. Straut,
Wm. H. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN B. DRAKE, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

BONDS!

Petersburg, Ill., 6s.
Ringgold Co., Iowa, Court-House 6s.
Whitley County, Ind., 6s.
Maquoketa, Iowa, 6s.
Monroe County, Ind., 6s.

FOR SALE BY

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
176 Dearborn-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 18 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange), N.Y. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

J. A. KOHN & CO.,
19 Broad-st. (Mills Building), New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, BONDS, STOCKS, Etc., Bought and Sold on Commission.
JULIUS A. KOHN, Memb. New York Stock Exchange.
DAVID OCHS. MORITZ OCHS.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Jan. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Fifteenth st, s w corner of Loomis, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1883 (estate of P. B. Cahill to John Comiskey)	$1,000
West Erie st, 144 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 24x121½ ft, dated Nov. 22, 1883 (S. N. Chapin to A. M. Mueller)	725
West Erie st, adjoining above, 24x121½ ft, dated Nov. 21, 1883 (Carrie E. Chapin to Otto H. Thiel)	725
Park av, 208 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 60x100 ft, dated April 14, 1883 (Watts S. Carver to S. P. and T. P. Hicks)	4,200
Quinn st, between Thirty-first and Stearns, 446 ft to alley, with 89x115 ft adjoining on Emerald, dated Nov. 17, 1883 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Albert Crane)	7,600
Washington boulevard, 216 ft w of Staunton st, s f, 46 ft to alley, dated Nov. 19, 1883 (W. H. Clark to Samuel W. Parker)	1,400
May st, 110 ft n of Carroll av, w f, 52x116 ft, dated Jan. 3 (James H. Thompson to Laura A. Willard)	4,500
North Wood st, 141 ft s of North av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 13, 1883 (John Einspahr to Paul Dunklan)	1,920
Webster av, 24 ft e of Racine, n f, 24x125 ft, dated April 3, 1883 (James Morgan to Peter Schmitt)	1,000
West Jackson st, 73 2-10 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 24x121 ft, improved, dated Jan. 10 (Lydia A. Hubbard to James F. Griffin)	6,000
Homan st, near West Van Buren, e f, 40x116 ft, dated Jan. 8 (W. B. Lloyd to Eliza McCarthy)	225
De Kalb st, 25 ft n e cor of Leavitt, n w f, 48x100 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1883 (Isaac Berlin to Andrew Pearson)	1,000
Moore st, 166 ft w of California av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1883 (M. E. Barnett to J. Vogt)	225
West Twentieth st, n w cor of Morgan, s f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 9 (James Wellik to F. and C. Koukol)	2,800

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Orchard st, 225 ft s of Huck court, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 12, 1883 (W. B. Snow to P. W. Anderson)	$900

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Michigan av, 300 ft s of Thirty-ninth st, w f, 100x161 ft, dated Jan. 1 (Niles A. Winans to Augustus D. Lamb)	$20,000
Loomis st, 48 ft n of Forty-ninth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 4 (W. H. Rand to H. Myers)	225

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

H. Oberbock, one-story addition, 20x22, No. 199 Clybourn avenue, to cost $300.

N. R. Ineus, one-story cottage, 22x46, No. 222 Washtenaw avenue, to cost $1,200.

A. Metzger, addition to No. 592 South Halsted street, to cost $1,500.

William Spalding, three-story store and dwelling, 22x80, No. 210 Blue Island avenue, to cost $7,500.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: J. S. Kirk & Co., 190 drums C soda; Marshall Field & Co., 31 cases dry goods; Morison, Anderson & B., 40 bales burlaps; John Roper & Co., 50 barrels fish; Shurtleff & Edwards, 52 barrels fish; B. F. Ayer, 1 case glassware; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 32 cases dry goods; Mandel Bros., 16 cases dry goods; A. S. Gage & Co., 8 cases dry goods; Niland Bros. & Lange, 3 cases dry goods; Grommes & Ullrich, 6 cases cigars; G. Knecht, 1 case cutlery; L. W. Volk, 1 case stationery; Sprague, Warner & Co., 2 cases cigars; J. V. Farwell & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods; Chicago Music Company, 1 case musical instruments; S. Paddon & Co., 100 drums C soda; Faulkner & Alexander, 55 sacks seed; Chicago Stamping Company, 303 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $16,082.

M'CARTY'S PINSION CLAIM.

"Are you the pinsion claim agent,
Whose name is down there on the door?
Will, my name, sor, is Terrence McCarty,
An' I'll put me hat down on the flure
While I tell you me business. Tim Murphy
He's a neighbor of moine, sor, is Tim,
Has jist got his pinsion, an' I, sor,
Did the boolk of the swearing for him.

"These pinsions are very convanient,
An' they're aisy to git, too, you see,
So I thought that I'd take wan, meself, now,
An' have Tim do the swearing for me.
So many are thrying for pinsions
That I thought I'd thry it a whack,
For somehow, in lepping the bounties,
Bedad, sor, I hurted me back."

—N. Y. Mail and Express.

BUSINESS.

A Dull Day at the New York Stock Exchange—The Chicago Loan and Investment Markets.

The Produce Markets More Active and Generally Very Weak—Wheat Depressed by the California Failure.

Other Cereals and Provisions Declined in Sympathy—Also Beared by the Advance in Rail Freights.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 4.
New York	$127,064,255	$134,655,650
Boston	11,186,473	12,034,038
Chicago	7,441,000	9,455,000
Philadelphia	8,539,068	9,357,859
St. Louis	2,625,525	3,262,985
Baltimore	2,541,057	2,241,467
New Orleans	2,506,345	2,007,589
San Francisco	1,852,425	1,865,814
Totals	$1,633,756,148	$174,880,402

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 60c premium.
Boston, 20@25c premium.
St. Louis, 50c premium.
Cincinnati, 50c premium.
New Orleans, par.

Business was rather quiet yesterday at most of the banks, but a number of large loans were made and the packers are taking hold a little more freely. The favorable weather gives a stimulus to packing operations, and some good observers expect more buoyancy in trade soon if the temperature continues low and there are no storms large enough to embarrass traffic. There is no considerable change in the deposit accounts of the banks, though the country institutions are paying up to some extent.

Foreign exchange was weak and lower. The posted rates were 484 and 486½ for sixty-days' and cash bankers' sterling respectively. Actual business was done at 482¾ and 485¾. Commercial bills were sold at 481¾@482 for sixty days.

Sales were made at the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday of $30,000 City Railway 5-20 4½s at 95½, $3,000 at 95¼, $10,000 Consumers' Gas 6s at 81, $3,000 West Town 5s of 1899 at 102⅝, $9,500 West Division Railway coupon 5-20 6s at 105½, $3,500 Board of Trade 5s at 100¾@101, $14,000 North Chicago City Railway 5-20 6s at 105⅛@105¼, $1,000 Dubuque 6s at 104½, $4,000 Wabash (Chicago Division) 5s at 74⅝@74¾, $1,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6s at 101⅜, $1,000 city 4s of 1901 at 103¼, $500 city 4½s of 1900 at 105¾, $500 United States coupon 4½s at 114¼, and 30 shares of Atchison stock at 79@79¼. There were sales over the counter of $10,000 United States 4s at 123⅝, $500 4½s at 114⅜, $12,000 Cook County 7s of 1892 at 116⅝, $5,000 Board of Trade 5s at 100¼@100½, $1,000 small do at 101, $2,500 West Town 5s at 102⅝, $1,000 city 3.65s at par, $500 City Railway 4½s at 95½.

It was a very dull day at the New York Stock Exchange, the sales footing up only 169,000 shares. There was little change in quotations, and the list closed strong. Bonds were rather feverish, and gave evidence of manipulation for effect on the stock market. West Shore 5s were still active. The Union Pacific bulls have not further shown their hand, but one of the best observers says the short interest is so great that there is a fine opportunity for a twist and a sudden advance. There is much bull talk on Missouri Pacific and Louisville & Nashville. A Director of the latter says the company has over 4 per cent cash in the treasury, and will resume dividends in July. Michigan Central loaned at ⅛@¾.

The earnings of the Wabash Railroad decreased $75,000 the first week in January, of the Manitoba $22,500, of the Louisville & Nashville $31,900, and those of the Northern Pacific increased $27,000.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $10,000,000 consolidated mortgage 5 per cent bonds to take up the present issue of second-mortgage incomes and scrip, which are redeemable at par for the bonds and 50c on the dollar for the scrip in these new 5s.

The statistics of the French foreign trade continue to be of the same sort as those from which Beaulieu drew such gloomy conclusions a few months ago—that is, the imports are increasing and the exports are decreasing. In the first 10 months of 1883 the imports amounted to 4,041,337,000 francs, against 3,965,476,000 in the corresponding period of 1882. The exports were 2,847,466,000, against 2,936,-263,000 in the first 10 months of 1882. The question whether this tendency is to continue is asked with no little concern by the French protectionists.

The troubles of the National Bank of the Republic of New York City, while apparently not serious, are attracting attention to the subject of railroad speculations by bank officers. The suggestion is thrown out that there is altogether too much of that sort of thing for safety. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "While this is true to some extent, it is a matter for the Directors and stockholders to regulate, and it may be well for the former to insist that when the officers are engaged in railroad operations, either these shall be abandoned or the officers must give place to others. Confidence in the stability of banking institutions is naturally unsettled when it is rumored or positively known that the executive officers are occupied with stock speculations or in the promotion of railroad enterprises, no matter how valuable they may be; and when the railroad schemes are either in an adolescent or a moribund condition people will suspect that the bank funds are being improperly used."

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	135	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	95
Hibernian Bank. Co.	100	Chicago City 7s, 1885	101¼
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	185	Cook County 7s, 1889	110¼
International Bank	100	Cook County 7s, 1892	116⅜
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	198	Cook County 5s, 1899	107⅛
Nat. Bank of America	145	Cook County 4½s, 1900	105⅝
†Nat. Bank of Illinois	155	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
Northwest. Nat. Bank	500	N.C.C.R. 1st mg 6s, 1900	109½
Traders' Bank	135	N. C. C. Ry. 5-20 6s	104½
Union Nat. Bank	220	South Park 6s, 1899	105
Chicago City 7s, 1889	111¼	South Park 7s, 1891	106
Chicago City 7s, 1893	117¼	W. D. Ry. coup. 5-20 6s	105
Chicago City 7s, 1897	123	W. D. Ry. coup. reg. 6s	103
Chicago City 7s, 1899	124	West Park 7s, 1890	109¼
Chicago City 6s, 1896	110¼	West Town 5s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 6s, 1897	111	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	100
Chicago City 6s, 1898	111½	Mut. U'n T. Co. 6s, 1912	79
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105½	Postal Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	25
Chicago City 4s, 1901	103	Chi. B'd of T. 10-30 5s	100
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	98½	Con Gas F & L 6s, 1912	75

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The *Herald* money article says: The market today was simply steady and strong. No particular stock advanced, and none declined sufficiently to invite comment.

A telegram from Nashville says:

Bills filed in the United States Courts by the Louisville & Nashville, and East Tennessee & Virginia, and Georgia companies, enjoining the Railroad Commissioners of Tennessee from revising the freight and passenger rates of said companies, will be argued before Judges Hammond, Baxter, and Key today.

The following is from Canada:

The Erie Railway Company has just closed an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Company and the Dominion Government whereby the Transatlantic steamship companies landing passengers at New York shall be able to book emigrants to the Canadian Northwest as cheaply as by the steamers which now land passengers at Montreal.

With no decline, without advance, but with great strength nevertheless, the market closed.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Jan. 11	Last Jan. 10
Can. Pacific	200	56½	56¼	56⅜	56⅜
Can. Southern	200	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
Central Pacific	2,800	66¼	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
C. B. & Q	300	121	121	121	121⅛
Ches. & O., 2d pfd	......	16¾	16¾	16¾	......
Den. & Rio G	1,200	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞
Del. & Hud	100	106	106	106	......
D. L. & W	5,700	117	116⅝	116¾	116⅜
Erie	2,200	27¾	27⅝	27¾	27⅝
Do seconds	......	92½	91¾	91¾	92
E. Tenn. & Ga	800	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	......
Ill. Cent	315	133½	133½	133½	......
Jersey Cent	3,100	90	88⅞	89¾	88⅝
K. & Texas	900	22½	22¼	22⅜	22⅜
Lake Shore	4,100	98¾	98¼	98⅜	98¼
Louis. & Nash	7,000	47¼	46¾	47	47
Mem. & Chas	600	40	38	39	......
Met. El. bonds	......	102	102	102	101¾
Mich Cent	1,750	92¼	91¾	91¾	91⅞
Mo. Pacific	5,500	90⅞	89¾	90⅝	90⅜
Nash. & C	800	54	54	54	55
N. Y. Central	6,730	113¾	113¼	113½	113¼
N. Y., C. & St. L	110	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
Nor. & W. pfd	200	40	40	40	40
Northern Pacific	400	26¾	26½	26¾	26⅜
Do pfd	6,010	55⅜	54⅞	54⅞	55¼
Northwestern	4,800	117⅜	116⅝	117⅜	117¼
Ohio Cent	500	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	3
Ohio & Miss	600	24½	23⅞	24⅛	......
Ont. & West	2,910	13⅞	12⅝	13⅛	12¾
O. Ry. & N. Co	2,005	102	100	100⅝	......
O. Transcon	15,625	31¼	30½	31	30¾
Pacific Mail	600	43⅞	43⅜	43¼	43⅝
P. P. C. Co	465	114½	114	114	115
Peoria D. & E	200	13⅞	13¾	13¾	14¼
Reading	4,400	58	57⅝	57⅞	58⅛
Rich. & Dan., term	400	29¼	29	29	......
Roch. & Pitts	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
St. Paul	33,010	92⅞	92	92⅜	92¼
Do pfd	200	115½	115¼	115½	......
St. Paul & O	1,000	34	32⅞	32¾	33¼
Do pfd	2,215	94	93⅜	93⅝	93⅝
St. P., M. & M	200	97¼	97⅛	97⅛	98
Texas Pacific	2,700	19¼	19	19⅛	19¼
Union Pacific	41,775	77⅝	76¾	77	76⅞
Wabash	100	19	19	19	19
Do pfd	700	30¾	30¼	30⅛	30¾
Western Union	1,544	75⅝	75⅜	75⅝	75½

Total sales of stocks today, 169,000 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128½	Fargo	108
American	92½	United States	56

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	100	St. P. & S. C. 1st	116
4½s	114¼	Texas Pacific l g	45½
4s, new	123⅝	do R G	74⅝
Pacific 6s of '95	128½	Union Pacific 1st	113⅝
Central Pacific 1st	111¾	do l g	108½
Erie 2ds	92	do s f	117½
Lehigh & W., offered	103½		

STATE SECURITIES.

La. consols	75	Tenn. 6s, new	37
Missouri 6s	104	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	110	Va. con ex-mat coup.	42
Tenn. 6s, old	37	do defd	8

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

2000 A & P inc	21	60000 N Y W S & B 1st	58¾
1000 Atch Col & Pac	92½	30000 do	[illegible]
15000 B N Y & P 1st	97½	15000 do	[illegible]
10000 do	97¼	150000 do	59
5000 C B & Q deb 5s	[illegible]	60000 do	[illegible]
1000 C P gold bonds	111¾	50000 do	[illegible]
5000 D & H reg of '84	101	50000 do	[illegible]
4000 D S P & P 1st	95½	10000 do	[illegible]
4000 do	96	30000 do	[illegible]
2000 E Tenn 5s	71¾	60000 do	[illegible]
5000 Intl coup 6s	84	5000 do	[illegible]
1000 I D & S 1st	105½	15000 do	[illegible]
10000 L S coup 2d	119	30000 do	[illegible]
10000 L & N gen mrtg 6s	94	20000 do	[illegible]
1000 M K & T gen 6s	84	31000 do	[illegible]
1000 M & St P cons	121	15000 do	[illegible]
1000 M&S P1st—C&PW	99¾	55000 do	[illegible]
5000 Mo Pac 1st con	102	45000 do	[illegible]
1000 N Y Ele 1st	117½	1000 do	[illegible]
1000 N Y S & W 1st	80¾	30000 do	[illegible]
1000 do	80	140000 do	[illegible]
58000 N Y W S & B 1st	[illegible]	7000 N Y C Ex 5s	103⅛
25000 do	[illegible]	1000 N Y C 1st con	131¼
30000 do	[illegible]	2000 N Y C & St L 1st	101⅛
120000 do	[illegible]	3000 do	[illegible]
24000 do	[illegible]	10000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	92½
212000 do	[illegible]	3000 No Pac 1st coup	[illegible]
20000 do	[illegible]	1000 do	[illegible]
30000 do	[illegible]	10000 N C & St L 1st	117
30000 do	[illegible]	5000 NW con reg gold	123¾
64000 do	[illegible]	5000 N W s f deb	93⅜
51000 do	[illegible]	10000 Ohio Southn 1st	81
130000 do	57½	5000 Pac of Mo 1st	107
10000 do	[illegible]	3000 SPM&M 1st conds	99¾
22000 do	[illegible]	1000 So Pac of Mo 1st	104
5000 do	[illegible]	1000 Tex Pac inc l g	45½
152000 do	[illegible]	10000 do	45
12000 do	[illegible]	14000 Tex P 1st—R G D	74¾
65000 do	[illegible]	8000 do	[illegible]
5000 do	[illegible]	4000 Un Pac 1st	[illegible]
3000 do	[illegible]	3000 do	[illegible]
102000 do	[illegible]	3000 do	[illegible]
155000 do	[illegible]	4000 do	[illegible]

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

25000 Virginia 6s defd	9½	15000 N Y W S & B 1st	[illegible]
10000 B N Y & P 1st	97	55000 do	[illegible]
3000 C & O cur	48	65000 do	[illegible]
8000 C St L & N O 5s	105½	2000 do	[illegible]
1000 D & H reg of '91	111	1000 do	[illegible]
5000 East Tenn inc	28¾	77000 do	[illegible]
5000 do	28	5000 do	[illegible]
1000 L S div bonds	122½	13000 do	[illegible]
4000 Metn Ele 1st	102	5000 do	[illegible]
10000 M & E 1st con	124¾	20000 do	[illegible]
10000 N Y L & W 1st	117½	30000 do	[illegible]
3000 N W s f 5s coup	103½	10000 N Y C & St L 1st	101⅛
45000 N Y W S & B 1st	[illegible]	2000 do	[illegible]
25000 do	[illegible]	5000 N Y Ele 1st	117½
90000 do	[illegible]	4000 N Y C & St L 2d	87
217000 do	60	2000 N Y S & W 1st	[illegible]
90000 do	[illegible]	10000 N Y C 1st reg	130½
55000 do	[illegible]	20000 NYLE&W n 2d cn	92½
75000 do	60	1000 Ore Short Line 6s	[illegible]
1000 do	[illegible]	5000 do	[illegible]
4000 do	[illegible]	1000 Ore Ry & Nav 1st	105
67000 do	[illegible]	2000 Ore Impt Co 1st	82½
2000 do	[illegible]	10000 R & D 6s	[illegible]
40000 do	60	5000 SPM&M 1st con 6s	[illegible]
73000 do	[illegible]	1000 Tol & Wab 2d	97
19000 do	[illegible]	10000 Tex P 1st—R G D	74⅝
1000 do	[illegible]	6000 Un Pac 1st	113⅛
30000 do	[illegible]		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

2000 A & P—W D 1st	93	15000 N Y W S & B 1st	[illegible]
1000 C C C & I con	118½	75000 do	[illegible]
2000 C & O cur	48½	60000 do	[illegible]
1000 D & H reg '91	111	40000 do	[illegible]
1000 D S P & P 1st	96	117000 do	60
6000 E Tenn 5s	71½	95000 do	[illegible]
10000 L S coup 2d	119¼	155000 do	[illegible]
10000 Long Island 1st	120	105000 do	[illegible]
5000 M K & T con 7s	109¾	1000 do	[illegible]
3000 M&S P1st—C&PW	[illegible]	50000 do	[illegible]
15000 M&S P1st—W&M	91½	80000 do	[illegible]
2000 Metn Ele 1st	102	3000 R W & O Ex 5s	[illegible]
2000 N Y L E & W n 2d cn	[illegible]	2000 SL&SF2d—Class A	98
2000 N Y & N E 1st 7s	110	2000 SL&SF2d—Class B	96
10500 N Y W S & B 1st	[illegible]	2000 SL&SF2d—Class C	96
6000 do	[illegible]	5000 St L & I M 5s	[illegible]
5000 do	[illegible]	3000 Tol & Wab 1st	107½
15000 do	[illegible]	2000 Un Pac l g	108½
31000 do	[illegible]	20000 Un Pac s f	118
55000 do	[illegible]	1000 Un Pac 1st	114
30000 do	[illegible]		

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Money market easy at 1½@2½, closing at 1½ offered. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, weaker at 483¼; do demand, 486. Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,816,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—The money market today is without special features of interest. The rate at the clearing-house to borrowing banks was easy at 2 per cent, with but little doing. New York funds sold at a premium of 20 to 25 cents on $1,000. Call loans range from 3@4 per cent. The banks are still discounting for their customers at 5@5½ per cent, but applications at the present time are by no means large. In the outside market there is a fair amount of business doing, rates ranging from 4½@6½ per cent, according to the character of the paper. In manufacturing paper there are transactions at 4½ per cent on a year's time, but many of the large corporations are not borrowing at any higher rate than 4 per cent. The gross exchanges were $11,186,473 and the balances $1,485,467. The stock market today has been fairly active, but prices have a weakening tendency, although some stocks, owing to peculiar surroundings, have been able to withstand the depressing influence which affects others. Union Pacific kept well up, opening at 76¾ and advancing to 76⅞, closing at 76¾, an advance of ⅜ over yesterday. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has been held with great steadiness on comparatively small sales. It opened at 121⅜, declined to 121, and closed at 121½. Atchison sold this afternoon with dividend of $1.50 off at 76¾, which is practically a decline of 1½ since yesterday. Mexican Central declined ⅛, to 9¾. Flint & Pere Marquette declined ¼, to 99¾. Wisconsin Central preferred declined 5, to 20; Pullman, ¼, to 115. Little Rock & Fort Smith advanced ¾, to 19¾. In the home roads prices were generally well sustained. New York & New England, however, declined ¼, to 16½. Bonds have been weaker, an easily-aroused suspicion having been thrown in that direction. Mexican Central 7s sold down to 50, a decline of 1¾ since yesterday. The closing price, however, was 50¼. $139,000 were sold during the day. The earnings of the road make a very good showing. The earnings of the Northern Division the last ten days of December were $15,251, making $48,191 for the month, compared with $39,339 in November, and $44,902 in October. The gross earnings for the last quarter of the year were $336,567. The mileage was 306 until September, 335 that month, and 515 since then. Sonora firsts declined 1, to 94, but recovered to 94½. New Mexico 7s declined ¼, to 116¾; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s, ¾, to 116½; Southern Kansas & Western 7s, ¾, to 109⅝. Wichita & Southwestern 7s sold at 108. California Southern 6s, which have been retired from the market for nearly a year, sold at 42½, against 61 the last sale. Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, Dubuque Division, declined ¼, to 104½; do Wisconsin Valley Division declined 1, to 98; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s ⅜, to 128½; Connotton Valley 5s 3¾, to 25¼; New York & New England 7s ¾, to 98½; do 6s advanced ¼, to 88¾. Fort Scott & Gulf 7s advanced ⅛, to 114½. In telephone stocks, Bell declined from 186 to 180@180¼.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board.	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell	47	187½	187½	183¾	183¾
Mex. Tel	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Atchison	350	79	79	79	79
B. L. Co	600	6	6	6	6
C. B. & Q	100	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼
Flint pfd	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Little Rock	25	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
N. Y. & N. E	100	16	16	16	16
Pullman	25	115	115	115	115
T. C. & St. L	25	94	94	94	94
U. P	200	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Wisconsin Cen. pfd	50	20	20	20	20
Franklin	25	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Quincy	10	47½	47½	47½	47½
B. W. P. Co	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Second board.					
Atchison	660	77	77	76¾	76¾
N. Y. & N. E	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
U. P	100	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
Mexican Central	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Bell	50	180	180	180	180

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

10000 C B & Q 7s	128¾	5000 Mex Cent 7s	50¾
1000 Con Val 5s	26	5000 do	50⅝
1000 Cal So 6s	42½	10000 do	50⅝
5000 Mex Cen 7s	51½	10000 do	50½
5000 do	51⅜	5000 N Y & N E 7s	98⅝
10000 do	51	5000 P & A V 7s	116⅜
10000 do	51⅛	5000 M St P 6s	114⅜

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Mex Cen 7s	50⅛	1000 N Y & N E 6s	98⅜
3000 do	50	1000 do	98¼

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Clearings, $8,539,068; balances, $1,312,781. Money easy at 3@4. The market seems to have been an unsatisfactory one for all hands today, the active traders being especially disgusted with the steadiness and the absence of the usual rapid changes in their favorits, the Northern Pacifics and Oregon & Transcontinental. This group of stocks has been kept active, but within very narrow limits, which precluded the usual lively trading. The Jersey pool were also busy manipulating their favorit all day with the evident intention of marketing stock. Some 2,000 shares were worked off at good figures, but they accumulated more stock than was desirable this week and betray some anxiety to sell now. The present deal in Jersey has been worked for all it was worth, and all the vulnerable shorts have been whipped in. The Reading bulls, to the surprise of the traders, changed front on the dividend question today, and openly expressed themselves as without hope of a dividend being declared, which views were reflected in the price of Reading, which was heavy throughout the day. The house which is manipulating Pennsylvania showed considerable power in advancing the price to 59, there being very little offering on the market. Northern Central also showed great firmness, with very little stock in sight. Buffalo was a shade lower, while Lehigh Navigation and Lehigh Valley were unchanged.

The market closed irregular:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	58¾	59
Reading	28¾	29
Lehigh Valley	69	69¼
Northern Pacific common	26¼	26½
Northern Pacific preferred	54⅞	55
Lehigh Navigation	45½	45¾
B., N. Y. & P	10½	11
Jersey Central	88¾	89¼
Oregon & Transcontinental	31	31¼

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—Eastern exchange was quiet but held more firmly, with some trading between banks at 50c premium, buying and selling. Rates over the counter were par and 1-20 buying and 1-10 selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 11.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 485½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 11—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 11-16; do account, 101 13-16. St. Paul, 95½; Illinois Central, 38; Erie, 28; do seconds, 96; Reading, 29¾.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Rentes, 76f 87½c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Trading in the mining market was light and developed no new features. Comstocks were weak, Consolidated Virginia having declined to 27c and Union Consolidated to $2.45, Sierra Nevada selling at $2.85. Bodie was strong and advanced to $4.25, following the lead of the San Francisco market. Green Mountain was firm at $1.90 and Robinson at 22c.

Homestake	10	Quicksilver	5
Iron Silver	190	Quicksilver pfd	25
Ontario	29	Sutro	16

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass, Jan. 11.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Rutland common	149	Pewabic	1⅜
Allouez Min. Co	1	Quincy	48
Calumet & H	229	Silver Islet	1¾
Catalpa	30	Osceola	17
Copper Falls	1¾	Huron	1⅜
Franklin	9¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 11.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	$2.25	Hale & Norcross	$2.12½
Belcher	1.00	Mexican	2.10
Belle Isle	10	Navajo	2.22½
Best & Belcher	2.87½	Northern Belle	50
Bodie Consolidated	4.25	Ophir	3.75
Chollar	2.50	Potosi	1.00
Consolidated Va.	25	Savage	1.00
Crown Point	1.00	Sierra Nevada	3.00
Eureka Con	1.75	Union Con	2.62½
Gould & Curry	1.87½	Yellow Jacket	2.25

Goodshaw assessed 10.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were unusually weak yesterday with more activity than the recent average. Wheat and provisions took a severe tumble, and other things weakened in sympathy. The news of a restoration of rail freight rates to 30c on grain and 35c on provisions, to take effect next Monday, had a great deal to do with the feeling. It stiffened cash stuff relatively, causing a better shipping demand in some directions, but it depressed futures, and the news of the California failure appeared to have a very depressing effect in the East and in Europe. The result was heavy selling all along the line; including some lots of wheat and corn that had been bought under export orders.

Provisions were very active during the first hour, and weak; afterwards quiet and steadier. Liverpool reported 6d advance in lard and meats, and the local hog market opened stronger. But the heaviness in wheat caused Thursday's buyers of product to sell yesterday morning, and they threw their holdings so freely as to excite the suspicion that somebody had been making a market on which to sell. Pork opened at the top prices of the previous afternoon, declined 40c, with only a minor interruption, and closed on 'Change 10c above the bottom, at $14.60 for February and $15.10 for May. Lard declined 17½c from the top, and closed 2½c above the inside, at $8.87½ for February and $9.22½ for May. Shortribs closed 12½c lower, at $7.45 bid for February, after selling at $7.40. The demand for cash lots was fair, and even showed a little improvement, but that was probably only to take advantage of minimum rates for rail transportation today, though including some orders on foreign account. On the afternoon call May pork declined 7½c and lard 2½c. Later the tone was quiet and steady.

Flour was dull. There was little doing, and that only local, the weakness in wheat being unfavorable to buying for shipment. The coarse mill-stuffs were firm.

Wheat was active and weak. It declined 2¼@2⅜c, and closed on 'Change 1⅜c below the latest prices of Thursday, at 93⅝c for February and $1.00¼ bid for May. The British markets were called dull at a decline of 3@6d per quarter on red winter, and private cables quoted American wheat offered in Antwerp at the lowest prices of the last ten years, without buyers, while the report (afterwards contradicted) came from New York that bankers there were putting the screws on wheat holders. Also our receipts were larger, and the rise in rail freights helped to depress. The market here opened with heavy selling, led by Murray and Dupee, and the next thing known was a lot of notifications that wheat would be delivered on puts bought the previous evening at $1.02 for May. The selling of this wheat added to the load, and the downward movement was helped by a little bearing, a round lot of 100,000 bu being offered and sold at $1.00 for May, when the market was otherwise $1.00¼. The decline was all the more severe as the strength of Thursday afternoon had failed to bring in buying orders as expected. The decline was arrested by the fact that a good many orders were held to buy for May if the market should drop to $1.00. A great deal of long wheat was, however, forced out by the break, and the excitement was greater than on any other day for several weeks past. Car-lots of No. 2 spring sold mostly at 93¼@93⅝c. No. 3 do was quoted at 76@81c, the outside for receipts in South Side houses. No. 2 red was nominal at 95@98c, and No. 3 red at 87@90c. Minnesota No. 2 sold at a premium of 2c over the straight No. 2 spring. On the call the market declined ⅜@½c, May receding to $1.00¼, and closing at $1.00⅜.

Corn was relatively quiet and steady, though weaker. Futures declined 1¼c, and closed on 'Change 1c below the latest prices of Thursday, at 55⅝c for January and 59c for May. London was called dull, but Liverpool reported an advance of ½d per cental, while our receipts were larger and contained 44¼ per cent of the contract grades. There was no particular news to influence corn except that pertaining to freight-rates, which sustained the lower grades at about Thursday's prices, while the No. 2 was breaking. Rejected sold at 46@47c, mostly at the outside, and new mixed at 50@50½c. These were wanted for shipment while the No. 2 sold at 55½@55⅝c to deliver on contracts. Futures fell back in sympathy with wheat, but there was not a great deal of trading. Baker sold a moderate line for February, and some others what they had bought earlier in the week. On the afternoon call the market was easy, selling back to 58⅞c for May, but closed ⅛c higher.

Oats were generally quiet and ⅛@⅜c lower, in sympathy with the other markets. Cash No. 2 sold at 33¼@33⅜c, principally at the inside, and closed weaker. In futures there was little doing except in May, in which delivery trading seemed to centre. January sold sparingly at 33¼@33⅝c, closing at 33⅜c, with March at 33⅝c, and May at 37½c. Sample lots of No. 2 white were held very firmly, early, at 38@38½c, but eased off toward the close. Sales were effected at 36@38½c on track and 36@38¼c, mostly 38c, free on board cars. On the afternoon call prices were ⅛@¼c lower.

Rye was dull and steady for cash No. 2 at 59c, with an easier feeling in futures in sympathy with corn. January sold at 59¼c early, but closed at 59c, with February at 59½c sellers. March sold at 60½c down to 60¼c and closed about 60c bid. May sold at 65¾c to 65¼c and closed at 65½c sellers. Rejected by sample sold at 54@55½c and No. 2 at 61c. On the afternoon call prices were ⅜@⅜c lower.

Barley was very quiet again. There were no sales in store, 60c being the best bid for No. 2, while 59c was offered at one time. No. 3 was nominally 44c. In futures there was little doing. January was offered at 59c, February sold at 60c and was offered at that later without buyers. Seller May was nominally 60c bid with sellers at 62c.

Seeds were firmer and 1@2c higher for flax and timothy, with clover steady. Flax sold at $1.43 on track and in store at $1.41. Timothy sold at $1.30@1.35 and prime was quotable at about $1.30@1.31. Clover was scarce, selling at $6.30@6.35 for choice to fine, with prime about $6.25.

The wholesale markets averaged very quiet. The attendance of country merchants is small, and the orders by mail and telegraph are generally confined to such articles and such quantities as are required for the pursuance of current trade. Groceries were ordered a little more freely, and the tone of the market was firm. Sugars were strong. Not much was doing in dried fruits, canned goods, and fish. Butter remained firm despite a light demand. There was a fair demand for cheese. Prices have an advancing tendency. Pig-iron was as dull as before. Coal continues active. Timothy hay was in larger supply and prices ruled steady, while Iowa upland was still scarce and a little higher. Hides were unchanged, tallow was steady, and wool firm at quotations. Eggs were firm. Poultry is steady, with a fair supply of turkeys and heavy stocks of chickens. Broom-corn was unchanged at quotations. There was a fair movement of metals and tinners' stock, and nails were steady. Potatoes were dull. Whisky was steady.

The January bulge has come; but it was a bulging of the bottom of the basket due to the pressure of a full load.

English cables say that the exportable surplus of New Zealand and Australia on this crop will be about 24,000,000 bu.

A London letter says: "We do not want you to depress prices (of wheat) to permit us to buy. What we really wish is that you should advance, so as to enable us to sell what we have now on hand."

A New York telegram of yesterday said that straight Chicago No. 2 spring was offered in that market at $1.03, and could probably be bought at $1.02. Another telegram said that $1.06 was bid free on board. The sender of the prob may have been laboring under a delusion; or there is a wide difference between the views of wheat-dealers on the seaboard.

An operator remarked yesterday: "There never was a time in the history of the wheat trade where some 15,000,000 bu was bought within ⅛c of the bottom that it could not be put out again. We have tried to put it out today, but the market will not take it." This was said before the break, which set in near 11 o'clock. The crowd took it then, but at lower prices than had been asked previously.

A receiver says that the new grade of mixed oats is giving unmixed satisfaction. Several cars arrive each day which are not good enough for No. 2 white, but are placed with the No. 2 mixed, and improve the quality of that grade, making it more acceptable to consumers. There is no reason why such oats should be graded as rejected white.

Yesterday's break in wheat marked the closing out of nearly the tail-end of a big line of shorts aggregating not far from 20,000,000 bu, and really forms an epoch in the history of the Chicago wheat markets. Some six weeks ago the "Big Four" started in for a bull movement in wheat on a moderate scale but soon found that in the neighborhood of $1.08 for May they were getting more than they wanted, and turned around as sellers after they had taken on a little more than 4,000,000 bu. They lost by the operation, but when the market turned up a little later on the expectation of a January boom they sold, and the example was followed by several others. The leading ones in this short selling were Hobbs, Lester, Comstock, Reem, Jones, Kent, Adams, Cudahy, and Murray, while Schwartz & Dupee went short for Chicago customers, but were long on Eastern orders. Most of the selling was done at $1.08, down to about $1.05 for May; and three-quarters of the filling in was done at $1.03 down to $1.01½. The filling yesterday was mostly done by Adams, Reem, and Cudahy, the later purchases by Hobbs being against sales made yesterday morning. Yesterday's purchases by Adams probably aggregated not far from 2,000,000 bu. The profits have been immense. The losses, equally large, are chiefly borne by outside lambs who operated for a boom, and found it work the other way.

The break of yesterday was only an incident in the history, but resembled the sudden caving-in of a bank that has been slowly undermined by the current. The movement was so decisive as to make some of the above-mentioned parties think they had been "too previous" in covering, and they were very bearish in their views after the close of trading. The failure in California was supplemented by grave anxiety in New York, where the lenders of money on wheat were certainly revising their accounts, and some called for additional security, though the fact was strenuously denied by others. It was even thought possible that the posting of wheat in New York may lead to suspicions in regard to the keeping quality of wheat stored at some other points, and thus lead to greater distrust than now. The recent publication of excessive stocks in Great Britain, the estimate that Australia and New Zealand will have 25,000,000 bu and South America another 15,000,000 bu to spare for the wants of the British Isles, which have already imported (say) 100,000,000 bu out of the 140,000,000 bu supposed to be wanted from outside during this cereal year, with the news that the Russian ports in the Black Sea are again open, all helped to deepen the gloom of the prospect.

We have now fully 13,500,000 bu of wheat in store in this city, including that in private warehouses. As most of this is No. 2 the money invested in the carrying of wheat alone in this city is not far from $12,500,000; and the cost of carrying it into May will amount to nearly another $1,000,000. If there were an apparent outlet for the wheat then the load would not be a very heavy one now. At present it looks as if we must content ourselves with the home demand for the article, except so much as will go abroad in the shape of flour. This is, in brief, the situation of wheat today.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
January	$*14.75	$14.45 @14.80	$14.60
February	14.77½	14.50 @14.90	14.69
March	14.95	14.67½@15.10	14.72½
April	15.15	...... @......	14.92½
May	15.30	15.00 @15.42½	15.02½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$8.90	$8.85 @ 8.95	$8.82½
February	8.97½	8.85 @ 9.00	8.85
March	9.10	8.97½@ 9.15	9.00
May	9.30	9.20 @ 9.37½	9.22½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Short ribs, cash	$7.55	$7.50 @ 7.55	$7.40
February	7.60	7.40 @ 7.57½	7.45
March	7.72½	7.50 @ 7.65	7.57½
May	7.90	7.70 @ 7.92½	7.75
WHEAT			
No. 2 spring	94½	93 @ 93¾	93¼
No. 3 spring	*76½	81	76
January	93¾	[illegible]	92¾
February	94¼	[illegible]	93¾
March	96¾	[illegible]	94¾
May	1.02⅜	1.00 @ 1.02½	1.00¼
CORN.			
No. 2 cash	56½	55½@ 56	55¼
Rejected	*46¾	46 @ 47	46
January	56¾	55½@ 56	55¼
February	56⅞	[illegible]	55⅝
May	60	58¾@ 60	59⅜
OATS.			
No. 2 mixed	33⅝	33⅛@ 33⅜	33⅜
January	33⅝	[illegible]	33⅜
February	33⅞	[illegible]	33½
March	34¼	34	33¾
May	37¾	37¼@ 37⅝	37⅜

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 5.85	@ 5.90
Long clears, loose	7.25	@ 7.30
Short clears, loose	7.70	@ 7.75
Green hams (16@15 lbs)	9.37½	@ 9.62½
Sweet-pickled hams (18@15 lbs)	10.00	@10.50
Bacon, short ribs	7.75	@ 8.00
Bacon, short clears	8.25	@ 8.50
Bacon, hams	12.00	@12.50
Mess beef	10.25	@10.50
Beef hams	22.00	@23.00
Winter flours	5.00	@ 5.65
Patents	5.50	@ 7.25
Minnesota bakers'	4.75	@ 5.25
Supers	2.50	@ 3.50
Rye flour, in brls	3.15	@ 3.30
Buckwheat	7.00	@ 8.50

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding date last year:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1884.	Receipts 1883.	Shipments 1884.	Shipments 1883.
Flour, brls	25,075	12,415	25,220	16,975
Wheat, bu	46,172	41,791	11,495	21,555
Corn, bu	214,898	134,948	106,669	225,759
Oats, bu	57,725	40,528	26,564	75,180
Rye, bu	7,022	4,120	8,529	4,287
Barley, bu	19,731	24,158	32,504	41,930
Grass seed, lbs	102,423	263,414	107,062	298,113
Flaxseed, lbs	130,650	225,410	98,930	133,260
Broom-corn, lbs	......	14,000	11,714	54,538
Cured meats, lbs	536,550	257,890	1,957,942	2,995,619
Canned meats, cases	10	......	5,765	1,582
Dressed beef, lbs	1,035	2,050	440,985	427,528
Beef, tcs	......	......	562	......
Beef, brls	......	......	55	540
Pork, brls	300	2	1,498	523
Lard, lbs	189,850	83,590	809,138	595,000
Cheese, lbs	53,625	27,970	29,055	39,040
Butter, lbs	135,219	122,249	184,208	119,695
Dressed hogs, No	479	1,208	487	945
Live hogs, No	40,430	33,858	8,731	4,515
Cattle, No	7,584	6,789	3,411	4,000
Sheep, No	4,343	4,327	3,718	2,008
Hides, lbs	390,347	201,875	477,980	222,813
Wool, lbs	35,120	2,000	15,610	158,185
Coal, tons	10,167	7,997	1,802	1,389
Lumber, m	352	551	680	1,371
Shingles, m	......	370	......	165
Salt, brls	3,339	2,571	3,385	3,472

The following grain was "inspected" as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red wheat, 4 cars lower grades winter, 100 cars No. 2 spring, 38 cars lower grades do (148 wheat); 183 cars contract corn, 46 cars new mixed, 184 cars low grades (413 corn); 93 cars No. 2 oats, 30 cars rejected do; 12 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 25 cars low grades do. Total, 724 cars, or about 430,000 bu. Inspected out, 9,821 bu wheat, 19,151 bu corn, 3,315 bu oats, 6,645 bu rye, 1,120 bu barley.

Rail rates will be advanced 10c per 100 lbs on grain and provisions to New York Monday next, when they will be 30c and 35c, respectively, the same as a week ago.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following estimates of hog packing for the four months ending seven weeks hence, as compared with the cut of last winter.

	Estimated, 1883-'84.	Packed, 1882-'83.
Chicago	2,550,000	2,597,823
Kansas City	500,000	445,374
Cincinnati	425,000	425,400
St. Louis	340,000	327,004
Indianapolis	275,000	276,017
Milwaukee	250,000	253,510
Louisville	142,000	125,812
Total, seven cities	4,482,000	4,450,940
Interior points	1,603,000	1,681,272
All points	6,085,000	6,132,212

The total packing to date for the seven cities is given as 2,812,000, against 2,965,000 to same time last year. The total for all points is 3,855,000, against 4,025,000 to same time last year, much of the difference being due to the severe weather that marked the first week of the new year.

The following figures show the available stocks of wheat and corn in sight as dated:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
United States east of the "Rockies"	35,598,000	9,775,000
Afloat on the ocean for Europe	18,720,000	2,640,000
Total, Jan. 7, 1884	54,318,000	12,415,000
Previous week	55,198,000	12,215,000
Total, Jan. 8, 1883	42,912,000	11,069,000
Total, Jan. 9, 1882	47,142,000	18,596,000
Total, Jan. 10, 1881	50,222,000	20,032,000

The receipts of wheat in New York for the first four days of this week aggregated 37,000 bu, and the shipments 244,000 bu.

The New York papers are interviewing Chicago men now in their midst in relation to the outlook for grain prices here. Apparently their opinions are regarded as almost oracular.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—100 brls and 200 sacks springs and 200 brls rye on private terms. Total about 440 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—1 car bran at $14.50; 3 cars middlings at $15.75.

WINTER WHEAT—There were no sales reported.

HARD SPRING WHEAT—4 cars No. 2 at 95½c. Total about 2,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—41 cars No. 2 at 93@93¾c; 3 cars No. 3 at 81c; 29 cars by sample at 84@87c for No. 3 on track and 88c free on board cars. Total about 40,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 25,000 bu seller January at 92¾@93c; 245,000 bu seller February at 93⅛@93⅝c; 210,000 bu seller March at 93⅞@94⅜c; 1,665,000 bu seller May at $1.00@1.00⅝; 25,000 bu seller June at $1.01⅜@1.01⅞.

CORN—112 cars and 10,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 55½@55⅝c; 24 cars and 14,000 bu rejected at 46@47c; 6 cars new mixed at 50@50½c; 1 car new high mixed at 51¼c; 223 cars by sample at 47@49½c for rejected on track and 48@52c free on board cars. Total about 225,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 15,000 bu seller January at 55⅝c, 75,000 bu seller February at 55¼c, 365,000 bu seller May at 58⅞@59c.

OATS—14 cars No. 2 at 33¼@33⅜c; 112 cars by sample at 34½@34¾c for No. 2 mixed on track and 34@36c free on board cars. Total about 126,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 5,000 bu seller January 33¼c, 50,000 seller February at 33⅜c, 5,000 bu seller March at 33¾c, 355 bu seller May at 37¼@37½c.

RYE—9 cars No. 2 at 59c; 7 cars by sample at 54@55½c for rejected. Total about 8,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 65,000 bu seller February at 59½@59¾c; 10,000 bu seller March at 59⅝c; 70,000 bu seller May at 64¾@65¼c.

BARLEY—21 cars by sample at 50c for No. 4, 52@57½c for No. 3, and 60@63c for No. 2 free on board cars. Total about 10,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 2,000 brls seller February at $14.60@14.62½; 2,250 brls seller March at $14.75@14.77½; 4,750 brls seller May at $15.02½@15.05.

LARD—There were no sales on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 500 tcs seller February at $8.85@8.87½; 1,250 tcs seller March at $9.00; 1,500 tcs seller May at $9.20@9.22½; 500 tcs seller June at $9.27½@9.30.

DRESSED HOGS—No sales reported.

COOPERAGE—No sales reported.

MEATS—100,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9⅝c; 25,000 lbs green shoulders at 5⅝c; 250 tcs sweet pickled hams (12 lbs) at 11¼c; 250 tcs do seller January (16 lbs) at 10⅛c; 250 tcs do seller February at 10⅜c; 140 boxes long clear sides partly at $7.75; 25,000 lbs short ribs at $7.47½. On the afternoon call the sales of short ribs were: 150,000 lbs seller January at $7.50; 50,000 lbs seller February at $7.55; 200,000 lbs seller June at $7.80.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BAGGING—There is but little business in this department. Prices show a fair degree of steadiness, the following still being current: Stark, 23c; Auburn, No. 2, 20c; Lewiston, 21c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 to 6 bu, 10½@12c; gunnies, single, 15c; gunnies, double, 25c; wool-sacks, 35@40c.

BEANS—Were very quiet, stocks being large and the demand restricted. Hand-picked mediums are quoted at $2.00 and navies at 2.00@2.15.

BROOM-CORN—Remains steady without special change. There is a scarcity of choice hurl, and that grade is held very firm. We quote: Choice hurl, 7@7½c; green, self-working, 5@6c; red-tipped self-working, 4@5½c; common and inferior, 2½@3c.

BUTTER—A lack of activity is still apparent in this branch of trade. The demand, as for some time past, is mainly confined to choice grades and to meeting local consumptive wants. The smallness of receipts, however, keeps prices firm. Low grades are but little sought, and prices show the usual irregularity. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 35@36c; do, common to choice, 28@32c; dairy, fancy, 27@28c; dairy, choice, 23@25c; dairy, fair to good, 18@21c; common grades, 14@16c; packing stock, 10@10½c; inferior, 8@9c; grease, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—In this staple there was a fair movement at sustained prices. Full cream cheese of desirable quality is scarce, and holders of such are confident that prices will take a higher range. The better class of skimmed goods also shows decided firmness, though less of an advancing tendency. We quote: Full cream, cheddar, 12½@13½c; full cream, flat, two in a box, 13½c; flat, slightly skimmed, 8½@9½c; skim, common to fair, 7½@8c; low grades, 2@5c; Young America, 13½@14c.

COAL—The demand for coal has been active all the week. The cold weather of the last ten days has caused a largely-increased consumption and dissipated whatever of weakness the market may have previously shown. We quote prices firm as follows:

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Anthracite, egg	$6.47	$7.25
Do, range	6.75	7.50
Do, nut	6.88	7.50
Erie	5.25	7.00
Youghiogheny, pure	4.25	7.00
Pittsburg	4.00	......
Blossburg and Piedmont	4.30	5.50
Hocking Valley	3.75	5.50
Indiana block	3.25	5.00
Wilmington	2.75	4.50
Minonk	2.75	4.00

DRIED FRUITS—Jobbers report trade as unimproved. Perhaps the distribution is as large as is usual to the season, but there is no disguising the fact that business is exceedingly quiet. In prices there have been few recent changes. London layer and Valencia raisins are a trifle lower, while loose muscatels have been marked up to $2.20. Domestic dried average firm: Raisins—London layers, $2.40; loose muscatel, $2.20; Valencias, 7½@7½c. Turkish prunes, 5½@5¾c. Zante currants, 5¾@6c; citron, 17½@18c; layer figs, 12@17c; Arabian dates, frails, 5¼@5¾c. Apples—Southern, quarters, 6¼@6¾c; apples, sliced, 8@8½c; do evaporated, boxes, 11@14c. Peaches—Halves, 6@6½c. Blackberries, 10@10½c.

EGGS—Early in the week stocks were held very firmly, but an easier feeling has been noticeable during the last two or three days. Yesterday fresh-laid were quoted at 25½@26c, with ice-house stock about 24c and pickled at about 18c.

GREEN FRUITS—Have ruled quiet with no change in prices. We quote: Apples, per brl, $2.00@3.50; pears, California winter Nellis, per box, $3.20; pears, Easter Buerre, $2.60; pears, Bell, $2.50; oranges, Florida, per box, $3.25@4.50; Valencias, per case, $5.50@7.50; Jamaica, $6.00@7.00; grapes, Malaga, 35-lb brl, $6.50@9.00; grapes, Catawba, per lb, 3@4c; lemons, per box, $5.50@6.50.

FISH—The dullness so long a feature of this market has not been disturbed as yet, nor is a return of activity looked for before February. In the meantime prices remain firm. They are specially strong for whitefish, the supply of which, both here and at the Upper Lake ports, is unusually light: Whitefish, No. 1, $7.00; do family, $3.25; trout, No. 1, $4.50; codfish, George's, $3.75@7.00; do bank, $4.75; do boneless, 7@8c; mackerel, No. 1 shore, $12.00@13.00; do No. 1 medium, $8.50@9.00; do family, $8.00; Holland herring, kegs, $1.10; do split Labrador, $6.50@7.00; do Halifax, $7.00@7.50; do scaled, 25c; stock fish, split, 10c.

GROCERIES—Jobbers report business as fair for the time of year. Prices continue to show firmness, while in sugars the tendency just now appears to be slightly upward. Coffees are still ordered with some reserve, but holders have not lost confidence, the "situation" being regarded as favorable to continued strength. We quote: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maracaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 14@14½c; Rio, fancy, 15@15½c; Rio, prime to choice, 13¾@14½c; Rio, common to good, 12@13c. Sugar—Patent cut-loaf, 8¾c; standard granulated, 8@8½c; standard A, 7¾@7⅞c; extra C, 7@7¼c; yellow, 6@7½c. Rice—Carolina, 6¼@7½c; Louisiana, 5¼@6½c.

HAY—Has been getting firmer and prices have advanced until they are 75c@$1.00 higher than last week. Yesterday No. 1 timothy sold at $9.75@10.50, being in larger supply. Iowa upland, which is still scarce, sold at $11.50@11.60.

HIDES—Are steady and without material change. There is a fair movement at the following prices: Light green salted, 8½c; heavy cows, 8@8½c; green salted calf, 12½c; bulls, 6½@7c; dry salted, 11c; No. 2 dry salted, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@15c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 28@30c; damaged No. 2, 6½c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a fair movement at unchanged prices. We quote: Tin-plates, 10x14, IC, per box, $6.00@6.75; tin-plates, 10x14, IX, $8.25; tin-plates, 14x20, IC, roofing, $6.00; tin-plates, 20x28, IC, roofing, $12.50; pig-tin, per lb, 25@26c; pig-lead, 5c; solder, 12@16c; bar-lead, 6c; lead-pipe, 6½c; copper-bottoms, per lb, 28c; sheathing, copper-tinned, 14, 16, and 18 oz, 22c; planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz, 35c; planished, cut to size, 37c; sheet-zinc, 5¾@6½c; sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24, $3.50; sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26, $3.65; sheet-iron, No. 27, $3.80; common bar-iron rates, $2.10@2.20; Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13, 14@15c; American planished iron, "B," 9c; American do, "A," 10½c; galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 22, $12.00@16.00. Discount Juniata 45 per cent; discount charcoal, 45 and 10 per cent.

NAILS—Are easy at $2.60 rates.

OILS—The only recent change in prices was an advance in turpentine of 1c. There is a firm market for lard, linseed, and turpentine. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 175 test, 14½c; carbon, 150 test, 10½c; snow-white, 150 test, 13c; Wisconsin test, p. w., 10½c; Wisconsin test, w. w., 13c; Elaine, 19c; Eocene, 17c; lard, extra, 70c; lard, No. 1, 55c; lard, No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 54c; linseed, boiled, 57c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.35; miners', 50@52c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 38c.

PIG-IRON—Orders are still restricted to such quantities as are required for current consumption. They are light in the aggregate. Prices though nominally steady are frequently shaded. We quote: Lake Superior, Nos. 1 to 3, $22.50@23.00; Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, $23.00@24.00; Scotch (according to brand), $26.50@28.00; American Scotch, $23.00@24.00; American Scotch, silvery, $20.50@21.50; anthracite, $21.00@23.00.

POTATOES—Have ruled very dull on the whole, with few orders, and the weather very much against hauling. The demand is almost entirely local and nothing but first-class lots can be disposed of. For such 40c is the price.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens are plenty and lower, bringing 8@9c. Dressed turkeys are firm at 13@14c per lb. Ducks bring 11@13c, and geese 10@11c for choice lots. Prairie chickens are firm at $5.00@5.50, rabbits steady at 90c@$1.00, and venison is in fair demand at 11@12½c for choice saddles.

SEEDS—There has been a restricted movement owing to the small offerings of all kinds of seeds, which have been in light supply. Prices have advanced, and the market yesterday was very firm. Flax sold at $1.42 in store and at $1.43 on track. Timothy sold within the range of $1.30@1.35. Clover sold at $6.00@6.35, with prime quotable at about $6.25.

TALLOW—Was steady at 7¼@7¾c for No. 1 city and 7@7½c for do country.

WOOL—The market has ruled quiet but steady, and firm for bright, best wools, which are scarce. We quote Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 24@27c; good do, 31@34c; medium, 34@37c; low do, 31@33c; coarse, 29@33c; good to prime medium tub, 33@37c; poor and coarse do, 25@30c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 15@20c; fine, 21@24c; medium, 25@28c; low do, 22@25c; coarse, 15@22c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 16@18c; low medium, 20@21c; medium, 22@23c; heavy to good fine, 16@19c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 1@2c less, and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was steady at $1.16 for distillers' finished goods.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,390	14,925	3,323
Tuesday	9,282	31,677	5,476
Wednesday	7,193	49,275	6,704
Thursday	7,520	40,430	4,343
Friday	6,000	20,000	3,000
Total	37,295	156,307	22,846
Same time last week	23,570	89,743	13,954
Shipments—			
Monday	3,144	6,851	1,521
Tuesday	3,376	5,466	2,866
Wednesday	3,748	11,094	2,414
Thursday	3,411	8,731	3,718
Total	13,679	32,142	10,519

The quality of the hogs received yesterday was not up to the recent average. The proportion of light weights was more prominent than for some days past.

One after another the city packers are getting back into the harness. Seventeen of the houses are now running, which leaves only three still idle. Yesterday they took a total of about 23,000 hogs.

Another patent stock-car is claiming the attention of shippers. There were thirty of them loaded yesterday afternoon with cattle and started over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern for Boston.

The markets were all active and stronger. There was a liberal supply of the several classes of stock, but the close of the day saw all of the cattle and sheep and most of the hogs sold. Cattle were in brisk demand and advanced 10@15c. Hogs were also active and 5@10c higher, while good to choice sheep sold at the best prices of the week.

CATTLE—Lighter receipts and encouraging advices from the East made it easy for holders of suitable shipping cattle to get an additional advance. The demand on Eastern account was brisk, and exporters also bought in a generous way, and between the two the yards were soon stripped of all decently-fatted lots. Common roughish cattle were not much sought, but there not being enough good ones to go around holders of the less desirable grades were in a position to get full prices. In comparison with Thursday an advance in fair to choice cattle of 10@15c was apparent, which makes an advance for the week of 25@40c. Sales were at $4.75@6.85 for very common to choice droves. The bulk of the sales to shippers were at $5.25@6.25. There were a number of transfers at better than $6.40.

The demand for butchers' stock, which includes cows, heifers, bulls, oxen, and common to fair steers, keeps ahead of the supply. Butchers and canners both were free buyers yesterday and the competition enabled holders to get better prices than have previously been paid since the new year began. Cows sold at an extreme range of $2.50@5.00 for inferior to choice, while bulls went at $3.00@5.00 and steers at $4.00@5.10. Veals are comparatively scarce and are selling at round prices—quoted at $4.50@7.75.

There was a well-sustained demand for stockers and feeders, and the few lots offered were taken at high prices. We quote the former at $3.50@4.50 and the latter at $4.50@5.00.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	1,525	$6.85	17	1,169	$5.15
18	1,376	6.70	24	1,007	5.15
14	1,443	6.75	40	1,041	5.10
16	1,586	6.60	20	1,073	5.05
16	1,375	6.50	35	1,222	4.90
141	1,294	6.40	39	1,050	4.90
26	1,441	6.40	15	918	4.90
18	1,406	6.35	19 cows	1,277	4.75
13	1,331	6.30	36	956	4.75
18	1,357	6.25	14 feeders	901	4.50
17	1,300	6.25	25 feeders	1,058	4.50
16	1,254	6.40	18 stockers	810	4.35
32	1,308	6.40	51 stockers	843	4.30
34	1,306	6.20	41 stockers	748	4.25
43	1,256	6.00	18 stockers	759	4.15
48	1,232	5.90	54 stockers	643	3.90
15	1,368	5.70	40 cows	870	4.25
18	1,160	5.65	14 cows	1,000	4.10
18	1,191	5.60	18 cows	1,070	4.10
30	1,265	5.75	20 cows	1,059	4.00
36	1,296	5.80	17 cows	1,077	4.00
35	1,228	5.55	20 cows	1,098	[illegible]
14	1,162	5.50	18 cows	968	[illegible]
44	1,173	5.65	18 cows	970	[illegible]
13	1,177	5.45	23 cows	986	[illegible]
15	1,135	5.40	24 cows	930	[illegible]
18	1,140	5.40	46 cows	875	[illegible]
18	1,080	5.40	14 cows	1,034	[illegible]
28	1,048	5.35	12 cows	1,020	[illegible]
16	1,180	5.30	15 cows	968	[illegible]
22	1,114	5.25	20 cows	939	[illegible]
31	1,073	5.25	14 cows	1,034	[illegible]
16	1,157	5.25	23 cows	790	[illegible]
58	1,117	5.25	11 cows	984	[illegible]

HOGS—The stale and fresh lots together made a supply of not far from 50,000. This number was not greater than was required to meet the combined wants of packers and shippers, and under an active demand the market was much stronger. The packing army was further reinforced, the number being increased to seventeen, and between them and shippers there was sharp competition for the good to choice grades, which carried up prices fully 10c. Rough mixed and common light hogs were less active and showed a smaller advance. Sales were at $5.15@5.75 for inferior to choice light weights (droves averaging less than 225 lbs), and at $5.10@6.10 for inferior mixed to assorted heavy lots. Sales of culls were at $3.50@5.00. The market closed steady with from 10,000 to 15,000 hogs (mostly in speculators' hands) left over.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	365	$6.10	83	181	$5.60	42	227	[illegible]
38	342	6.05	68	311	[illegible]	48	171	[illegible]
57	368	6.00	67	249	5.60	34	186	[illegible]
41	334	5.95	78	185	5.55	26	241	[illegible]
51	356	5.95	33	172	5.55	39	173	[illegible]
52	346	5.90	67	279	5.55	46	155	[illegible]
37	329	5.90	53	302	5.55	44	228	[illegible]
58	302	5.85	43	202	5.50	43	162	[illegible]
51	295	5.85	68	179	5.50	41	146	[illegible]
34	314	5.80	72	278	5.50	32	235	[illegible]
66	298	5.80	45	250	5.50	34	232	[illegible]
44	286	5.75	59	176	5.45	33	157	5.15
36	309	5.75	52	182	5.45	34	186	5.15
53	282	5.70	72	239	5.45	22	234	5.15
51	329	5.70	88	262	5.45	37	236	5.15
64	219	5.70	127	262	5.40	54	134	5.10
30	228	5.70	68	157	5.40	36	173	5.10
71	196	5.65	42	201	5.40	49	214	5.10
53	189	5.65	57	235	5.40	51	145	5.00
83	329	5.65	47	167	5.35	24	144	4.80
60	257	5.65	62	202	5.35	27	135	4.75
56	193	5.60	32	243	5.30	27	119	4.50

SHEEP—Continued in brisk demand, and the market made a further gain in strength. Good to choice grades were principally inquired for, though there were buyers for low grades at fully previous prices. Sales ranged from $3.25@3.50 for very poor to $6.00 for extra. Most of the trading was at $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
15	105	$3.25	175	85	$4.50	60	97	$5.00
52	58	3.25	83	104	4.60	50	87	5.00
110	76	4.00	154	120	4.75	73	120	5.50
95	103	4.12½	82	110	4.75	96	98	5.50
91	101	4.25	24	113	5.00	78	98	6.00
30	88	4.25	35	108	5.00			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—HOGS—The market was again well supplied, but firmer, salesmen asking a slight advance, owing to reported higher prices elsewhere. Orders for lights not very plentiful, and $5.30@5.40 the best bids during the day. Heavy hogs showed strength, and held as high as 6c for the best. On the whole, the general market was improved as regards values.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,200; less active, but prices about steady; exports, $6.20@6.50; good to choice steers, $5.50@6.10; common to fair, $4.40@5.40; cows and heifers, $3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 1,200; good grades wanted; poor dull and neglected; common to medium, $2.50@3.25; fair to good, $3.50@4.25; choice to fancy, $4.50@5.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,000 head, including 400 for exportation; market opened easier, closed dull, weak, and ⅛c lower on dressed weight on all grades except prime, which was scarce and firm at former prices; poor to prime steers sold at $5.10@7.20 per cwt, live weight; tops, $7.25@7.50; exports today and tomorrow, 1,100 live cattle, 475 live sheep, 1,480 quarters beef, 209 carcasses mutton, 75 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,300 head; opened dull; closed barely steady at $4.25@6.25 per cwt for poor to prime sheep, $5.75@7.25 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,740 head, all to slaughterers direct; nominally dull and lower; dealers make $6.25 per 100 lbs on outside figures.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—BEEVES—Receipts, 288 cars; last week, 161; with good supply, fair average quality, and weight, just what buyers required, the market has ruled tame because butchers could not pay an advance of ¼c asked and compete successfully with sellers of Western-slaughtered stock; transactions very light; $5.25@6.60 for natives shipped New York, 6,264; Brighton, 1,282.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 123 cars; last week, 96; good average quality, demand active, business good at an advance of ¼@⅜c on both; sheep, $4.50@6.00; lambs, $5.50@7.25.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 365 head; firmer; 10@15c higher; native steers, 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, $5.50@5.95; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.40; cows, $3.25@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head; opened firm; higher; closed weak, with the advance lost; $5.25@5.85, mainly $5.50@5.60.

SHEEP—Common, average 77 lbs, $2.30.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 11.—CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 1,254 head; shipments, 1,448. HOGS—Dull; receipts, 8,970 head; shipments, 5,000; Philadelphias, $6.00@6.25; Yorkers, $5.50@5.75.

SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,800.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 11.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $4.50@5.75; packing and butchers', $5.50@6.20; receipts, 3,300 head; shipments, 700 head.

DRY GOODS.

After weeks of uninterrupted dullness the dry-goods trade begins to show signs of returning vitality. There is as yet nothing resembling activity in any department of the market, but in comparison with its condition during the closing weeks of the old year there is a noticeable improvement. For the increased demand the frigid weather of the last fortnight is entitled to the chief credit. It has forced into the channels of consumption large quantities of woolens, blankets, flannels, hosiery, worsted dress-goods, and seasonable articles generally which otherwise would have been allowed to remain in the hands of distributors. As a rule the demand has not extended beyond such quantities as were needed for current trade, though in a number of instances, where the prices were invitingly low, future wants have been anticipated. The general market shows more steadiness than for some time past. Weakness is still apparent in certain lines, but cutting is not indulged in nearly so freely. Collections are said to be quite as good as in past years at a corresponding period.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime Western steady at 45s 6d. Hams—Long cut steady at 54s.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn steady; old mixed, 5s 7d; new mixed, 5d 4s. Wheat—Old spring No. 2 dull at 8s 3d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 27s.

RESIN—Common firmer at 4s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 4d@9s; spring, 8s@8s 6d; California, 8s 3d@8s 6d; club, 8s 7d@9s. Corn—5s 3d for new and 5s 6d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s. Lard, 45s 6d.

Receipts of wheat the last three days, 217,000 centals, 140,000 centals being American.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—1:30 p. m.—Weather fair.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull except corn, which is firmer; new, 5s 3d; old, 5s 7d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—3 p. m.—COTTON—Firm; middling upland, 5 15-16d; middling Orleans, 6¼d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,200.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull except corn, which is firmer. Corn—Old Western mixed, 7s; do new Western mixed, 5s 3d.

CLOVER-SEED—American, 48@54s.

PROVISIONS—Prime mess pork, 68s. American lard, 45s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 41s; do short clear, 42s.

LINSEED OIL—20s 3d@21s.

PALE RESIN—9s@11s 6d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—26s 9d.

BUTTER—United States finest, 107s.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—LINSEED OIL—19s 10d@20s.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—26s; off A. 21s@21s 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 11.—PETROLEUM—21¾@21¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—1:30 a. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs dull except corn, which is firm. New corn, 5s 3d; old corn, 5s 7d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—12 m.—Wheat dull; easier; No. 2 spring, 8s 3d; Western red winter, 8s 5d. Corn unchanged at 5s 7d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull; red winter declined 6d. Corn dull. To arrive—Wheat dull and neglected; red winter declined 3d. Corn quiet. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent quiet. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent dull. Corn rather dull. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the last week, 330,000 centals, of which 43,000 were American. Pork firmer at 68s. Lard steady at 45s 6d. Bacon—L. C. steady at 41s; S. C., 42s. Tallow steady at 41s. Beef firm at 105s. Cheese steady at 66s. MARK LANE—Wheat dull. Corn rather dull.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat weaker. Corn a shade dearer, at 5s 7d. MARK LANE—Wheat slow. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat inactive; American red winter, 40s 6d@41s. Corn inactive. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected. Corn quiet. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 40s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English and French quiet. Paris—Wheat and flour firm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—There was a serious break in No. 2 red wheat on the option list on an unusually active, excited, and feverish market, which, following a slight hardening at outset, soon reacted and gave way through the day as much as 1¼@2c a bu, the bearish temper developing most distinctly through the later trading; for prompt delivery winter wheat likewise declined ¾@1c a bu, as offered with increased urgency, resulting in a very moderate movement, even for shipment, export buyers again taking chiefly ungraded red or posted red in store; spring depressed and quoted down about 1c a bu on a very light call, even on export account, old crop having been difficult to place. Sales No. 2 red $1.13@1.13¼ in elevator, $1.09¾@1.09⅝ delivered afloat from store, and $1.07¾ in store, closing at $1.13 in elevator; No. 1 red afloat, $1.19 asked; new crop No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, for export, $1.03; No. 2 red futures: January $1.09¾@1.10¼, closing at $1.09¾; February $1.09¾@1.10⅝, closing at $1.09⅞; March $1.11⅜@1.13, closing $1.11⅜; April $1.13⅛, closing at $1.13⅛; May $1.15@1.16¼, closing at $1.15⅛; June $1.15¼@1.16⅝, closing at $1.15⅛. Corn—Very little interest evinced for prompt delivery, though on somewhat free offerings prices

away about 1c on No. 2 and 1½c on No. 3 a bu, closing weak. Sales No. 2 afloat at 65¾@66c, closing at 65¾c bid; do in store at 64¼c, and in elevator in lots at 64¼@64¾c, closing at 64¾c; No. 2 white in elevator at 71c. No. 2 futures: January 63¾@64¼c, closing at 63¾c; February 64¾@65¾c, closing at 64¾c; March 65¾@66¾c, closing at 65¾c; May 66¾@67¾c, closing at 66¾c bid. Oats down on prompt delivery about ¾@¾c a bu, on freer offerings and a limited inquiry. Sales No. 1 white in elevator, 43c; No. 2 white 41⅛@41¾c, closing at 41¾c asked; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 41¾c. No. 2 futures: January 40¾@40⅝c, closing 40¾c; February 40⅞@41¾c, closing 40⅞c bid; March 42@42¾c, closing 42c; May 43¼@43⅝c, closing 43⅜c. Rye depressed, lower, and very slow of sale; Canada, 73½c; No. 1 in elevator, 72½c; inferior Western, 65c afloat, with prime do 71@71½c afloat, and No. 2 Western to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 70½c asked. Barley and malt unchanged but very dull.

PROVISIONS—The drift of hog products is to lower prices, though the changes have not been important, apart from the decline in lard on the option list. Pork in extremely limited demand, even in a jobbing way, for early delivery, with mess quoted at $14.50@15.00, as to brands; extra prime at $13.75@14.00; sales reported of no important lots. Cut meats inactive within the previous range; pickled bellies sold at 7¾c for 12-pound averages. Bacon slow of sale; long clear quoted at 7¾@8c; a lot of 25 boxes was placed at 7¾c. Western steam lard in very slack request for prompt delivery, though attracting more attention to arrive, with contract grade at the close quoted at $9.20@9.25. Futures: January, closing at $9.16@9.18, February $9.20@9.31, closing at $9.20; March $9.28@9.38, closing at $9.28; April closing at $9.36 bid; May $9.44@9.58, closing at $9.43 bid; June $9.55@9.60, closing $9.55 asked; year, closing $9.00@9.10.

TALLOW—Steady and in more demand, with prime city quoted at 7¾c.

SUGARS—Raw attracting more attention and quoted steadier at 5¾@5¾c for fair to good refining muscovado. Refined firm and in rather more request, with confectioners' A quoted at 7¼@7 9-16c, and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—In the way of charter contracts less animation noted, and rates continued weak and irregular. Berth-freight movement embraced only moderate quantities of flour, grain, provisions, and general cargo, even of through freight, and indicated little further change as to quotations. Of the grain contracts were: For Liverpool, hence, by steam, grain at 3¼d (an advance), Antwerp at 3d.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—COTTON—Steady: futures steady; January, 10.67c; February, 10.79c; March, 10.95c; April, 11.11c; May, 11.25c; June, 11.38c; July, 11.50c; August, 11.58c; September, 11.20c; October, 10.83c; November, 10.72c.

FLOUR—Dull.

HAY—Quiet but firm for prime; others heavy.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet but firm; options opened slightly lower, afterwards recovered, and closed firm; sales 500 bags Rio No. 7 January at 10.90@10.85c; 3,750 do February at 11.00@11.05c; 14,000 do March at 11.20@11.25c; 2,250 do April at 11.30@11.35c; 3,500 do May at 11.35@11.45c; 1,000 do June at 11.45@11.50c; 2,250 do July at 11.45@11.50c; 250 do August at 11.50c; 250 do October at 11.55c. Molasses quiet but steady; New Orleans, 30@56c. Rice—Firm; domestic, 4¾@7¼c; Rangoon, 4⅜@4¾c; Patna, 4⅝@5¼c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, $1.11¾.

RESIN—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Dull but weak; 35½@36c.

EGGS—Western fresh steady, with a moderate demand, at 32@33c.

BUTTER—Firm; fairly active for choice.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,356 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 16,275 bu; oats, 1,940 bu; rye, 4,170 bu; barley, 2,200 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 19,173 brls; wheat, 122,574 bu; corn, 33,608 bu; oats, 816 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The wheat-future market opened about steady at $1.09⅝ for May, but from this eased off slowly; there were not many sellers, and there was a steady demand, though this came mainly from shorts, while the selling appeared to be chiefly in a scalping way. Prices were let down until finally $1.08⅝ was reached for May, after the noon call; but afterwards there was a slight stiffening to the feeling and it closed at $1.08⅞, or ⅝@¾c below yesterday, while January was then ⅝c off, February ⅝@¾c lower, and March ¾@⅝c lower; cash grades were firm, as offerings on sale were very scant, and though there was not the large milling demand noted yesterday buyers' wants were urgent enough to pay steady rates; at the afternoon call quotations were: January, $1.02¾ bid; February, $1.03¾ bid; March, $1.05¼@1.05¾; May, $1.08¾@1.08⅞. Corn was naturally depressed by the weakening in wheat, a decline in provisions helping also. Receipts were small, but larger ones are looked for in the near future, as the country is once more ordering empty cars; the market declined, and there was more disposition shown to sell corn than wheat; St. Louis is extremely bearish where corn is concerned, and her operators sell wherever a soft spot is seen; yet today the decline in this market was not so great as at other points; May was the favorit option, and against it the bears chiefly directed their attacks; it started in ⅛c lower, at 53⅜c, and gradually declined until after the noon call it sold at 52⅝c; later there was a slight recovery, but the close was ⅝@¾c below yesterday; January showed strength owing to the advance in cash, and though it opened ⅛c off, at 48⅛c, subsequently sold up to 48⅝c, under a sharp demand, and closed at noon steady at 48⅝c; February was quiet at noon from 49⅛c down to 48⅜@48¼c, closing with buyers at ⅝c decline; the reported advance in freight rates next Monday, together with a rather moderate supply on sale, caused an advance in cash grades, shippers buying freely, though a short got a large part of the No. 2 mixed; this grade sold up ¼c to 48⅝c, regular and East Side ⅛c higher to 49⅛c; at the afternoon call quotations were: January, 48⅜c; February, 48⅜c bid; March, 49⅝c; May 52⅝@52¾c, closing at 52⅝@52¾c. Oats lower at 35c cash, 33⅝c January, 33⅞c February, 33⅞c March, 35⅝@35¾c asked May. Rye quiet at 55c bid. Barley dull at 50@80c.

PROVISIONS—Were strong, and an improvement in business may be noted. The demand, however, lacks activity and steadiness, not being well sustained from any source. Holders asked higher rates, as for instance, $15.00 for new standard and $14.50 for old do, but not selling any. Prime steam lard quotable at about $8.80. Late yesterday sales of loose dry salt were made as follows: 15 and 20 day shoulders at 5¾c, freight 15c; fully-cured do at $5.80, freight 15c; twenty-day clear ribs at $7.35, freight 15c; fully-cured longs at $7.35, freight 40c; and do for February at $7.37½ do, freight 30c. Sellers of spot loose asked $5.90@5.60 for shoulders; $7.50 for longs; $7.60 for clear ribs; and $7.80 for shorts. Bacon—Clear ribs sold at $8.25 packed, and shorts at $8.62½@8.50 packed and $8.35 loose; packed longs held at $8.25. Hams—$11.50@12.50 for plain sugar cured. Breakfast bacon, $9.50@10.50. Beef—Extra mess, $11.00@15.00 per brl; $7.00@7.50 per half-brl.

TALLOW—7@7¼c for prime and strictly prime in oil brls; do irregular pack ¼c less; fancy cake, 7¼c; No. 2, 6½c; grease tallow, 6½@6¾c.

GREASE—4¼@4¾c for brown; 5@5¾c for yellow; 5⅝@5¾c for white.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

LEAD—Stronger; $3.90 asked; $3.85 bid.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 22c.

FLAXSEED—Nominal.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Firm at 73c at mill.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley none.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady; high mixed, 69@70c; steamer yellow, 67@68c; No. 2 mixed, 67@68c; steamer mixed, 64@69½c; good new no grade, 60@63c. Oats firm, but moving slowly; No. 1 white, 46c; No. 2 white, 43¾@44c; No. 3 white, 42¼c; No. 1 mixed, 42@43c; No. 2 mixed, 40@41c. At the call February No. 2 white oats sold at 43¾c, with April at 44¾c; sales 5,000 bu.

FLOUR—Dull but steady; superfine, $3.00@3.25; extras, $3.50@4.50; winter patents, $5.00@6.50; spring patents, $5.50@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Steady, but only fairly active; extra prime, $13.00@13.50; mess, $15.00@16.00; prime mess, $16.00@16.50. Lard steady at 9@9¾c. Hams, 12c. Live hogs, 6@6½c; dressed hogs, 7½@7¾c. Beef steady; mess, $11.50@12.00; extra mess, $12.50@13.00; extra plate, $14.50@15.00. Fresh beef steady; market with fair trade; light cattle, 8@9c; heavy, 9¼@10¾c; hinds, 10@13½c; fores, 6@7½c.

BUTTER—Steady; market with improved demand; fresh Elgin creamery, 33@35c; Iowa 30@33c, held 24@27c; Northern dairy, 22@30c; Western, 18@25c; ladle, 12@20c.

FREIGHTS—Steady market at quotations: To Liverpool—Grain, 2¾d; sack flour, 11s 3d; provisions, 12s 6d; butter and cheese, 20s; cotton, 11-64d. To London—Grain, 3¾d; sack flour, 15s; provisions, 20s; butter and cheese, 22s 6d. To Glasgow—Grain, 3d; sack flour, 15s 3d; provisions, 20s; butter and cheese, 22s 6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,672 brls, 1,900 sacks; corn, 4,500 bu; oats, 1,450 bu; barley, 3,350 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 11.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today show but little change; but very little doing. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, $1.01; May, $1.09; No. 2 hard, cash, 92½c; No. 1, cash, 95c; May, $1.01; No. 2 cash, 89c; May, 95c; No. 3 cash, 78c; receipts, 4,360 bu; in store, 2,307,026 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet; Howard street and Western super, $3.00@3.50; extra, $3.75@4.75; family, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.05 bid; January, $1.04@1.05¼; February, $1.07½@1.07⅞; March, $1.09⅝@1.09⅞; May, $1.13⅜@1.13¾. Corn—Western lower and dull; mixed spot, 61½c; January, 61@61½c; February, 61@61⅝c; March, 61⅞@62¼c; May, 64@65¾c; steamer, 60c asked. Oats higher and strong; Western white, 44@46c; mixed, 42@43c; Pennsylvania, 42@46c. Rye steady at 72@75c.

HAY—Dull; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $13.00@15.00.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet; mess pork, $15.25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7@8½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 9¼c; hams, 13½c. Lard—Refined, 9¾c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 10@22c; creamery, 25@35c.

EGGS—Higher; fresh, 32@33c; pickled, 20@23c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 9¼@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Steady; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair, 11¼@12¾c. Sugar—Steady; "A" soft, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18¼.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton, ⅜d; flour, 1s 9d; grain, nominally 4d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 425 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 119,000 bu; corn, 113,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 474,000 bu; corn, 102,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; No. 2 red, cash, $1.00¼@1.03; January, $1.00¾; February, $1.01¾; March, $1.03¾; April, $1.05¾; May, $1.07¾; No. 3 red, 89c. Corn weak; No. 2 cash or January, 54c; February, 54¾c; May, 59c; rejected, 52¼c; no grade, 50c. Oats easier; No. 2 cash or January, 36¾c; May, 38¾c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; prime cash or January, $6.00 bid; February, $6.15; No. 2, $5.70 bid.

DRESSED HOGS—7¾c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white, $1.00¼; No. 2 white, 94¼c; No. 2 red, spot, 99¼c@$1.00; January, 99¾c; February, $1.00¾ asked; March, $1.03 asked; April, $1.04@1.05 asked; May, $1.07; June, $1.07¾; No. 3 red, 89@89c; rejected, 70c. Corn quiet, lower; high mixed, 56c; No. 2 spot, 53¾c asked; January, 53¾c; February, 54¼c; May, 58¾c; rejected, 52¼c; no grade, 49c. Oats quiet, lower; No. 2 spot or January, 35c; May, 38¾c asked; rejected, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat declining; No. 2, 92c; January, 92c; February, 92¾c; March, 93¾c; May, 98¾c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 55c bid; 55¾c asked. Oats inactive; No. 2, nominally 33¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 62c bid. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 spring, 59c; February, 59c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $14.60 cash or January; $14.65 February. Lard—Prime steam, $8.90 cash or January; $8.95 February. Sweet-pickled hams, 10@10½c.

HOGS—Firmer at $5.10@5.70. Dressed hogs scarce at $5.50@6.75.

BUTTER—Firm.

EGGS—Firm.

CHEESE—Quiet.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Heavy and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand at $1.04@1.05. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 52½c. Oats strong and higher at 35@37½c. Rye quiet, but steady at 65c. Barley firm; extra No. 3 fall 80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.00. Lard quiet at $8.80@8.85. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon quiet but steady; shoulders, 7¼c; short ribs, 8⅝c; short clear, 9⅜c.

BUTTER—Easier but not quotably lower.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; cash, $1.02; January, $1.02 bid; February, $1.03; March, $1.04¾; May, $1.09; No. 2 red, cash, $1.02; No. 2 white, 98½c; receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 18,000 bu. Corn steady; No. 2, cash, 55c; receipts, 8,000 bu; shipments, 12,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 37¼c; No. 2, 35¾c; receipts, none; shipments, 3,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm closed weak; fresh No. 2 red, $1.05¾; No. 2 red, January, $1.05¼@1.06¼; February, $1.07¼@1.07¾; March, $1.09¾@1.09¾; April, $1.11¼@1.12¼; May, $1.12¾@1.14. Corn—Options declined ¼@⅜c, closing weak; car-lots dull; rejected yellow, 59c; No. 3 yellow, 60c; steamer mixed, 58@59c; steamer yellow, 61c; sail mixed, January, 60@60⅝c; February, 61@61½c; March, 62@63½c; April, 62¾@64c; May, 64@64½c. Oats quiet, but firm; No. 3 white, 44½c; No. 2 white, 45@46c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Lard quiet but firm; city refined, $9.50@9.75; steam, $9.25@9.37½; butchers' loose, $8.50@8.75.

EGGS—Demand fair and market firm; extras, 34@34½c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 9,500 bu; corn, 10,400 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,600 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 11.—**Cotton**—Future deliveries quiet. After having gained .02c sales were made at a decline of .03c, and at the third call February brought 10.77c; March, 10.94c; April, 11.08c; May, 11.22c; July, 11.40c; August, 11.56c. Futures closed firm and .02c higher than yesterday. The following is the weekly cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 90,000 bales; same week last year, 172,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,637,000; same date last year, 3,807,500; exports from all United States ports for the week, 159,450; same week last year, 164,025; total exports from all United States ports to date, 2,087,800; same date last year, 2,405,500; stock at all United States ports, 1,198,000; same time last year, 937,000; stock at all interior towns, 290,745; same time last year, 188,000; stock at Liverpool, 696,000; same time las year, 690,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 305,000; same time last year, 425,000.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—**Cotton**—Sales of the week, 81,000 bales; American, 55,000; speculators took 6,400; of which exporters took 2,500; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 21,000; actual export, 5,500; total receipts, 112,000; American, 81,000; total stock, 696,000; American, 457,000; amount afloat, 379,000; American, 305,000.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 11.—**Cotton**—Firm; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 5,275 bales; gross, 5,500; exports, Great Britain, 14,430; France, 1,400; sales, 9,250; stock, 444,420; weekly net receipts, 38,000; gross, 42,000; exports, Great Britain, 56,550; France, 5,000; Continent, 14,595; coastwise, 8,500; sales, 36,900.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 11.—**Cotton**—Steady; middling, 10 5-16c; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9⅝c; net receipts, 1,400 bales; exports, Great Britain, 8,000; sales, 1,400; stock, 97,820; weekly net receipts, 11,202; gross, 11,221; exports, Great Britain, 14,465; France, 4,290; coastwise, 4,700; sales, 6,000.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 14.—**Cotton**—Steady at 10⅛c; receipts, 560 bales; shipments, 1,125; stock, 111,940; sales, 3,500.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 11.—**Cotton**—Strong, active; official quotations revised; low middling, 9⅝c; middling, 10 5-16c; good middling, 10 9-16c; sales, 2,500 bales; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 1,500; stock, 65,000.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11.—**Wool**—In fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 36@42c; Michigan, 35c; combing and delaine, 39@45c; unwashed, 16@33c; pulled, 25@41c.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 11.—**Whisky**—Steady at $1.16.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 11.—**Whisky**—Steady at $1.14.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 11.—**Whisky**—Steady and unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 11.—**Turpentine**—Steady at 31½c.

Bradford, Pa., Jan. 11.—**Petroleum**—Crude oil weak; runs Thursday, 56,043 brls; shipments, 36,667; charters, 47,381 clearances, 8,998,000; United Pipe-Line certificates opened at $1.13; closed at $1.11¾; highest price, $1.13¾; lowest, $1.11¾.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 11.—**Petroleum**—Active, but weak and lower; United certificates opened at $1.12¾, advanced to $1.13¾, broke to $1.11¾, and closed at $1.11¾.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 11.—**Petroleum**—Opened at $1.12¾; highest, $1.13¾; lowest, $1.11¾; closed at $1.11¾. Sales, 5,895,000; clearances yesterday, 1,040,000; runs, 49,930; shipments, 35,544; charters, 47,381.

JAPANESE FANS.

A Substitute for Newspapers.

London *Globe*: Twenty years ago these fans, which now abound in every house, and which may be bought by the dozen at a nominal price, were regarded as genuine curiosities. Now, from the very reason that they are cheap and common they are rarely examined, although their utility as a protection against fire-heat or as filling up a blank corner, and their ornamental qualities when dexterously bound in worked satin, are generally acknowledged. Yet each of these fans is in reality a curiosity, and there is far more food for study in them than in half the blue smudged china which fetches fabulous prices in the market.

The fan-painters of Japan are an especial separate guild, as distinct from artists in other branches as with us the scene-painter is from the portrait-painter. The unknowing Englishman looking at a Japanese fan sees nothing in it but upon one side a grotesque representation of the "penny plain and twopence colored" order, and upon the other a few crude splashes of ink. But to the citizen of Tokio or Osaka each fan carries a special signification—a story or part of a story, an illusion, a satire, or a suggestive idea. To a certain degree, the fan is to the Japanese citizen what *Punch* or the window of the Stereoscopic Company is to the Londoner. If a political event of some importance takes place it is sure to be followed by a flood of new fans upon the market; and the Japanese, who have the keenest sense of humor and ridicule, find that to libel, or criticise, or caricature by means of a fan is safer and cheaper than by means of the press. When Japan was first thrown open to a certain extent to foreigners, and even for some time after, until the natives grew accustomed to their new guests it was difficult to take up a fan without being confronted by some hideous caricatures of Western personal appearance, manners, and customs. But now that every town-bred native tries to look as much as possible like an European, and that the common crowd have become familiar with cigars and breeches, the fountain-head of a fan-ridicule is the powers that be. Fan-libel is a cheaper and safer mode of procedure than pen-libel, because the public censors are thoroughly acquainted with the editors and proprietors of the few public journals, while the number of fan artists and merchants is legion. Not always does the reverse side—the plainer side—of the Japanese fan bear a well-known allusion. Sometimes it is a simple caricature, and an examination of one of these caricatures reveals that, however crude and sketchy the execution, the most genuine vein of humor lies beneath it, especially if it be what is deemed the forte of Japanese caricaturists—the delineation of grotesque animals. Sometimes we get a bit of landscape—the inevitable Fuji-yama, or a tea-house by a torent, or a country-side represented by a few apparently random dashes, of which each, however, tells its tale—or we get one of those weird moonlight effects of which the Japanese are so fond. The great characteristic of all these is truth to nature. The rabbits nibbling at a bale of rice may have clothes on, but they are rabbits for all that; foxes especially are delineated in all conceivable attitudes and costumes, but they are perfect foxes; so with wild birds, frogs, monkeys, fish, and storks.

The gaudy side of the Japanese fan is invariably a serious piece of work, and the scenes depicted are generally either bits from a popular drama or from one of those countless legends and stories which have delighted Japanese of all classes and ages from time immemoral, and in many cases bear so strong a family likeness to the stories familiar to English childhood. The popular actor in Japan shares with the popular wrestler the privilege of basking in the sunshine of the best circles of society; he has always been very much what the English popular actor promises to become—the darling of the masses and the favorit of the court. Consequently his "portrait" appears on the fans, and, although to us the faces on Japanese fans appear as like one another as are the faces of Sir Peter Lely's beauties in Hampton Court Palace, the Japanese citizen pretends to discover a likeness by the accessories. So there are certain plays in which those actors take chief parts, and of which Tokio audiences never weary; and, as a rule, the painted side of the fan represents a scene from one of these plays—perhaps Karukaya, the self-exiled Prince, with his child clinging to him, or a scene from the famous play of the "Forty-Seven Ronins," or an incident from the touching history of Gompachi and Komurasaki, or the Prince of Sendai lamenting his lost love on the shores of Takasago Bay. The legends and stories are plentifully drawn upon by the Japanese fan-artists, and every child knows at once when he sees Inari, the fox-god, or Hatchiman, the war-god, or Iyeyas, the warrior-priest, or Benten, the goddess of the sea, or any other hero or heroine of popular mythology, just as an English child knows Blue Beard or Cinderella. All classes appreciate the artistic value of the fan in Japan. The great lord at the council, the merchant over his counting-board, the priest presiding at the money-coffer, the teahouse girl calling out to passers-by to "rest their honorable limbs," the pilgrim toiling up the holy mountain, the cooly resting on the pole—all see in it something to amuse or something to interest. As the fan accompanies the Japanese at all hours and under all circumstances, it is not surprising that it plays something more than the part of a machine for wafting cool air. To the illiterate man it is a book; to the oppressed man it is a reviver; to the political student it is a suggester; to the child it is a story-teller.

IRRIGATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The first great irrigation work in South Africa is now in course of construction at Van Wyk's Viei. The Parliament granted £20,000 for the work. The water dammed in will cover an area of nineteen square miles, with an average depth of 10 feet, and for two miles and a half the depth will be 27 feet. This lake will be as large as Loch Katrine, Scotland, and will, when at the depths given, be a sheet of water equal to 350,000,000,000 gallons, and capable of irrigating for many months thousands of acres. One rainfall such as was experienced in April would have kept the dam going for the purpose for which it was constructed for a whole year.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Report of the English Commissioner on Scientific and Artistic Training in America.

Technical Schools in the United States Not Excelled by Even Those of Europe.

The Apprentice System—Lack of Art Institutions—The Experiment at Pullman City.

Mr. W. Mather, the English Royal Commissioner appointed to inquire into the systems of technical and scientific education in America and Canada, and who spent some six or seven months in this country last year, returning to England the 31st of October last, has reported to his Government an account of his visit to over 100 of the principal educational establishments and twenty-two of the chief cities in America. Speaking of American art schools in the aggregate he says: The schools of art, either of the industrial or fine arts, are not numerous in America, nor is there much to show of industrial value from those already established. It is probable that the further introduction of drawing into all of the public schools, with steady and properly trained teachers, will cultivate a desire for higher instruction in art and design, in which case there is no reason to doubt that the necessary institutions will be supplied. The schools that more closely affect the industry at the present time are the Maryland Institute of Baltimore and the Cooper Institute of New York. As schools devoted exclusively to art and design there is one in Philadelphia, the Philadelphia School of Design for Women; in Boston, the Normal Art School of Massachusetts, and a fine art school connected with the Gallery of Fine Arts and Museum. In New York there is also an art school of a similar character, and in most of the large towns there are small schools for drawing and design. In San Francisco there is an important school doing very good work, but confined chiefly to the wealthy classes. The Commissioner gives a detailed description of the Philadelphia School of Design for Women as a type of the method of teaching employed in the other art schools of the country. Of technical and scientific schools he says:

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS OF HIGH GRADE.

It will be seen from the foregoing description of the technical and science schools that there exists in America a number of high-class institutions for technical and scientific training in mining, civil, and mechanical engineering. I am of opinion, founded upon my own observation, that there is nothing better in Europe. The character of the training in the best of them is its practicality. The students feel that careers are open to them if only they have acquired the art of applying their knowledge; hence their ambition is excited, and every one of them appears to be working for a definit purpose. There is nothing pretentious about these students. Many of them are poor, but they must have shown marked ability in order to get the advantage of the free or partially-free education. Thus the clever sons of workingmen have the road opened up for a thorough scientific training. It is much to be deplored that in many institutions in America where science is taught in the abstract there are no departments arranged for such technical training as exists in some of them. The demands made upon these which give technical instructions are greater than they can satisfy. This accounts for the high fees charged, and also for the fact that the advantages of such technical schools are in the main confined to the sons of wealthy manufacturers or professional men. The lower grade science schools connected with the numerous colleges in every State and semi-private institutions are performing considerable uses in the direction of science, teaching to a less wealthy class in the country. Their courses of study, however, require remodeling. To each one of them ought to be attached departments similar to those at Cornell University and Washington University near St. Louis, with ample provision for the admission of free students.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

There appears to be excellent provision made in America in such colleges as the Johns Hopkins of Baltimore and Columbia College of New York and the like for the training of able professors and for the continued development of original research in all the sciences. There are also several schools and colleges, aided by the taxes of the people, able to support if properly used ample opportunities for the whole industrial population—proprietors, foremen, and work-people—to acquire in real life a sound scientific education by means of a technical course of studies. The only change required is in the curricula in such institutions and the broadening of their systems to the wants of the age. There can be no doubt that America owes much already to the schools which exist for technical education, though not actually helping the artisan class. Many hundreds of young men have been furnished from these sources for superintendents of railway works, mining operations, machine shops, and the textile industries, besides chemical-works, glass manufactories, building operations, agriculture, etc. I have met in almost all the manufactories I have visited—from mining, iron and steel manufacturing, through all the mechanic arts up to watch-making and sewing-machine-manufacturing—evidence of the direct influence of the technical schools. The effect of the public schools, colleges, and universities is not specially marked, excepting in general education in the literary branches, and in this direction their influence is not altogether a benefit. Too large a class of young people of both sexes in America are seeking pursuits that avoid manual labor. Their education in the high-schools and colleges tends rather to unfit them for the active industries of life in a country where the vast resources of nature are waiting for "willing and trained" hands to utilize them. The native-born American hates drudgery, and all the mechanical arts, when pursued without some knowledge of science to employ and interest the mind while the hands are active, is more or less drudgery. The American boy, with his inborn ambition and natural ingenuity, would cease to regard manual labor as drudgery if his mind were industrially trained during the school period. He would, therefore, be led into industrial employments by choice, as the readiest means to climb to a higher position in life.

STATISTICS.

The secondary and private schools and academies in the country are about 1,200. About 3,000,000 males, between 16 and 59 years of age, are engaged in mining, mechanical, and manufacturing pursuits—that is, connected with mechanical arts—and about 580,000 females. Taking all ages, there are 3,205,124 males and 631,988 females. Of these 2,611,-325 are native born; the foreign portion are 1,225,-787. There are few females required in the mechanical arts except in the textile trades, and it is proverbial, and borne out by statistics, that only a small proportion of American girls engage in them. From inquiries I made in visiting the workshops, iron and steel works, and various branches of mechanical industry, etc., it may be accepted as sufficiently accurate that three-fourths of the males employed are native born and one-fourth foreigners. The native-born have enjoyed the benefits of the different schools. The effect of the schools is largely felt in the selection of men for the higher positions. The well-known and able manager of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works was a public schoolboy, but left at the primary stage, about 13 years old, to work in a machine-shop. The facility to read, write, and reckon rapidly and intelligently has for many years been universal among the native-born working population of America. Upon this foundation their present skill and success in the engineering industries have been built. If a boy had an ambition to improve and possessed extraordinary ability the public-school training, even in the elementary stage, gave him the means to read up and study for himself from the cheap scientific literature of the day any question that interested him.

DISCOURAGING THE YOUTH.

It would appear, however, that employers and foremen no longer value the labor of boys under 17 years old in machine shops. There is, in fact, a marked discouragement shown by managers of most of the works I have visited to the employment of boys. The Assistant-Manager of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works thinks boys under 18 years old ought to be at school. He was educated at the School of Mines, Columbia College. The whole tendency is to engage boys as they do men—only for what they are worth. The evil of this will be severely felt in the future if not mitigated by great changes in education, for the reason that many boys leave school at 14 years of age, and if they are not allowed to enter the skilled trades they will be thrown upon casual employments or unskilled pursuits for the temporary gain of them. Thus a mass of incompetent and unskilled laborers would grow up incapable of going out West, and would become a drug upon the labor market in the East. It is undoubtedly a short-sighted policy on the part of employers to discourage the employment of boys without aiding those movements which, in the form of industrial schools, would enable a boy to qualify for service at 17 years of age at a higher rate of wages than he could probably get at that age without this training. The old system of apprenticeship has almost ceased in America. In connection with this subject my inspection of the Altoona workshop of the Pennsylvania Railroad gave me some information. There are 2,800 employés altogether in the locomotive shops, of whom 280 are boys, and of these 150 were apprenticed at 17 years of age for the youngest to 19 years for the eldest. No boy other than the son of an employé of the company can become an apprentice unless he is the graduate of a technical school or high school or college where science and mechanical drawing have been taught. The term of apprenticeship is three or four years. The sons of employés can, of course, go into the shops below 17 years, but cannot be apprenticed until they reach that age, and are not apprenticed then unless they are worthy of the privilege. The wages of apprentices begin at 50 cents a day of ten hours, and end with the last year at $1 a day. This system is an undoubted encouragement to the higher education of all boys entering into the engineering trades. If all employers would adopt apprentices on these lines then the possible evil arising out of the non-employment of young boys would be obviated and a higher class of mechanics produced. There is no provision made at Altoona (and little in the whole country) in connection with any of the large industrial shops for the efficient training of boys or young men in night schools. The Cambria Iron and Steel Works, at Johnstown, Pa., are an exception to the general rule in this respect. In connection with this enterprise there are 5,000 people employed. For their advancement and benefit an excellent science school, reading-room, and library have been provided. The subjects taught in the night school embrace chemistry, with laboratory practice, mechanics, mechanical, free-hand, and geometric drawing, astronomy, mineralogy, iron and steel processes of manufacture, steam and fuel, etc. A fee of $3 per year is charged to strangers. All employed at the works are admitted free, if needed.

NATIVE GENIUS.

From many conversations with owners of industrial establishments I find the prevailing idea to be that anything appertaining to education is to be done in the public school. Moreover, the general aptitude, inventiveness, and industry of the American young men, animated always with ambition and backed by the ability to read, write, and reckon well, have furnished employers with enlightened mechanics after a comparatively short service in the workshops. All Americans have more or less the mechanical faculty. It is the characteristic of the race. Problems involved in settling the country have been more mechanical than practical. In early times almost all men and all women were engaged in manual work and in exercising their wits in availing themselves of the forces of nature. This natural bias the public-school education gave the means for higher development. The demand for mechanical contrivances to save labor held out the promise of great reward and the protection of the Patent law gave confidence and security. Thus the workmen of America have been educated and brought up under conditions differing from those prevailing in Europe. It is impossible to traverse this vact continent without witnessing the evidence of education in the science and arts together with originality of application. In the railroad system, from the locomotive to the baggage-car, there is original design and marked ingenuity in every contrivance; in bridge-building, great daring and ready devices for temporary yet safe structures; in the navigation of rivers there are boats which differ from all European systems. The shallow rivers, like the Mississippi in summer, are navigated for 1,000 miles by steamers drawing less than twelve inches of water. The Ohio carries from Pittsburg thousands of tons of material by boats drawing nine inches of water. Towns like Chicago, Denver, and San Francisco were built under difficulties which require an entire departure from all old methods of applying science. The produce of the great agricultural regions suggested new modes of tilling, sowing, and reaping; and in agricultural machinery the Americans showed how quickly and directly science could deal with vast products which would rot on the field but for mechanical skill to preserve them. The same aptitude that dealt with the overwhelming abundance of the West has turned to account the sterility of the East where, in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the mechanical skill of the farmer has contributed as much to his support as his knowledge of cattle and crops. Even the science of foreigners when applied here takes different methods. The English-man and German becomes bold and self-confident to a degree only manifested by rare men in Europe. The everlasting thirst for something new excites, stimulates, and drives men to venture in untrodden paths in applying their knowledge. In the manufacture of machine tools and every kind of mechanism where the interchangeability of parts would be an advantage the design and construction has been made subservient to this law.

A NEW ERA.

It may be truly said that the Americans have introduced a new era and a new art in machine construction, owing to their having applied the highest truths of mathematical science to the interchangeability of parts in machinery. Watches, sewing-machine tools, agricultural implements, printing-presses, firearms, etc., are made with an accuracy so fine as to approach the theoretical, and indeed more cheaply than the rudest and most imperfect work. All these evidences of scientific skill speak well for the methods of education in the past, so far as it goes; but other things, such as "necessity the mother of invention" and the presence in America of foreign experts, will account for much of the rapid growth in the mechanical arts. The future development will depend upon a population not compelled to dare, and endure, and experimentalize for very life. In the past the waste of material has been excessive. To make the best use of a given quantity of material requires a sound knowledge of its properties and of its disposal in the arts and manufactures by scientific methods. In this direction the technical and science schools already instituted have accomplished much in providing foremen and managers, chemists, miners, and intelligent employés in the engineering and manufacturing industries. Some extensions of their institutions are now being promoted.

A GRAND ARMY.

I attended a convention of about 1,000 teachers, Professors, and Principals of schools and colleges at Saratoga and another similar gathering in the White Mountains. The discussion of technical and industrial training was the general feature of the conventions. I was much interested by the high qualities of culture and character which distinguished this truly "Grand Army of the Republic" in its 30,000 teachers as represented at this meeting. If this force should be directed by a change of tactics, so to speak, in the schools to scientific and technical instruction, and less concentration upon purely literary subjects, there can be no doubt that America will solve the industrial education question more rapidly than any other country, and utilize it in the further development of her inexhaustible resources. It must not be supposed that Nature has bestowed her gifts over this Continent in such wise that they can be enjoyed without much skill and labor in the gathering of them. No country offers more difficult problems to the engineer, agriculturist, and manufacturer. A climate of extremes, the scarcity of water, the difficulties of cheap transport and distribution, all require the highest qualities of self-reliance and endurance, with scientific knowledge, in the progress of the future.

GREATLY NEEDED.

It is remarkable that in the great centres of the mining and iron-producing districts, where also a large amount of mechanical construction is carried on, as, for instance, in Pittsburg, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Philadelphia, so little has been done by the owners of large establishments or by the town or State authorities in the direction of technical schools or evening science schools. These industries represent a large proportion of the working population in those large cities, and yet the owners of works have to rely upon the scientific knowledge obtained from many institutions remote from these districts. Pittsburg is lamentably devoid of facilities either in the shape of libraries, museums, science or technical schools, notwithstanding that the manufacturers have enjoyed the benefits of and accumulated vast wealth from highly-protected industry. There is not even a public library in the city, although there are about 200,000 of a population. I ought in justice to state that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, told me that he had offered $250,000 to the corporation for a public library [on] the condition that they would provide the means of maintaining it efficiently, but that up to the present the offer had not been accepted. In Cleveland a movement is being promoted to establish a technical school. Chicago is building a manual training-school. It is a noteworthy fact that among all the munificent gifts which have been made by private individuals for the cause of education in this country, amounting in the aggregate to many millions sterling, very few have emanated from those who derived their wealth from the scientific industries in the country, all of which have been protected. On the other hand, merchants, bankers, and professional men are largely represented in the noble list of benefactors connected with some of the best educational institutions of the country.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

I have not met with any institutions in the country for technical training having any bearing upon the textile industries. The knowledge of chemistry acquired at the various institutions described is of course utilized more or less in dyeing, printing, and bleaching, but there are no institutions in which the knowledge of the nature and qualities of fibres and the various processes in working up the raw material—silk, cotton, or flax—is taught. In all the manufactures into which taste and design enters the Americans have to rely almost entirely upon European aid. It is intended, however, as I am privately informed, to establish in one of the centres of the textile industry a large institution in which a thorough and comprehensive industrial training will be given in textile manufactures, together with that theoretical knowledge which is necessary to the production of the highest quality of fabrics. I have not included the Southern States of America in my investigations by a personal visit to the various important towns for the reason that education for the present is at a low ebb in that part of the country. There is, however, a very strong movement already apparent for the promotion of mechanical and textile industries in the South. The numerous resources of some of the States—Alabama, for instance—where mineral wealth abounds, capital has already been invested for the rapid development of various manufactures. This, together with the proximity of the cotton-growing districts, points to the development in the near future of many industries which, until recently, were unknown in the South. The education of the colored race, already commenced, must have an important bearing upon this question. Common schools for the white population are much needed, but they are now the object of the earnest consideration of the various Southern State Legislatures. I have met Commissioners of these States on my travels investigating, as I have done, the industrial schools and colleges in the Northern States. The different colleges established by the assistance of the land-grants by Congress appear to have done good work in connection with agriculture in the South in teaching the elements of science and in providing a liberal education for those students whose means have enabled them to attend. The mechanic arts have had less attention in such colleges than in smaller institutions in the North in consequence of the difference in the occupations of the people. The institutions for the advancement of the work-people, other than schools and colleges, are not numerous in America. The long hours of labor, at least sixty hours a week, leaves but little leisure for the working-classes either to study or seek recreation. There is no half-holiday Saturday. There are no holidays during the year of more than one day at a time, and that only several times in a year. Libraries and reading-rooms are not available as universally as in England. Clubs and recreative institutions promoted by the employers for the employed are not prevalent. There is not much interest manifested by employers generally in the social condition of the people. This may be explained by the number of stock companies.

PULLMAN.

The important experiment made by the Pullman Car Company at Pullman City, near Chicago, in forming the town, providing libraries, reading-rooms, theatre, churches, etc., for the work-people comes in for a long description in Mr. Mather's report, and of it he says:

The workingman's life under all these conditions is approaching the ideal. With continuous employment secured and wages maintained, there can be no doubt that this noble effort to elevate the laboring class will be a permanent benefit. It is at present self-supporting and the company receive in all about 6 per cent for their total outlay in the town. There are other instances of a growing interest in the working class which have come under my notice. Messrs. Cheeney Brothers, of Hartford, Conn., silk manufacturers, have surrounded their work-people with means of comfort and enjoyment in a less degree than has been done for the workmen of the Pullman Company at Pullman City, but showing a similar spirit. The Plate-Glass Company of Crystal City, near St. Louis, have also provided similar means for the benefit of the operatives.

PROTECTED INDUSTRIES.

In conclusion, I am led to remark that all the protected industries of America show the fallacy of the principle or expedient on which they have been built up. Wages are abnormally high, and rents, clothing, and even food correspondingly dear. Internal competition is rapidly increasing, owing to the enormous capital invested by stockholders and capitalists in manufactures that are not complicated and intricate, but which paid high profits when the supply was below the demand. Under the reverse conditions now prevalent the benefit of protection to the privileged few is disappearing, while the ordinary state of things produced by subsidized industry is creating grave difficulties between capital and labor. The remedy will be slow, but a reduction of tariffs is inevitable. If industrial training, however, is adopted throughout the country, the capital and labor of the future will find profitable employment in the vast regions now opened up by the railways in all directions. The true sources of wealth in the resources of nature may be drawn out to supply all the comforts and necessaries of life at greatly reduced prices, so that the purchasing power of wages will be increased. When America abandons the shadow for the substance her natural wealth and prosperity must be augmented, while her industries will develop upon a solid and sure foundation of freedom in trade as in political institutions.

HOW TO LIVE ON SIXPENCE A DAY.

Pall Mall Gazette: Mr. T. R. Allinson writes to the *Times* to give the result of some experiments which he has just made with the purpose of solving the difficulty of feeding the poor in London. A month ago he determined to live without flesh of any kind, milk, butter, eggs, cheese, tea, or coffee. After a month his weight had increased 3½ pounds. The following passage explains the diet, which cost six pence a day: "Breakfast consisted of a basin of porridge, made from a mixture of oatmeal and wheatmeal, which I found more palatable than either singly. This I usually ate with bread to insure thorough insalivation. Then came bread fried in refined cotton-seed oil or fried vegetable haggis; for drink I had a cup of cocoa or fruit sirup with warm water and sugar. The cocoa used was an ordinary one, with plenty of starch in it, which makes a thick drink, and no milk is then required. Dinner consisted of a thick vegetable soup and bread, potato pie, savory pie, vegetarian pie, vegetable stew, stewed rice and tomatoes, etc. For a second course I had bread plum-pudding, stewed rice and fruit, baked sago, tapioca and apples, stewed prunes, figs, raisins, and bread. Tea meal consisted of bread and jam, stewed fruit, or some green stuff, as watercress, celery, tomatoes, etc. I had only three meals a day, and frequently, when busy, I had only two, and a cup of cocoa and a biscuit for supper."

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Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

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CRAWFORD'S MEXICAN GULF HOTEL—A Winter Resort, At Pass Christian, on the Gulf Coast, is now open for the fall and winter months. It is just finished and is one of the most perfect and complete hotels in the country, with gas and electric bells in all the rooms, fresh and salt water baths, and all the latest improvements for comfort and convenience. Among its advantages over other Winter Resorts are its location on the open Gulf, with immense pine forests in the rear, a dry, sandy soil, with no swamps, perfect freedom from malaria at all seasons, and its accessibility from Mobile or New Orleans. For information or for rooms, application may be made to M. J. CRAWFORD, Manager.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

The True Elixir of Life

Is **AYER'S SARSAPARILLA**, a highly concentrated Medicine, scientifically compounded of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Stillingia, Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other ingredients of great strength and curative virtue.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Has been tested by and has received the unqualified commendation of 4,000,000 families in the United States, and 7,000,000 families throughout the world.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Blood Purifier that has gained and retained the confidence of the people of tropical countries, where such medicines are in great demand.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Is the most popular Blood Purifier among sailors, and is in nine-tenths of the medicine-chests of the best class of American, English, German, and Danish vessels.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Contains no Arsenic and Aloes, as do many falsely called Alteratives foisted upon the credulity of the public.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Has been for many years recognized as the best Alterative and Tonic Medicine in all civilized countries.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Promptly relieves from General Debility, Nervous Prostration, and Derangement of the Vital Organs.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Effects radical cures of all maladies arising from the taint of Scrofulous or Contagious Diseases, or the corruption of Mercury in the system.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Is endorsed by the medical profession and regularly prescribed by many leading practitioners.

HON. F. JEWETT, ex-Mayor of *Lowell*, and ex-State Senator, says that the only preparation of Sarsaparilla that seems to do "real, lasting good" in cleansing the blood and expelling poisonous matter from the system, is

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

MILTON FOX, the largest land-owner and farmer of *Middlesex Co., Mass.*, credits his cure of **Scrofulous Humor** and **Dyspepsia** to the thorough purification of his blood by

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

WARREN LELAND, the famous *New York* landlord, testifies, from his own knowledge, that for the cure of **Liver Disorders, Gout, Salt Rheum**, and various results of high living, there is no medicine equal to

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

HIRAM PHILLIPS, *Glover, Vt.*, attests the cure of **Hereditary Scrofula**, in three generations of his family, by

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

THOS. N. COOK, *West Somerville, Mass.*, was cured of severe **Eczema**, and rescued from a rapid decline, by

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, *Dorchester, Mass.*, vouch for the **Alterative** and **Curative** virtues of

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

JOHN J. RYAN, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, professional base-ball player, was cured of **Rheumatism** by

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

D. B. KERR, *Big Springs, Ohio*, testifies that his son, fifteen years old, was cured of **Catarrh** in its worst form, by

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

AMHERST WHITMORE, *Brunswick, Me.*, retired sea-captain, was cured of a **Cancer** by

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

The attestations of **a myriad of unimpeachable witnesses** might be cited, were it necessary, to prove the *almost miraculous cures* effected by this **only really Blood Purifying Medicine.**

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., [*Analytical Chemists*] LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all druggists; price $1; six bottles for $5.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:30 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‡Sundays only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m

§Daily. *Daily Except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, 47 Monroe-st., and depot corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short-Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	† 7:30 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:15 a m	* 5:15 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:15 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 4:45 p m	* 9:40 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, & McGregor	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, McGregor, Mason City, Algona & Mitchell	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco Fast Express	b12:05 p m	d 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	c 9:10 p m	b 2:15 p m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Reference marks: *a* Daily; *b* Daily except Sunday; *c* Daily except Saturday; *d* Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:15 p m	b 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:15 p m	a 2:10 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:45 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:20 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Foreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:35 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	....

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Evansville & Chicago Special	....	* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	....
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:35 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:40 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	* 4:20 p m	* 2:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:10 p m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:40 a m	* 6:45 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:35 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:30 p m	....
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:35 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:55 a m
*a*Night Express	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:45 p m
*a*Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:25 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. *a*Saturdays leave at 8:55 p. m.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

EASTERN.

(Continued.)

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:26 a m	* 7:31 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:51 a m	* 7:31 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:21 p m	§10:11 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:06 p m	7:51 a m
*a*Night Express	*10:11 p m	§5:41 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	....	*4:31 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:11 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
Phil'lphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Carry & Jamestown Express	† 8:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
Huntington Accommodation	† 2:45 p m	†10:10 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts. (Central Standard Time.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:52 a m	* 6:47 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Fast Line	§ 8:52 p m	‡ 6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 7:52 a m	* 6:52 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 8:52 p m	§ 6:47 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:22 p m	* 8:47 a m
Logansport Accommodation	† 2:52 p m	*10:47 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City Offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Through Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Adams-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., 100 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 4:50 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:20 p m	....

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

NOTE—This Line is elegantly equipped with new Day Coaches, Parlor and Dining Cars, and Palace Sleeping Cars. Trains run through entire between Chicago and Suspension Bridge, connecting with New York Central, Erie, and Lackawanna & Western.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket-Offices 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:20 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:21 p m	* 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Ticket Offices, Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Express	* 7:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Louisville, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Cincinnati & Florida Ex.	7:45 p m	7:30 a m

NOTE—The only line running Solid Trains and Pullman Palace Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and Louisville.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:20 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:45 a m	....
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 6:21 p m	* 8:00 a m
Night Express	11:21 p m	....

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:32 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

"West Shore Route."

NEW YORK, WEST SHORE & BUFFALO R. R.

Tickets can be purchased in Chicago, and Sleeping-Car berths reserved at 103 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Depot, corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

Atlantic Express, with through Pullman Buffet Sleeping-Cars, for New York and Boston, leaves Chicago daily at 8:30 p. m., Suspension Bridge at 3:15 p. m., Buffalo 4:40 p. m., Rochester 7:00 p. m., Syracuse 10:15 p. m., Utica 12:32 a. m., Rotterdam Junction 3:15 a. m., arriving in New York at 9:10 a. m. and in Boston at 9:27 a. m.

SKETCHES.

How Kitty Rode East with a Horrid Drummer—Capturing His Cluster.

The Business of Forcing Proposals of Marriage as Conducted by the Experts.

Description of the Home of Ida Lewis—Life of Miss Alcott—Jokes and Jingles.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below.

The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two and one-half columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

A Chance Acquaintance.

"You are sure you have forgotten nothing, Kitty?"

"I think not, Jane," making a thorough examination of the contents of her hand-bag. "I have my trunk receipt, and my keys, and my ticket, and a shoe-hook, and black and white pins, and my purse for small change, and a pocket-comb. And, O yes!"—investigating more freely—"the small mirror, and three—four extra handkerchiefs, and my bottle of heliotrope. I really can't remember anything that I have forgotten," meditatively, "except perhaps it might be the coupon for the sleeper, and John is getting that."

It is the afternoon of a damp, doleful September day. The place is, unromantically enough, the Chicago depot. The speakers, Jane Spencer and her sister, Miss Kitty Warner, who has been visiting Western friends and is about to take the next Eastern train for home. To say that Mrs. Spencer is in a state bordering upon distraction is simply to gild refined gold. Originally a simple, unsuspecting countrywoman, who has been introduced rather late in life to the evils of a great city as exemplified in certain experiences with burglarious serving men and maids, and a daily diet upon the pot-pourri of crimes served up by the press, a 900-mile journey for her young, pretty, and unprotected sister seems to her mind an undertaking fraught with the most terrifying dangers. And many and solemn are the warnings which she bestows upon Miss Kitty anent the perils to be avoided and the precautions to be taken until she reaches New York.

"I am so sorry that our train starts before yours is due!" she exclaims fretfully, with tears in her eyes. "If it were not for Aunt Eunice's telegram, John and I might have staid over till tomorrow, so as to have seen you fairly off." And the nervous little woman shakes out a fresh handkerchief and brushes a rising tear from her left eye just as her husband comes up with the depressing intelligence that the plan of the sleeper on the Pennsylvania Railroad will not be visible for twenty-eight minutes yet—just a quarter of an hour after their train is to leave.

This last calamitous piece of news has a paralyzing effect upon Mrs. Spencer; and she looks on in distressed silence while her husband gives Kitty a few parting instructions, as together they pore over a railway guide.

"I have a novel somewhere for you to read on your journey, Kit," John says presently; and reaching over to his light overcoat, which is thrown carelessly across the back of the nearest settee, he produces a dun-colored volume from one of its capacious pockets. And, O luckless John! in his explorations he brings to light something else. Two letters, which he produces with trembling hand, and delivers to their respective owners, his wife and his sister-in-law.

Whereupon the spell of silence that has been laid upon Mistress Jane is broken, and she exclaims in a voice of reproachful tone, "Well, Jonathan Spencer, I actually don't believe that you could remember the day that you were born!"

"No matter, Jenny. At any rate I never shall forget the day that I was married," retorts her amiable spouse with a facetiousness that under the circumstances is odious, for a skillful cross-examination discloses the fact that the wretch has carried these letters in his pocket for at least three days.

But before the long-suffering Jane has time to properly rebuke him passengers for the Southern train are warned that time is up. So Miss Kitty, hastily thrusting into her bag the letter, which a glance tells her is from her brother Edgar, descends the steps with her relatives, and chats with them upon the platform as cheerfully as Jane's misgivings will permit until the last gong strikes, and they enter the train just as Jane is in the midst of recounting a tale that she has read in some newspaper about a lady whose pocket was picked by a gentlemanly-appearing man who politely helped her off the cars.

"Now remember, Kitty dear," she whispers, leaning from the window, and speaking in a deep, impressive tone, "you are to trust nothing to appearances. The best-dressed men are invariably the ones to be suspicious of! Be careful of your tickets and money, and"—here the cars are fairly in motion—"write as soon as you reach New York. And, oh Kitty! Beware of drummers!" And with a theatrical wave of her gray-kidded hand, Mrs. Spencer draws in her head and disappears from her sister's view.

In spite of herself Miss Kitty feels rather lonely as she returns to her seat in the waiting-room, and seeks consolation in her brother's letter. It bears date nearly a week back, and is about as illegible as an unusually careless legal hand and an execrable Colorado can make it. But Kitty is thoroughly familiar with her brother's scrawls; and by skipping a word here, and guessing one there, her mind eventually grasps the drift of the welcome, entertaining home news and airy gossip with which the screed abounds. The concluding paragraph reads like this:

I received a letter from my friend Haselden, last evening, in which he tells me that he is to be in Chicago this week and part of next. If you write me what day you intend coming up to town I will wire him your address, and have him call on you. He is looking after some legal interest of his father's, who, perhaps you know already, is a manufacturing jeweler in Paterson. Haselden is a fine fellow and as rich as a Jew(eler) in his own right. ["Oh, dear!" interpolates Kitty, "Ed is so full of what Disraeli calls 'the horribility of committing puns'!"] I would tell you all about him, but I am in a tremendous hurry now, as there are a couple of bores in the outer office waiting for a consultation, and my pen stubbornly refuses to write any more. Try to enjoy yourself, sis, and whenever you grow tired of the wild, wild West, come home to, yours fraternally, EDGAR.

With a little pout and a smile at the villainous puns which her brother has thoughtfully underlined ("As though I should fail to recognized them, indeed!") Kitty returns the missive to its broad, soap-colored envelope, and raises her eyes just in time to meet a surprised and steady look from a gentleman who has just come up the stairs from the street. In reality it is not an impertinent stare; only such a look as a man might give who fancies he recognizes an acquaintance yet doubts the testimony of his own eyes as he meets nothing but a look of repelling blankness in the other's answering regard.

"Jane's drummer! He is appearing rather early upon the scene!" are the thoughts that flash through Kitty's mind as she looks frigid, unutterable things through and beyond the new-comer, who passes on to the next seat and disposes of his portmanteau and overcoat, pausing in his proceedings to glance occasionally with a puzzled look at the pretty girl opposit. But Miss Kate has already sought refuge in John's gift, and is absorbedly following the fortunes of Howells' heroine through the opening chapter. So the puzzled gentleman wisely produces a paper from his pocket and lets himself become absorbed in its contents also.

By and by Kitty becomes aware that the ticket-office is open, and with a wariness born of Jane's warnings she arranges her traps in a compact pile, and, clinging valiantly to her hand-bag, gets into line and patiently awaits her turn at interviewing the ticket-seller.

This is a matter of considerable delay, since some one in advance inaugurates a mild but lengthy dispute with that official regarding the claim to a section that has been telephoned for, or something of that sort. And when Kitty gets back to her place she finds that certain Polish emigrants have come in, and virtually evicted her; and that, oh horrors! her belongings have been unceremoniously transferred to the settee occupied by that impertinent drummer! And—do her eyes deceive her?—no; he is actually reading her book! She cannot see the title, but it is the same dun-colored volume, with the regulation gilt frieze and publisher's monogram. She could identify it if she saw it in Africa, she is sure. "Impudence!" she ejaculates mentally, as she drops angrily into her seat, and waits for him to return her book. But this he evidently does not intend to do; and resolved on her part not to ask for it, the annoyed young lady feigns to be unaware of the dark eyes that so frequently desert the pages of the borrowed novel to bestow a long, steady, and still puzzled look upon the face of their neighbor. She watches with well-simulated interest the different characters in the busy scene that is constantly changing with the crowds that enter and depart as the trains come and go. She reflects upon the majesty of the law as typified by the burly policeman who thumps his cane up and down the tesselated floor, and who flirts condescendingly with the matron, who flirts her duster in return as coquettishly as though she were a maid in a comedy, and had learned her rôle. But all the time Kitty's mind is running on the audacity of her neighbor; and her faith in Jane's penetration goes up thirty degrees as she recalls that lady's warnings as regards the deceitfulness of appearances. He certainly does look debonair and well bred, she admits reluctantly, and she is stealing a second glance at him, when suddenly:

"Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago train is now ready. Passengers for Philadelphia, New York, and the East all aboard!" intones the train-agent, as though it were a cathedral, and he were rendering a Gregorian chant. And immediately there is a stampede for the stairs.

Kitty picks up her shawl-bag and duster, and basket of fruit with deliberate slowness. He shall have a chance to return that book unasked if he wishes to, she determines. But evidently the gentleman has no such intention. He, too, is gathering up his traps, pausing to put the fateful book in his overcoat pocket. To Kitty's long-tried patience this move is the last straw.

"I beg your pardon, sir," she says, coldly, "but will you be so good as to return my book?"

The gentleman turns in astonishment, and courteously raises his hat.

"I should be delighted to do so, if your book were in my possession," he answers gravely. "May I inquire to what book you refer?"

"To Howells' 'Lady of the Aroostook,' which I left here on the seat."

"Ah!" he answered, solemnly, "yours was 'The Lady of the Aroostook'; but mine," producing it from his pocket, and displaying the title with an amused smile that she feels rather than sees, "mine is 'A Chance Acquaintance.' If I mistake not, I saw you put your book in the pocket of your duster just after I came in. Let us see." And taking the linen habit from the seat where Kitty has dropped it, he triumphantly brings forth from one of its pockets the twin volume of Howells.

With a hasty and humble apology the blushing Kitty once more collects her possessions, and in a very unenviable frame of mind follows the crowd into the Pullman. She is almost crying at her own stupidity as she glances hastily at the coupon which she carries, and notices that it bears the number 6. She hardly glances at her opposit neighbor—a small boy and his big brother—as she arranges her luggage and tries not to see her new acquaintance, who is coming down the aisle. To her annoyance, he pauses just at her section, and scans his coupon with a nonplused air. But Kitty obstinately looks out of the window, although she is keenly conscious that, after an instant's hesitation, he takes the seat beside her. And while she is still feeling hot, and angry, and uncomfortable, the train rushes out of the station and into the wet, foggy streets beyond.

Presently enters the white-capped conductor, and one by one the passengers' tickets are examined satisfactorily, until it comes the turn of the people in section 6. Her three neighbors pass muster successfully, and unhappy Kitty timidly thrusts forth her checks, only to be crushed with shame and consternation as the conductor turns the coupon upside down, and, piercing her with his cold, shiny eye, gruffly roars: "Number 9, madam! number 9 please! You have mistaken your section!"

Kitty's companion politely removes her bags to number 9, and leaves her to her by no means pleasant meditations. She can see him in the mirror of the panel beside her, deeply interested in the misleading novel of Howells. She notices that he reads steadily until supper-time, and then he goes off to the smoking-car, and she sees him no more that night.

Her vis-a-vis turns out to be a woman with a teething baby; and Kitty abdicates the lower berth in their favor, and goes up aloft, where Jane's evil prophecies have their due effect, and she dreams of brigands, and the Sicilian mafia, and all manner of horrible things until morning.

Perhaps it is because the dark-eyed traveler orders breakfast in the train that Miss Kate disregards her sister's commands, and decides to incur dyspepsia at the railroad restaurant in Alliance. For the same reason she elects to dine in Pittsburg; yet her order is scarcely filled when her "chance acquaintance" walks leisurely in, and is allotted a place at the same table. That he is gentlemanly and unobtrusive she is forced to admit before the meal ends. Even Jane herself could hardly cavil at his demeanor; he is polite; simply that and nothing more. Nevertheless she does not linger over the meal; and at its close she hastily makes her way to the gate, to be confronted by an official whose brass is not limited to the buttons on his uniform, and who authoritatively demands to be shown her ticket.

Poor, heedless Kate! Of course she has left it in her bag in the car. She attempts an explanation to the guard, who, on the whole, rather enjoys bullying a pretty girl in her confusion, when a quiet voice at her side requests that the lady be permitted to pass, and offers to be responsible for her ticket if need be. The officer steps back obsequiously, and Kitty passes on, timidly murmuring her thanks. In her embarrassment at this, her newest obligation to the dreaded drummer, she steps aboard the wrong car, and once again he quietly sets her right, with a few deferential words waiving all title to her gratitude.

Jane is too great a pessimist anyway, she reflects throughout that gloomy afternoon, as the train is flying along through smoky Pennsylvania towns, and she makes a pretense of reading while covertly watching the traveler, who is stationed opposit, just a seat or two ahead. He has met the porter and the enemy is his. Evidently he has traveled before and knows his man, Miss Kitty thinks; for after he has donned a becoming traveling-cap a word to the attentive functionary and a pillow for his head is produced, against which he leans in a lazy, comfortable fashion and reads leisurely—to all appearances, at least. But in his secret heart he is blessing the laws of natural philosophy, and particularly the beneficent rules that relate to the reflection from plane mirrors; for from his easy position he commands an unobstructed view of the little girl who sits just back of him; and whose dark-blue traveling-dress and natty little hat of ultramarine furnish such an admirable setting for her bright, clear complexion, and heavy brown braids.

At Pittsburg she has sent a telegram to Edgar, and at Rochester the reply is brought to her. As she reads her brother's message her blue eyes light up with an expression of love and pleasure that her neighbor's mirror faithfully reflects. "From her husband!" he thinks, with a great wave of bitterness at the good luck that some fellows always enjoy. And then for a while he reads on violently and tries to forget.

The train flies on and on. In an hour, the conductor tells them, they will reach the famous Horseshoe Bend. Outside a cheerless, slanting rain is falling steadily. Within some among the passengers are asleep; others are still reading industriously. Several of the gentlemen have in a table and inaugurate a game of cards. Kitty's acquaintance is asked to join them, and consents with readiness; and soon a right merry game is in progress. He is awfully foppish, Miss Kitty decides, with a little air of criticism, as she marks the cluster diamond on his little finger, so noticeable every time he plays a card. There is an initial H. on his traveling rug, she notices also; and it is several hours since she remarked the monogram "D. H." on his umbrella-handle and portmanteau, and smiled as she wondered if he were traveling on a pass; and then felt a twinge of compunction at her small and weakly joke.

They pass the bend, and those who are awake pay it the regulation quantum of admiration. And just at dusk they reach Altoona and supper.

Just here the conductor, who, after the first gruffness, has manifested a flattering interest in Kitty, comes to her with the intelligence that as certain of the passengers are to leave at this station she can have a lower berth, since she persists in giving up her own number to the lady with the sick baby. This is gratifying to our little lady, who has secretly dreaded a second night up aloft. But conductors propose and fate disposes.

An Erie train leaves the station just as their train enters; and through some confusion of signals a number of the Erie passengers let their train depart unnoticed, and are forced to seek refuge on board the sleeper which carries our two friends. There are six or eight persons in the group, and their annoying mishap excites much commiseration among the passengers. Numerous telegrams are sent on to Philadelphia to quiet the anxiety of friends on the train ahead. Berths are kindly offered them; and by the time the train is fairly under way they are completely at home and as comfortable as their impatience will admit.

On, on they rush through the darkness of the stormy night. The porter goes his rounds, the berths are quietly arranged, and one by one the sleepy passengers disappear behind the friendly curtains. Kitty, who is not a bit sleepy, and is in deep converse with a Boston artiste who has numerous novel and esthetic views to unfold, retires with her companion to the rear seat and talks art with the pretty enthusiasm of an amateur who paints plaques and works South Kensington. It is 10 o'clock before the conference ends; and unsuspecting Katherine makes her way down the aisle between the fluttering green curtains to section 4, the number that the conductor has promised her early in the evening. Warned by past mistakes she carefully searches for the proper number; and, having found it, parts the curtains carefully and deliberately to see—what? a pair of laughing, dark eyes; a hand thrust forth to seize the parted curtains; the flash of a familiar diamond ring! and in confusion and terror Kitty Warner retreats hastily to confer with the porter, and to bribe that worthy into making a full explanation of the cause of her blunder to the disturbed dreamer in section 4.

An upper berth is found for her presently, and heavenward she mounts, her blue eyes suffused with tears, and her cheeks burning with shame at the thought of her last and most disgraceful encounter with this man, who has been the bugbear of her whole journey.

"I hate him! I do!" she exclaims, passionately. "If I had to ride on this horrid train another day I should die!" And poor Kitty cried softly as she suddenly remembers that her hand-bag hangs on the hook of section 4, and that Edgar's letter and all her possessions are in it.

"I don't suppose he will be ungentlemanly enough to open it, though," she thinks with a flash of honesty, as she remembers that he has not yet justified Jane's suspicions in every respect. Still it is a very anxious head that lays itself upon Kitty's pillow that night. However, she finally falls into a troubled sleep that lasts until the porter makes his morning rounds and warns the passengers of their rapid approach to Jersey City.

"Why, Kitty, darling! Welcome home!" exclaims a familiar voice as the train runs into the station at last, and the little girl in blue leaves the car in which she has spent some of the most unhappy hours of her life to receive her brother's cordial and somewhat bearish greeting.

"Here, let me take your traps——why, Haselden, my dear boy! You, too, Brutus!" and Edgar turns in surprise to greet—Kitty's bugbear, the "D. H.," who has unwittingly been the means of spoiling her pleasure ever since she bade good-by to Jane and John in Chicago.

A few words of explanation, a hurried and rather embarrassed introduction, and the friends seek different ferries; but not until blind, boisterous, good-natured Edgar has made his friend promise to dine with them at the Windsor that evening.

As an ordinary thing Miss Kitty rather enjoys courting her brother's sympathy when in trouble. But for some unaccountable reason she refrains from confiding to him the mishaps of her journey. And very faintly and feebly she echoes his regrets that she did not know Haselden before leaving Chicago. But Edgar's attention is soon diverted; and he is utterly unaware of the constraint in his sister's manner and voice as she greets his friend when he appears with commendable promptness that evening.

. . . .

"Perhaps I *was* rude," Dwight Haselden confesses ingenuously, as he and Kitty stand by the window of a private parlor of the Windsor, in the dusk of Thanksgiving evening, and indulge in an amused yet tender retrospection. "But you reminded me so forcibly of Edgar that I could not resist staring mildly; even if there was not another valid reason to justify me," he adds fondly. "I had never seen as much as a photo of you, and, of course, knew nothing of your Western trip."

"Do you know," she acknowledges penitently, "I took you for one of those conceited commercial travelers. And can you guess what quite confirmed me in my opinion? Your foppishness in wearing this!" and she holds up to his inspection the familiar cluster diamond which sparkles upon the third finger of her left hand. "Can you ever forgive me?"

His pardon is not in words, but it suffices.

E. L. F.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

Courting as a Business—A Bureau Established to Force Admirers of the Fair Sex to Pop the Question.

A tasteful little sign creaked jovially in the wind in Union Square and Seventeenth street, says a New York paper, and the bright gilt letters blinked in the sunshine as they spelled out the queer inscription:

MARITAL CONSULTATION OFFICE.

Proposals Brought About by a Matrimonial Expert.

Up two flights of broad stairs a stained-glass door opened into the ante-room of the consultation office. Through heavy damask curtains a glimpse was had of two large, handsomely-furnished apartments. Wilton carpets covered the floor, the walls were finished in Eastlake designs, and Queen Anne furniture lent to the place more the air of a modern drawing-room than of a business office.

The visitor's card was taken by a coffee-colored man in a dress-suit, who disappeared for a moment behind the curtains, emerging again with the invitation to walk in, coupled with the reassuring assertion that the matrimonial expert was willing to see her visitor.

A young lady, heavily veiled and richly dressed, talked in low tones to her mother on a low divan just within the curtained entrance. In the further apartment a lady of perhaps 22 years, with an intelligent face surmounted by Langtry bangs and wearing a close-fitting black silk, rose in acknowledgment of the request to see the match-making expert. There was nothing of the catchpenny matrimonial-bureau air about her as the details of her profession, as she called it, were explained at length.

"You see," she began, with a little laugh, "I call myself a matrimonial expert, which is rather indefinit. I should more properly term myself an expert in reading the symptoms of love. My business is not so much one of bringing about marriage, which is a secondary consideration, as it is of deciding whether a lover means marriage or means only to while away a few idle hours in the company of his inamorata. So this office is in no sense a matrimonial bureau. It is simply a consultation office."

"But is there any demand for such a profession as yours?"

"Rather," was the laconic response. "New York is full of young men fairly well off, club men in good standing and men of old families, who, however, never mean to marry. These confirmed bachelors pay court season after season to the daughters of our richest and most highly connected residents. They become attached to a girl, after a fashion, and by assiduous attention and careful flattery drive other admirers from the field or relegate them to subordinate positions. With sublime impudence these young fellows assume an air of protection, of ownership towards their lady friends, which is as deceptive to the susceptible misses as it is to other marriageable male acquaintances. By these arts a well-bred, well-educated man easily establishes for himself a peculiar standing in the eyes of the young lady and of her family. His devotion is marked, his attentions thoroughly respectful and apparently serious, and he is believed to be only waiting a favorable opportunity to ask the momentous question which is to unite two hearts as one. But the question is never asked.

"Week after week passes by, and a proposal is no nearer than at the beginning of their acquaintance. Of course," with an indignant toss of the head, "he is fairly lavish in expending money upon her. He acts as escort to concert, theatre, and opera; he drives out with her, and is always ready to adjust her wraps at a ball. But he never proposes. That is what we object to, and because of that this office was established. Its object is either to compel a declaration or to leave the field open to admirers who are serious in their attentions," and the pretty expert tapped a determined tattoo with a French-heeled shoe upon the floor.

It was gently insinuated that American girls, and New York ladies in particular, were abundantly able to take care of themselves in this respect, and could very soon tell whether an admirer's attentions would result in anything beyond soft-spoken words.

"Nonsense," was the emphatic response. "That is a piece of fiction invented by Henry James Jr. American girls are as susceptible as those of any other nationality, and the absence of all restraint makes them fall more easily into the habit of accepting an escort without vulgar inquiry into his ultimate intentions. With the natural delicacy of a pure-minded maiden, the American girl leaves that to time and circumstances, and the young man, knowing this, takes advantage of it."

"The majority of victims are——"

"Débutantes, of course," she interrupted, with a disgusted wave of the hand. "It may sound amusing, but I assure you that the majority of young misses' opportunities are utterly ruined by these professional lovers, as I sometimes call them. The young lady, with her fresh complexion and girlish charms, you can readily see, has a better prospect of contracting a suitable alliance during her first season than at any other time. Everything is in her favor."

"And you propose to remedy this defect and to drive these young men into matrimony or from the society world?"

"Exactly. Through careful research and at the expenditure of infinit time and patience I have collected the names of all the best-known of these professional lovers. These I keep in this book," taking up a long, narrow ledger. "My clients are furnished with printed slips containing these names, to which they can readily turn for reference. But this is only a part of my business. The really arduous labor consists in determining from the actions of a young man, other things unknown, whether he really contemplates matrimony or is bent simply on amusement. That is why I call myself an 'expert,'" and the lady folded her hands in her lap and gazed complacently at her visitor.

"Then you claim to be really able to discover a man's ultimate matrimonial intentions from his actions in the presence of his lady-love?"

"I do. Long experience in these matters, coupled with a natural faculty of reading the motives which inspire certain actions, enables me to accomplish, by a kind of intuition, what seems to be almost impossible. Then, too, I have studied the subject carefully, and have collected statistics upon which I base my conclusions. There are certain infallible symptoms which precede a declaration of love, and which must be present if marriage is seriously intended. These symptoms must precede the avowal," she repeated, with emphasis. "Why, sir"—turning to a heavy folio volume on the table—"I find that out of 3,227 cases recorded by me up to the present season in not one of them were three of the leading symptoms absent. Is not that sufficiently conclusive? Or, to be more specific, I find three different characteristics distinctly marked in 3,227 cases, or in all on record; four characteristics I find present in 2,903 of these cases; five symptoms are present in 2,117 cases, and six are plainly outlined in 944 of the cases."

"What are the prominent symptoms?" was timidly asked.

"Ah, that I cannot tell. You would not have me give the public the secrets of my business, which have cost me so much to learn? No, No," with a wary shake of the blonde head. "I must keep some things to myself."

"But the manner of arriving at your conclusions—your method of handling a case; you have no objection to outlining that?"

"Oh, no. As you have no doubt already guessed, interested mammas are my best clients. They come to me, tell the story of their daughter's admirers, and I am asked to say whether anything is likely to result from the attentions paid. Meanwhile the daughter knows nothing of the inquiry instituted by a watchful mother. In many cases I am unable to determine without seeing the couple together. In such instances the mother introduces me as a personal friend into the household and I am allowed abundant opportunities for investigation. A few moments with the loving pair, a few adroit questions, and my decision is reached. I have never yet been called upon to retract a statement once made. My advice may not be followed at once, but a short delay usually suffices to prove me to be right. Many a young fellow," she added, with a reminiscent smile, "has suddenly found himself cut off from a charming companion for no apparent cause.

"Mothers are now arranging the winter campaign for their daughters, and are anxious to know which of the old watering-place acquaintances to drop. Dinners and parties are expensive and every undesirable person dropped is just so much gained. If it were not so I could not afford to keep such elegant apartments," glancing about her.

"My terms are high, but I deal only with the upper classes, and save to them many times the value of my fee. You can easily see how an extra fire and gaslight and an especial dinner now and then to a devoted admirer will mount up during a season," and with a grave inclination of the head she nodded towards the waiting attendant, and the reporter was ushered through the ante-room filled with waiting customers.

Ida Lewis' Home.

Newport Letter: Within a short mile of the quay at Newport, Lyme Rock rises out of the waters of Narragansett Bay. On this rock stands the old lighthouse which was tended for many years by the father of Ida Lewis, and of which she now, under the seal of the Government Commission, is keeper. Securing the services of the Captain of a diminutive boat I sailed on the waters blue to her abode for the purpose of paying her my respects. As we approached the rock an immense mastiff, with head and paws like a lion and a roar like far-off thunder, came to its extreme verge and disputed our landing. He was entirely successful until the heroine appeared, called him off in the lowest of tones, and locked him up in an outhouse. She then invited me into the little house on the top of which rests the beacon light which has for so many years warned the navigator of hidden dangers, and at once entered into easy and unrestricted conversation. She said that she had for twenty-five years lived on that rock; that she used to be fond of going into the city once in awhile, but that she cared very little for it now; that she always had a great many visitors in the summer, a few years ago the number reaching thousands in one season. She showed me her medals, received from Congress, the State of Massachusetts, and the City of Newport, and a solid silver teapot from the officers at Fort Adams, all bearing suitable inscriptions in testimonial of her heroism in rescuing so many human beings from watery graves.

Miss Lewis is rather above medium hight, of somewhat slender figure, good features, and great earnest eyes, between brown and gray. While she cannot be called handsome, her face is one to interest and attract. Her style of conversation is piquant and vivacious, and although not educated she is very intelligent. Everything about her and her apartments bore the evidence of neatness, care, and good taste. Her mother, a venerable old lady, with thick silver hair, was very talkative and discoursed on matters and things, personal and otherwise, at length. She informed me she had the rheumatism in her feet, and Ida insisted that it was because she had dyed her hair for so many years. She communicated the intelligence that her daughter was 40 years old, at which Miss Ida evinced a slight tinge of annoyance and remarked: "Mother thinks she must tell every one my age." But she quickly added: "Well, I don't care, it don't make any difference. I don't object to getting old."

How Miss Alcott Made Her Way in the World.

The year 1833 should be marked in every child's calendar with the reddest of red letters, for in that year Louisa May Alcott, the "Aunt Jo" of every American household, was born. Germantown, Pa., was the city of her birth, but the little town of Concord, Mass., has for the last twenty years possessed another claim to fame in her residence there. Her father, Amos Bronson Alcott, famous as a teacher and philosopher, was during her youth a poor, hardworking man, and his three older daughters were reared in the stern discipline of poverty, the best of all instructors. Before she was in her teens Louisa began to compose stories to amuse her sisters and friends, and when in her 16th year the family moved from Concord to Boston she chose story-writing as her profession and set diligently to work. At first she met with ill-success, but perseverance backed by awakening talent won the day, and in a few years she was able to make her living by her pen. Then the Civil War broke out, and, eager to do something for her country, she went to Washington to nurse the wounded soldiers, afterwards publishing her experiences there under the title of "Hospital Sketches," which won her considerable popularity in the North. Her labors in the hospital, however, brought on an attack of typhoid-fever which nearly killed her, and from the effects of which she has never fully recovered. Five years after, in 1868, she published the first volume of "Little Women," the book on which, despite her numerous other works, her fame will always rest. It is one of the best books for children ever written. In it she has drawn largely from life, and it is generally known that she pictured in "Meg," "Jo," "Beth," and "Amy" herself and her three sisters, she being "Jo," the representative tomboy of America. Her sister May, the "Amy" of "Little Women," exhibited a painting in the great Paris Salon of 1878, but the fame of the family, notwithstanding the father's eminence, will rest upon the shoulders of "the children's friend." The young people of Concord, and the old people, too, are her warm and sincere admirers, and she is at once her father's worthy companion, her mother's prop and assistant, her sister's counselor, and the friend, confidant, playmate, and unconscious example of the score of young folk whom she gathers about her. In person she is a tall, stately woman, with blue eyes, brown hair, a pleasant, smiling face, and a rather prominent lower jaw, indicating the quiet firmness which underlies her character. She is now close upon 50 years old, but with a heart as young and warm as at 15, ever ready with sympathy for sorrow or joy, the especial friend of children, and more than all, of the much-abused boys, who possess a very large piece of her heart. Her teachings and her practices are like those of the Master whom she so faithfully serves, and as, after the labors of the past years, she rests contentedly in her pleasant home, she has no warmer blessing from the personal friends who know and value her than from the thousands whom she has strengthened, taught, helped, and amused by her ever-welcome pen.

An Indian Girl's Romance.

Oregon Letter: She was a California Indian, probably of the Tulares, and migrated to Oregon with her family thirty years ago. She was then a young girl, and said to be the handsomest squaw ever seen in Oregon. In those days white men in wildernesses thought it small shame, if any, to take Indian women to live with them as wives, and Lucy was much sought and wooed. But she seems to have had uncommon virtue or coldness, for she resisted all such approaches for a long time.

Finally a man named Pomeroy appeared, and, as Lucy said afterward, as soon as she looked at him she knew he was her "tumtum man," and she must go with him. He had a small sloop, and Lucy became its mate. They two alone ran it for several years up and down the river. He established a little trading post, and Lucy always took charge of that when he went to buy goods. When gold was discovered at Ringgold bar Lucy went there, worked with a rocker like a man, and washed out hundreds of dollars' worth of gold, all of which she gave to Pomeroy. With it he built a fine schooner and enlarged his business, the faithful Lucy working always at his side and bidding. At last, after eight or ten years, he grew weary of her and of the country, and made up his mind to go to California. But he had not the heart to tell Lucy he meant to leave her. The pilot who told me this story was at that time Captain of a schooner on the river. Pomeroy came to him one day and asked him to move Lucy and her effects down to Columbus. He said he told her she must go and live with her relatives while he went to California and looked about, and then he would send for her.

The poor creature, who had no idea of treachery, came on board cheerfully and willingly, and he set her off at Columbus. This was in the early spring. Week after week, month after month, whenever his schooner stopped there, Lucy was on the shore asking if he had heard from Pomeroy. For a long time, he said, he couldn't bear to tell her. At last he did; but she would not believe him. Winter came on. She had got a few boards together and built herself a sort of hut, near a house where lived an eccentric old bachlor, who finally took compassion on her, and to save her from freezing, let her come into his shanty to sleep. He was a mysterious old man, a recluse, with a morbid aversion to women, and at the outset it was a great struggle for him to let even an Indian woman cross his threshold. But, little by little, Lucy won her way; first she washed the dishes, then she would timidly help at the cooking. Faithful, patient, unpresuming, at last she grew to be really the old man's housekeeper as well as servant. He lost his health and became blind. Lucy took care of him till he died, and followed him to the grave, his only mourner, the only human being in the country with whom he had any tie. He left her his little house and a few hundred dollars—all he had—and there she is still, alone, making out to live by doing whatever work she can find in the neighborhood. Everybody respects her. She is known as "Lucy" up and down the river. "I did my best to hire her to come and keep house for my wife," said the pilot. "I'd rather have her for nurse or cook than any white woman in Oregon. But she wouldn't come. I don't know as she's done looking for Pomeroy to come back yet, and she's going to stay just where he left her. She never misses a time waving to me when she knows what boat I am on, and there isn't much going on on the river she doesn't know."

The Entertaining Conversation of Two Well-Dressed Girls.

Two fashionably-dressed girls met yesterday on the Campus Martius; said one:

"Hello! you sweet thing, what do you know?"

"Know noth—'cept that they've got a new clerk in ——'s store—a regular dandy. Went in, you know, for plaid sewing silk. Tell you, he's a swell. Wow! got any money?"

"Sem, but not metch. Why?"

"O, they've got the boss creams at ——'s. I've got a whole nickel; thought we might whack up. Met Kit and Sue with a bundle of 'em; they never offered me a smack, the old cranks! Let's set up opposish."

"How mean! Been to the post-office?"

"Steen times."

"That ain't many. Come with me. We'll get the candy and sail in and make the pump-handle's eyes stick out. Funny ain't he?"

"Funny, not so funny. Went to the dance at Nell's with him, and he walked all over my feet. Say! you know Willie Wall-Eye?"

"I should smeel! Did he talk an arm off you?"

"One, Cæsar! The other one felt weak. He told me that old johe about his going into the hotel——"

"O, Jemime! I've heard that once or more and a half or twice. Say! they've got telephone communications with down-town!"

"Wow! spose I don't know that—talked down the other day to Josiah. Jinks! he was sweet."

"Thought you didn't know him?"

"O, you sweet thing! What's the diff? told him he would find me if he took the cars with the blue light on."

"Going to see him?"

"Not much."

"Have you seen the new college tough?"

"Wow! He's no earthly!"

"Why? Is he crushed on anybody?"

"No; seven girls gave him the dead march the other day. He caught step with himself 'steen times, he got so rattled; wrathy, too, I guess, for he turned around and says "Thanks, awful!'!"

"Say, Cal, I was down to Lily-bud."

"How did you get your courage to stick?"

"Stick? had to do it; so I says 'Cal, do you go.' She came to the door in a buff tea-gown, hair done Langtry, and said: 'Wa haw daw you daw, am aw alone.' I thought 'hard luck for me,' and pounded my head when she wasn't looking; staid ten minutes and then remembered that I had to go home because mamma had a headache; told her to run in any time—knew she wouldn't come in the back door, and I could skip out that way—am good for that any day."

"Well, you will have a prac-nac when she gets there. Have you seen Da' Leonard's new mash? Came over in two ships—it's a soft snap for her—turns its toes in and says: 'Naw! don't you knoaw'—two of a kind, ain't it?"

At this time a runaway team put an end to the most interesting conversation on record.

Her Own Almoner.

Philadelphia Letter: "Oh! sir, my child has been stolen."

"What? When? What do you know about it, ma'am?"

Policeman Samuel D. Cheston was strolling along Eighth street, near Fine, yesterday afternoon, with his head full of thoughts of the Christmas dinner that he knew his wife was preparing, when he was abruptly awakened from his day-dream by a woman, apparently in great agony of mind, who cried continually: "Oh, my child; my Violet." The officer, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in calming the woman's distress sufficiently to get from her that her name was Mrs. Agnes Kane, of No. 317 South Ninth street; that her child, 7 years old, had been missing for two hours, and that a neighbor had observed the little one speak to a man on her own doorstep, but had paid no further attention.

"How was the child dressed?" asked the officer.

"In a dark-red frock, sir—Kate Greenaway style, with a lace collar. There was a gold necklace and locket around her neck."

"Perhaps the little one has only strayed away; go over to the station-house and have them telegraph around the city."

A number of people had meanwhile gathered around the woman and the officer. As the mother made a movement in obedience to the policeman's suggestion a smug-faced boy in the crowd cried out:

"What's the matter, Missus? Are you looking for a losted girl? I seen one just now."

"Where?" cried the mother.

"Jist 'round the corner o' St. Mary street. She's got on a red frock and a red hat, and she was a draggin' along a basket 'most as big as herself."

Mrs. Kane remained scarcely long enough to say thank you. Accompanied by the officer and followed by a half a score of curious spectators she hurried down Eighth street, across Lombard, and turned into the wretched thoroughfare known as St. Mary street. About half-way down the street she saw a group composed of two dissipated-looking old women, a seedy old man with a red nose, and a little negro boy in tatters. In the midst of them was her child, holding fast to a big market basket.

In a moment the little one was caught up in her mother's arms and showered with kisses. "Oh, what has mother's darling been doing?" she cried.

"I'se only been like Santa Claus," answered the child, simply. "Mamma said last night Santa Claus never comes to the poor; so I said I will give some of my toys and fings to the poor children myself. So I got mamma's basket and put in the fings, but I didn't find any poor children, and I got lost and didn't know what to do."

When the basket was examined it was found to contain, among other things, a doll with a broken nose, a pair of children's shoes, a muffler, a Noah's ark, two toy sheep that squeaked, and a pair of gloves out at the fingers. The child and her big basket were carried gladly home. Later in the day the basket, heavily laden, went out again, and many of the inmates of a home for destitute children received unhoped-for gifts from "a little messenger of Santa Claus."

Beauty and Talent.

London Letter: All women, even the ugliest, feel that beauty is a weapon on their side in the battle of life; like to see it exert a force, and when it is great, and, so to speak, beyond criticism, admire it with genuine heartiness—heartiness as real as that which men show in their admiration for strength manifested in any conspicuous way. Let any one of the thousand cynics now lounging in London ask himself whether an English Prince who made a mesalliance for money or for beauty would be sooner forgiven, or whether the love-match of Napoleon III. was not one main cause of that popularity with English women which outlasted everything but his surrender. They thought he should have performed the impossibility of "cutting his way through."

To this very hour the deep feeling of English women for the French Empress, though founded, of course, on pity, is greatly assisted by the recollection among the middle-aged of a triumph so conspicuous and so visibly owing to personal charm. This kind of female interest is universal, and extends in a more languid degree to the men, who find in any national appreciation of beauty not only the charms which spring from any kinship in taste, but an excuse for a secret imbecility, a powerlessness in presence of the attraction, which they all resent and feel. We wonder if, besides all this, there is any residuum of the old Greek feeling that beauty was a clear good in itself, a harmonious something which indicated that the gods of Nature were essentially and at heart hostile to man.

The next Prince who ascends a throne anywhere will have his praise and qualities hymned on the European wires, but if he were an Apollo or a Jove, the bulletin-makers would feel instinctively that to say so would be regarded not as adulation, but as ridicule. It is for women to be beautiful, for men to be dignified—the latter a credit arising from a different order of ideas, the idea of harmony between place and appearance in the world. We should doubt if beauty were admired in the abstract very consciously, but that the interest excited by beautiful women rivals the interest excited by beautiful scenery, and this among those who never see either, except in pictures, we have no doubt whatever.

The Loss of Waist.

English Paper: Women, especially those of the upper classes, who are not obliged to keep themselves in condition by work, lose after middle age (sometimes earlier) a considerable amount of their hight, not by stooping, as men do, but by actual collapse, sinking down, mainly to be attributed to the perishing of the muscles that support the frame, in consequence of habitual and constant pressure of stays and dependence upon the artificial support by them afforded. Every girl who wears stays that press upon these muscles and restrict the free development of the fibres that form them, relieving them from their natural duties of supporting the spine, indeed incapacitating them from so doing, may feel sure she is preparing herself to be a dumpy woman. A great pity! Failure of health among women when the vigor of youth passes away is but too patent, and but too commonly caused by this practice. Let the man who admires the piece of pipe that does duty for a human body picture to himself the wasted form and seamed skin. Most women, from long custom of wearing these stays, are really unaware how much they are hampered and restricted. A girl of 20, intended by Nature to be one of her finest specimens, gravely assures one that her stays are not tight, being exactly the same size as those she was first put into, not perceiving her condemnation in the fact that she has since grown five inches in hight and two in shoulder-breadth. Her stays are not too tight, because the constant pressure has prevented the natural development of heart and lung space. The dainty waist of the poets is precisely that flexible slimness that is destroyed by stays. The form resulting from them is not slim, but a piece of pipe, and as inflexible. But while endeavoring to make clear the outrage upon practical good sense and sense of beauty, it is necessary to understand and admit the whole state of the case. The reason, if not a necessity, for some sort of corset may be found when the form is very redundant; this, however, cannot be with the very young and slight, but all that necessity could demand, and that practical good sense and fitness would concede, could be found in a strong elastic kind of jersey, sufficiently strong, and even stiff, under the bust to support it, and sufficiently elastic at the sides and back to injure no organs and impede no functions. Even in the case of the young and slight an elastic band under the false ribs would not be injurious, but perhaps the contrary, serving as a constant hint to keep the chest well forward and the shoulders back; but every stiff unyielding machine, crushing the ribs and destroying the fibre of muscle, will be fatal to health, to freedom of movement, and to beauty; it is scarcely too much to say that the wearing of such amounts to stupidity in those who do not know the consequences (for over and over again warning has been given) and to wickedness in those who do.

"Father Hubbards" to Match the "Mother Hubbards."

The other day, when old Maj. Solman announced his readiness to proceed in the direction of church, his wife appeared, wearing a Mother Hubbard dress. The old man intently regarded her for a few moments and asked:

"Mary, what sort of a coat do you call that?"

"It's a Mother Hubbard, Jeems."

"Air you goin' to wear it to church?"

"Why, certainly, Jeems. The Mother Hubbard is all the fashion now."

"Well, I'm glad to know it," the old man replied. "Just wait until I get ready, and we'll go."

The old man went out into the kitchen, took a couple of meal sacks, cut the bottoms out, sewed the tops together, and put them on in imitation of pantaloons. When he returned his wife uttered a loud cry of astonishment, and exclaimed:

"Great goodness, Jeems, what's that?"

"Father Hubbard," the old man replied.

"You're not a-goin' to wear them sacks, are you?"

"I've got to be fashionable to keep up with you. I've got as much right to wear these meal bags as you have to go in that bran sack."

"I'll take it off."

"All right; off goes the Father Hubbard," and turning away he added to himself: "Only one way to beat a woman, and that is by agreein' with her. Ef it hadn't been fur the Daddy Hubbard I'd a been in a mighty bad fix."

Marrying a Menagerie.

New York *Morning Journal*: The latest mandate of bridal etiquet in English society absolutely forbids young or old ladies to enter into the delights of the honeymoon unless they share them with the domestic pets upon whom they lavish so many attentions in their condition of single-blessedness. So rigidly is this rule enforced that a blessed belle that was and a happy bride that is recently carried with her the old white family cat, who had been the recipient of so many caresses in the days when the maiden meditation of her mistress was fancy free. It was found necessary to hire a special car for the cat, but money was no object provided the cat was happy. It is to be hoped that Newport and Fifth avenue society will not fail to profit by the lesson. The beautiful pug, the Skye terrier, the Italian grayhound, the canary, and the gorgeous parrot should in future be considered in every matrimonial compact. Nowadays, a man to be fashionable must marry a whole menagerie when he marries a wife.

Current Poetry.

ALWAYS GETS THERE.

Who is that little woman there,
With laughing eyes and dark-brown hair,
And physiognomy so fair?
My wife.

Who's not as meek as she appears,
And doesn't believe one-half she hears,
And towards me entertains no fears?
My consort.

Who wakes me up on every morning,
About the time the day is dawning,
My protestations calmly scorning?
My spouse.

Who marks my clothes with India ink,
And darns my stockings quick as wink,
While I sit by and smoke and think?
My frau.

Who asks me every day for money,
With countenance demure and funny,
And calls me "pretty boy" and "honey"?
My little woman.

Who runs the house both night and day,
And over all exerts her sway;
Who's boss of this shanty, anyway?
My better half.

FRESH VEAL.

Out in the dark, out in the night,
Lost in the chill and gloom—
I know that the moon is shining now
Into my darling's room.
Over her hair, the long, dark hair,
Shedding a calm, sweet light
Over her eyes, her soft brown eyes!
Good night, little love—good night!

I wished the wish of my heart tonight
As I saw a falling star—
A passionate prayer—ah, love, my love,
So near and yet, O, so far!
A cloud passed over the stormy skies,
Hiding the moon from sight;
A cloud is over my lonely life—
Good night, little love—good night!

A moaning among the trees tonight,
A step that can never come—
But, better far, she's safe I know—
Safe in her happy home.
Only a love that she threw away,
A track on the waters white,
A breaking heart on "the outward bound"—
Good night, love of mine—good night!

BOTH PERFECTLY WILLING.

If I should steal a little kiss,
Oh, would she weep, I wonder?
I tremble at the thought of bliss—
If I should steal a little kiss!
Such pouting lips would never miss
The dainty bit of plunder;
If I should steal a little kiss,
Oh, would she weep, I wonder?

He longs to steal a kiss of mine—
He may if he'll return it;
If I can read the tender sign,
He longs to steal a kiss of mine;
"In love and war"—you know the line,
Why cannot he discern it?
He longs to steal a kiss of mine—
He may if he'll return it.

A little kiss when no one sees—
Where is the impropriety?
How sweet amid the birds and bees
A little kiss when no one sees;
Nor is it wrong, the world agrees,
If taken with sobriety.
A little kiss when no one sees,
Where is the impropriety?

THE MARRIED MAN.

Adown the street the married man
Starts off with hurried tread,
But from the door a wifely voice
Calls, "Don't forget the bread."

He smiles and nods and turns to go,
The careless married man,
When loud the servant calls him—"O
You havn't got the can!"

He nods again, in fretful style,
But pulleth down his hat,
And, lo, his sister with a smile,
Cries, "Won't you bring my hat?"

"Oh, yes," he shouts, and, truth to tell,
He need not shout so loud;
But shrills his son, with stunning yell,
"Theatre tickets for the crowd."

His daughter, from the window high,
Estops him with her call:
She wants a fan, a pair of gloves,
And a new pink parasol.

He hears no more; far down the street
His echoing footsteps fly;
And all day long, in measure fleet,
He hums, "Sweet buy-and-buy."

But when the evening respit brings,
And his day's toil is done,
Though told to get a hundred things,
He hasn't brought home one.

"TELL ME THE OLD, OLD STORY."

The dear little Misses we meet with in life,
What hopes and what fears they awaken;
For when a man chooses a Miss for a wife
He may be Miss-led or Miss-taken.
When I courted Miss Kid, and secured the kiss,
I thought, in the warmth of my passion,
That I'd made a great Hit in thus gaining a Miss;
But 'twas only a Miss-calculation.

For so many Misses surrounded Miss Kid,
With me and my love interfering,
A jealous Miss-trust put it into her head
That she ought not to give me a hearing.
Then a certain Miss-chance that I met with one day
Almost sent my hopes to destruction,
For she felt a suspicion of what I would say,
All owing to one Miss-construction.

Deceived by one Miss-information I wrote,
The cause of her anger demanding:
Miss-direction prevented her getting the note,
And introduced Miss-understanding;
When to make her my wife I exultingly swore,
Miss-belief made her doubt my intention,
And I nearly got wed to Miss-fortune before
I could wean her from Miss-apprehension.

But when she no longer would yield to Miss-doubt,
Nor be led by Miss-representation,
She had with Miss-like a most serious fall out,
And to wed felt no more hesitation.
But when to the church to be married we went,
Miss-take made the parson to linger,
And I got so annoyed by an awkward Miss-fit,
That I put the ring on the wrong finger.

Having been so Miss-used, I kept a strict watch,
For I still felt a fear of Miss-leading;
And I found, when too late, an unlucky Miss-match
Interfered with the joys of our wedding.
Miss-rule in our dwelling put everything wrong,
Miss-management there took her station,
Till my cash, like the time taken reading this song,
Was all wasted by Miss-application.

Humors of the Day.

A dead-lock—A woman's switch.

First Old Maid: "I see that the rage for the antique is dying out." Second Old Maid: "Yes; mean, isn't it?" "Awfully." "I did so hope it would continue five or six months longer. You know 1884 is leap year."

In a boudoir.—"Are they in society?" "No, not at all." "But I hear they have a good deal of company." "O yes; I suppose they do of one sort and another. They have little receptions five times a week, but nobody goes except authors, and artists, and college professors, and musicians, and scientists, and such people. None of our set would think of associating with them."

A young lady said to her beau,
"I'm glad the sneau's coming down seau,
Because now, I kneau,
We'll a-sleigh riding geau,
So hail to the beautiful sneau!"
The youth shook his head, and he sighed,
"I'm sorry," he sadly replighed;
"I can't hire a sleigh,
For I'm dead broke todeigh,
And the pleasure to us is denighed."

"That Mrs. Brown is just as mean as she can be! Why, would you believe it, she told me to my face that I dressed too young for a woman of my years? The idea!" "She did? Well, if she talked to me in that way, I believe I'd have told her just what I thought of her." "O no, dear; that would be rude." "Possibly." "But I did better. I told Mrs. Smith what my opinion of Mrs. Brown was, and Mrs. Brown will hear it soon enough. And then, you know, it won't lose anything in Mrs. Smith's mouth. It is one of my principles, love, never to do anything disagreeable when I can get somebody else to do it for me."

Not long since Wakefield Starkey, of Austin, Tex., while crossing the track of the International & Great Northern Railroad on a valuable mule, was struck by the locomotive and killed. The mule was also hurled into eternity. Wakefield Starkey, although a perfect gentleman on the street, was a domestic tyrant of the deepest dye. Without any provocation whatever he used to beat his wife and lock her up in a wardrobe; hence, when she heard of his death it was not so much a case of heavy bereavement as it was of mitigated affliction. As the engineer of the locomotive was clearly to blame for the accident it was suggested to the widow that she bring suit for damages. She resolved to do so, and called at the office of the railway company. The proper official happened to be in. The widow had such a clear case against the company that it was deemed advisable to compromise the matter. "Now, madam," said the official, after the widow had thrown back her veil and stated her business, "we are willing to do what is fair in this matter. There is really no occasion to go to law. It is a delicate subject to discuss; so I think, without going into the merits of it, I will tender you a check for $3,000, and you will sign a paper releasing the company from all further demands." The widow started and asked: "How much?" "I am authorized to pay you $3,000." "I accept it," she said, very much agitated. The check was handed over, the paper signed, and the widow walked out into the street in a bewildered state of mind. As she cashed the check she said to herself confidentially: "I didn't expect to get more than $50. I reckon that railroad fellow didn't know how old that mule was."

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